...ints for artistic decorations.
...nishings for the summer home—artistic, ...l articles in the way of window and recep... seats, shirt waist boxes—porch seats, round ...quare effects—silkalines, cretonnes, denims, ... jacquard cloths, figured and fringed shelf ...es, imported bordered India prints, used so ...h for window curtains.

...silk waists.
...t have been used for "store count during the stock taking. ... than maker's prices. If you ... prices were never so low.

Silk waists.
...98 for $7.50 and $9.00 silk shirt waists, made of handsome fancy taffeta silk, cord trimmed yokes, full fronts, high stock ..., in exquisite colors and combinations.
...75 for $12 and $10 silk shirt waists, also fancy dress styles—made in a great variety of designs—tuck'd and cord'd fronts ... colors, also fancy checks and stripes ...y desirable color and shade—waists ... than the cost of silk alone—$8.75.

...reductions
...rs last week's low prices, so ...ant silk parasols and umbrellas
...$2.75 white china silk ...ing parasols, with colored ...rs, white frames, and natu...s.
... ladies' $4.00 colored ... black coaching parasols, ...artistic natural wood han...e good values.
...ladies' white and col... coaching parasols, with handsome ...l wood and fancy handles—worth

...wool skirts.
...o of all odd lots prior to in... an investigation will verify—
... of fine im...ms, French ...d, velveteen
...n skirts— ... back with ... skirts fin... nobby and
...silk skirts, ...wn front in ...some skirts ...ated.

...Known Everywhere
...Because of Its Loving Friends.
T.&T. COFFEE
...as a host of stanch supporters. ...ey know that T. & T. is the ...st coffee on the market to...y, and having found what ...ey like they insist on having ...and refuse all substitutes.
...n 1 and 2-lb. sealed tin cans at all ...d grocers.
See That the Seal Is Unbroken.
...OMSON & TAYLOR SPICE CO., Chicago, Ill.

Are you Interested In California?
See for yourself if all that is claimed for its climate and opportunities is true.
The Santa Fe Route is making very low round-trip rates on such liberal conditions that you may see not only California but any other portion of the great west.
24 to 36 hours shorter to Los Angeles than any other route.
Office, 109 Adams Street.

...By the way, how about that ...l and oil paint you put on a ...r or more ago? ...s it lasting well? Or is the ... knocking it out? Don't ... wish you had used Devoe ...nt? ...No? You will.
...oe paint is a last-a-long-while paint.

THE TRIBUNE PRINTS ALL THE NEWS.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LVIII.—NO. 188. FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1899—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENT.

THIRTIETH FOR FORT SHERIDAN.

Local Barracks Will Be the Rendezvous of the New Regiment for the Philippines.

OFFERS TO ILLINOIS MEN.

Campbell to Become Lieutenant Colonel and Col. Hartigan May Be Made a Major.

GEN. WHEELER TO JOIN OTIS

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., July 6.

New Thirtieth to Rendezvous at Fort Sheridan.

Fort Sheridan is to be the rendezvous of the Thirtieth Infantry, United States Volunteers, and the commanding officer of the regiment will be Colonel Cornelius Gardener. Recruits for this regiment will be drawn from Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan recruiting offices, but there will be no restrictions as to places of residence, this assignment covering the places of enlistment and not the residences of the soldiers. As fast as convenient squads are accepted by the regular recruiting officers they will be forwarded to Fort Sheridan in charge of an enlisted man.

On arrival at the fort they will be armed and equipped and drill and target practice will be begun at once. Temporary companies will be organized as rapidly as possible, followed by the battalion and regimental organization. The regiment will be kept at Fort Sheridan for two months or so, and will be splendidly equipped, with tropical uniforms, Krag-Jorgensen rifles, and smokeless powder cartridges. It is hoped to make a regiment of sharpshooters, and practice on the target ranges will be incessant.

The regiment will be recruited up to the full strength of fifty officers and 1,309 men, and will have a band of its own. All of the officers will be regulars or volunteer veterans of the Spanish war, and in enlisting privates preference will be given to those who have seen actual service.

The result will be the organization of a veteran regiment, which will require only drill in the use of the Krag-Jorgensen rifle to make it ready for the field.

The rapidity with which enlistments are accepted and the proficiency shown in drill will determine the date of the regiment's departure for over the seas.

Married men will not be permitted to enlist in the new volunteer force except in certain exceptional cases, by special permission from headquarters, when it is shown to be for the direct benefit of the service.

Military Career of Colonel Gardener.

Colonel Cornelius Gardener, who will be commanding officer of the new Thirtieth Infantry, with headquarters at Fort Sheridan, is a Michigan man, although he was born in the Netherlands. He went to West Point in 1869 and has served with the Nineteenth Infantry ever since except during the Spanish war, when he was appointed Colonel of the Thirty-first Michigan Infantry. He was with the regiment in Georgia and Tennessee, and finally reached Cuba when the island was occupied by the volunteers. His new command will be recruited from Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan, and his selection was due to the policy of having regular officers command all the new regiments, but at the same time to select men who would be in sympathy with the rank and file, both from residence and from service with volunteers.

Recruits for the new volunteer regiments must be from 18 to 35 years of age, at least five feet four inches high, and weigh from 120 to 190 pounds. Recruiting officers have authority to overlook a variation of ten pounds in weight and a fraction of an inch in height and chest measurement. Owing to the character of the service expected the physical qualifications of the men will be closely scrutinized.

General Wheeler Ordered to the Philippines.

"Fighting Joe" Wheeler was made happy today by President McKinley ordering him to duty in the Philippines under command of General Otis. General Wheeler has been anxious to go to the scene of active military operations for some time, but it looked as if the President would not send him to the Philippines on account of the General's advanced age and the treacherous climate. Several days ago General Otis was asked if he needed more general officers, and upon receiving an affirmative reply the President decided to defer to the wishes of the wiry man from Alabama. Since the reduction of the volunteer army General Wheeler's rank was reduced to that of a Brigadier General, and he will be assigned to command a brigade.

From the General's past record his friends believe he will give the Filipinos a lively time of it. He fought with the confederacy, with the victors at Santiago, and now he is given an opportunity to participate in another war.

It is seldom a volunteer soldier has a chance to serve through three real wars.

Colonel Campbell to Be a Lieutenant Colonel.

Colonel James R. Campbell of the Ninth Illinois Infantry will be a Lieutenant Colonel of one of the provisional regiments which are now being organized. Today he called on the President in company with Representative Marsh and was offered the commission, which he agreed to accept, with some reluctance. Colonel Campbell was a candidate for a Colonelcy and had excellent indorsements, but President McKinley decided only regular army officers would be placed in command of these new organizations, and the commissions of lower rank would be given to those who had seen service in the Spanish war. Colonel Campbell came here on an invitation from General Corbin, who, at the direction of the President, asked Colonel Campbell if he would accept a Lieutenant Colonelcy. No reply was given until this morning, and when the Illinoisan found he could not be placed in command of a regiment he decided to accept the junior rank. Colonel Campbell has not yet received his commission, but will get it in a few days. He does not know to which regiment he will be assigned, but will leave here in a day or two for home to put his affairs in shape to organize his regiment and go to the Philippines.

NEW VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS.

Regt.	Receiving station.	Colonel.
26th.	Plattsburg Brks., N. Y.	Maj. Edmund Rice
27th.	Camp Meade, Pa.	Maj. Jas. M. Bell
28th.	Camp Meade, Pa.	Capt. J. S. Pettit
29th.	Ft. McPherson, Ga.	Cap. E. E. Harden.
30th.	Ft. Sheridan, Ill.	C'p C. Gardener.
31st.	Ft. Thomas, Ky.	Not announced.
32d.	Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.	Capt. L. A. Craig
33 .	Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	Capt. L. R. Hare
34th.	Ft. Logan, Colo.	Not announced.
35th.	Vancouver Brks., Wash.	Maj. W. A. Kobbe

NEW MAJORS—UNASSIGNED.

First Lieut. Harry L. Hawthorne, Sixth Artillery.
First Lieut. Walter C. Short, Tenth Cavalry.
First Lieut. E. D. Anderson, Tenth Cavalry.
Capt. F. M. Steele, Eighth Cavalry.
First Lieut. Albert Laws, 24th Infantry.
First Lieut. George L. Byram, First Cavalry.
Second Lieut. Jos. Wheeler Jr., 4th Artillery.

Admiral's Pay Withheld from Sampson.

Rear Admiral Sampson has received a body blow from an unexpected quarter, and is to be deprived of his Admiral's pay from Aug. 10, when he was appointed by the President in advance of Schley, to the adjournment of Congress. Acting Controller of the Treasury Mitchell has held that as the Senate did not confirm the President's appointment he can draw no pay as such, but only since his regular appointment under the naval personnel bill, by which he becomes junior to Schley. The Controller decides an advancement in rank is not complete until confirmed by the Senate, and hence no pay can accrue until the promotion is legally completed. This decision will tend to stop the Sampson-Schley controversy, for if Sampson is barred out of his extra pay there would be no advantage in reopening the matter, as he is now a Rear Admiral in good standing, and draws pay as such, although still junior to Schley.

Colonel David B. Henderson, the prospective Speaker, called upon the President this morning by appointment, and remained at the White House for more than hour. When he left he declined to talk about his conference with the President. Colonel Henderson still adheres to his belief that there will not be an early session of Congress. The next Speaker leaves tomorrow with his family for his vacation, which will be spent somewhere in New England.

Neighborhood Rivalry in New Regiments.

Under the system adopted by the War department, the volunteer regiments will be national in character, and yet each command will be made up of men from the same locality, so the regiments will have the necessary local pride in their identity. There will be stragglers in all the regiments, but as a rule the men will be near neighbors and there will be good-natured rivalry in seeing which section of the country is first in filling up its regiment. For some reason many army officers expect the Fort Sheridan command to be the first to reach the maximum, as it has the three large cities of Chicago, Milwaukee, and Detroit to draw from. The first regiment to be fully organized and drilled will stand the best chance of an early call for active duty.

Learns to Ride Bicycle in White House.

To an usher of the White House belongs the distinction of being the only person who has mastered the silent steed, with the east room of the Executive Mansion as a riding academy. For obvious reasons his name is withheld from publication. Like all learners he needed assistance in balancing, and another usher was called in to render this service. The learner mounted the wheel in an awkward manner, and was trundled toward the south end of the big parlor, when his teacher let go with the usual result. The force of the fall broke the huge crystal chandeliers, and the bump could be heard plainly in the President's office. This misfortune did not deter the student, and he bravely mounted the wheel, started off again, and after wobbling along a few feet came down on the heavy carpet. This performance was repeated several times, and then the first lesson ended.

The next day a second lesson was taken with little better result. But the usher persevered and every afternoon for a week, after the house was closed to visitors, he took a lesson, until he had fairly good command of the unruly wheel. Then he began to "speed." The record he made was creditable to a beginner, and the novelty of riding a bicycle in the White House was thoroughly enjoyed.

The usher is now one of the best riders in the city, but neither the President nor the chief usher knew what caused the house to shake as if a small earthquake had visited the city during the week in question.

Fond Memories of Bishop Newman.

There are many of the oldest members of the Metropolitan Church in Washington who remember the days when Bishop Newman was its pastor. They love to recall his eloquent words from the pulpit when Grant was a listener in the same pew President McKinley now occupies. The vine of English ivy which covers one side of the picturesque old edifice was planted by Mrs. Newman in the days of Grant's Presidency. When he was buried in New York she took a cutting from the vine and planted it at his tomb.

Hartigan Offered the Post of Major.

Colonel Hartigan of the Seventh Illinois Infantry was offered by wire today the position of Major in the volunteer service, with the implied understanding that, if he accepts, a lot of his plucky Irish soldiers will follow him into the service. Matters are so arranged that by getting in ahead at the recruiting office the boys of the Seventh could completely dominate the new Thirtieth Infantry, and in that case Colonel Hartigan would undoubtedly be a battalion commander in the same regiment.

Chance to Sell Sugar to Spain.

Consular Agent Mertens at Valencia, Spain, in a report to the State department says: "Since the loss of her colonies Spain's sugar factories, with a yearly production of about 60,000 tons, are unable to satisfy the public demand, which amounts in all Spain to about 100,000 tons of sugar during the year. A high prohibitive duty of 102¼ per cent on foreign sugar protects the home industry and stands in the way of sugar dealers and consumers. For this reason a union of trades people and merchants of the different cities of Spain has petitioned the Spanish government to reduce the import duty to 50 per cent, which would afford a fair protection for the refineries and at the same time permit the import of sufficient sugar to supply the demand.

"While this petition meets with great opposition from the refiners, still in view of the need of sugar and the small chance of

(Continued on third page.)

ROBERT BONNER IS DEAD.

FAMED AS PUBLISHER AND OWNER OF FAST HORSES.

Vast Fortune Earned Him by the New York Ledger, His Peculiar Methods Being an Innovation—Famous Contributors to His Publication and the Prices He Paid Them—Devout Churchman, and His Horses Were Never Allowed to Race for Money.

New York, July 6.—[Special.]—Robert Bonner died at 7:40 o'clock tonight in his residence, 8 West Fifty-sixth street. At his bedside were his son, Robert Edwin Bonner, his son Frederic, and his wife and his married daughter, Mrs. Frances Forbes and her husband.

Mr. Bonner's death was not unexpected. He suffered a severe shock when his friend and pastor, Dr. John Hall of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, died last autumn. And the shock was aggravated when his eldest son, Andrew Allen Bonner, died last December.

Since then Robert Bonner's vital forces had gradually failed. His ailment was complicated by severe indigestion. A month ago he took to his bed, seldom arising. He was attended by his family physician, Dr. John P. Munn, with Drs. A. A. Smith and Patzel in consultation.

Fatal Illness Begins.

A week ago last Tuesday Mr. Bonner suffered a sinking spell that was so threatening that Robert Edwin Bonner was summoned from Richfield Springs. Mr. Bonner never really rallied.

The funeral will take place at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church on Saturday at 11 a. m. The funeral service will be preached by the Rev. Dr. John F. McIntosh, Vice President General of the Scotch-Irish Society of America, of which Mr. Bonner was the President.

The Bonner farm in Westchester County is a horse heaven. Born a Presbyterian, Mr. Bonner was always a stanch member of that creed and a pillar and prop of Dr. Hall's church. His fortune has been estimated at $5,000,000.

It will be long before Robert Bonner is forgotten as a man who loved his fellowmen and horses, as the founder of the New York Ledger; as the owner of Dexter, Maud S., and Sunol.

He was a plump, bright-eyed, active man with a reddish-brown gray beard and a high, arched forehead. He had a quick, frank mode of speech. His epitaph might be: "He never borrowed a dollar and never owed one."

Native of Ireland.

Robert Bonner was born in Ireland seventy-six years ago and had a village education. He was 15 years old when he landed in this country in 1839, and he started to earn his living by becoming the printer's "devil," in the Hartford Courant office. He got his board and $25 a year, with an increase of $10 a year until he came to New York in 1844. Here he got a place as proofreader and assistant foreman on the Evening Mirror.

Four years later he was employed on the Mercantile Ledger, which he soon bought and developed into the New York Ledger. In 1855, branching out, Mr. Bonner induced Fanny Fern to write a story for the Mercantile Ledger. She was averse to appearing alongside the market reports, but he offered her $50, then $75, then $100 a column.

"I like that man's pluck," she said, and then wrote the story.

Mr. Bonner advertised the story far and wide; it was bought and read everywhere. The paper changed its form. One by one the most conspicuous writers became contributors to the New York Ledger. Among them were Everett, Dickens, Tennyson, Bryant, Prentice, Greeley, Bennett, Raymond, Welles, Morris, Saxe, Parton, Abbott, Tyng, Bishop Clark, Dr. John Hall, Alice Cary, Mrs. Southworth, and Mrs. Sigourney.

His methods of advertising were then sensational. He was probably the first man to buy a page of a newspaper and fill it with his advertisement. He conceived the idea of giving the public what he called "a taste of a story" by printing a chapter or two and inviting the people to read the rest in the Ledger.

Retires from Active Business.

His paper attained a circulation of 400,000 copies and made its owner immensely rich. A dozen years ago he turned over the Ledger to his three sons, saying: "Run it exactly as you would if I were dead."

Fond as Mr. Bonner was of horses and vast as was the sum he invested in them, he never bet a cent on a race, nor allowed one of his horses to be matched for money.

He did most to develop the trotting horse in America, but he plainly defined his position when, several years ago, he was challenged to race Sunol against Nancy Hanks. He wrote an open letter, in which he said:

"Under no circumstances will I ever allow one of my horses to trot in a race against another horse for any purpose whatever."

Liberal Business Methods.

Mr. Bonner paid Henry Ward Beecher $30,000 for his novel "Norwood," and $2,000 a year to write from half to three-quarters of a column a week for the Ledger. He secured Mr. Beecher by sending a check for $2,000 in the first letter he wrote to the great divine, proposing a weekly letter. Mr. Beecher's reply to this was:

"I am almost dumb after receiving your proposition and must clear my head before I say a word." He accepted, however.

Mr. Bonner spent $1,250,000 in advertising his paper. He thought nothing of buying a page at a time in the leading dailies. When his circulation reached 150,000 copies he fired a salute of 150 guns in City Hall Park, and started in to double the circulation. The Ledger advertisements were unlike those of any other publication. Mr. Bonner believed that if all advertisements in a paper were displayed it were equivalent to no display. His advertisements were always original. In those days $1 would secure as much advertising space as $4 can buy now.

One day he made a leading daily publish a sixteen-page paper. It was printing eight pages and Mr. Bonner asked what space he could have for a "big ad."

"All the space you want," the publisher said.

"All right, I'll take the whole paper," said Mr. Bonner, and an extra eight pages had to be added to hold the news and the other advertisements.

Purchase of Fast Horses.

Mr. Bonner bought Dexter after the animal had made a record of 2:17¼ on the Buffalo track in 1867. That night he wrote to a friend:

"I saw Niagara Falls this morning for the first time, and came down here to Buffalo this afternoon to see that other great wonder, Dexter, when he trotted in the unprecedented time of 2:17¼. You know I always like to have the best things, and inasmuch as I could not buy the falls I concluded to do the next best thing and buy Dexter. He will go into my stable on the 10th of next month."

This horse cost him $35,000, and Budd Doble said he would have the horse back again in three weeks, because Mr. Bonner couldn't drive it on the road. Doble was wrong. Mr. Bonner drove Dexter, and later he drove Maud S. and Sunol and the other fast trotters he bought, and every horse he purchased meant so much more advertising for him and his property, the Ledger.

Until he turned the publication of the paper over to his sons, who have since turned it into a monthly, owing to the competition of the Sunday newspapers, Mr. Bonner's sole interest in life was the Ledger. He had the story paper instinct largely developed. He read with his own eyes every word printed in the Ledger as long as he actively managed it. He read all manuscripts submitted and selected all those which he deemed available.

Met All Contributors.

The contributor, no matter how humble and modest, no matter whether a beginner or an established author with a hyphenated name, was always courteously received at an outside desk by the proprietor, who advanced from a private office to read a story or deliver a check.

Horace Greeley, N. P. Willis, and John G. Saxe were among the contributors to the Ledger in their time. Charles Dudley Warner was one of Mr. Bonner's earliest friends, George W. Childs one of his latest.

Mr. Bonner bought Maud S. in 1880 from Vanderbilt. The mare had made a record of 2:11¾, and under Mr. Bonner's ownership she lowered this record, but never in races except against time. In 1885 John Murphy drove her to 2:08¾, and at that time the animal was considered a marvel such as the world would never again produce. He paid $40,000 for Maud S., and the same price for Sunol, which animal he bought from Leland Stanford only to discover that the horse was lame.

"I'm going to cure that horse without letting Stanford know," said Bonner. "If I tell him he will send my money back to me and I shall be obliged to return Sunol."

He cured the magnificent animal and in treating Sunol he developed the veterinary germ that afterward made him the leading authority of the country on horses.

Mr. Bonner made the remarkable yet simple discovery that most lame feet were caused by the uneven paring of the horse's hoofs as the shoes were put on.

So Mr. Bonner perfected a system of horseshoeing which is in general use today, and about which he was willing to talk for hours with congenial spirits on his stock farm at Tarrytown. "Balancing the hoof" is the keynote of the Bonner system of horseshoeing.

Maud S. was the pride of Robert Bonner's heart up to the day of his death. He bred Macy's Hambletonian, the sire of Bosque Bonita, the first American trotter to beat all the records that had ever been made in Europe. There were also bred at his farm Cartridge, 2:14½; Majolica, 2:15; Cheyenne, 2:14½; Instant, 2:14¼; and others still faster, but with no public records.

Mr. Bonner was President of the Scotch-Irish Society of America from its foundation to the hour of his death. The only other society he belonged to was the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

TROUBLE OVER BANK NOTES.

Sub-Finance Committee of the Senate Threatened with Disruption—Single Standard Acceptable.

Narragansett Pier, R. I., July 6.—[Special.]—The "big five" from the Senate Committee on Finance held a six-hour session today, and when they adjourned were as far apart as on the first day. It would not be surprising to see the meeting come to an abrupt ending.

One member of the committee, it is said, threatens to withdraw from the conference unless he is assured that a provision giving power to national banks to issue bank notes on the concerns' assets is incorporated in the bill. The opposition to this scheme, which is the pet idea of H. H. Hanna and his coterie of currency reformers, is pronounced. It has been tabooed by the entire administration, from President McKinley down. Such a clause would give national banks a world of power.

Today the "big five" received positive assurances that a single standard provision would be acceptable to the Republicans of the Senate. The doubtful Senators, or enough of them to insure the success of the administration plan, have been heard from. Chandler of New Hampshire is believed to have attempted to steer the committee from the single standard scheme.

Chairman Aldrich announced tonight that actual work on formulating the bill had not begun. Every currency bill introduced last session is now before the "big five," and will be carefully considered, so Senator Platt of New York said.

MADE ILL BY IMPURE MILK.

Des Moines Man Gets a Verdict of $855 Against Edward Dicks, Who Rented Him Supposed Tuberculous Cow.

Des Moines, Ia., July 6.—[Special.]—Walter O. Clark was awarded $855 damages against Edward Dicks in the district court today. The damages were sustained by Clark through drinking milk from a cow rented by Dicks. Clark, in the first place, sued for $5,300, and then, during the progress of the trial increased his claims to $15,000. The increase in the damage claims was the result of testimony given by his physician. He said Clark is in bad condition, and is liable to die. It is supposed the cow has tuberculosis.

HELEN GOULD SENDS RELIEF.

At Suggestion of Amos F. Wilder She Contributes $250 to Aid New Richmond Cyclone Sufferers.

Madison, Wis., July 6.—[Special.]—Amos F. Wilder, editor of the State Journal, today received a check for $250 from Helen Gould to be used in the New Richmond relief fund. Mr. Wilder is acquainted with members of the Gould family and wrote Miss Gould suggesting that a little assistance extended to the tornado sufferers would be acceptable. Miss Gould promptly sent $250, which has been forwarded to the General committee.

DEADLOCK OVER MODUS VIVENDI

United States and Great Britain Unable to Come to Terms Over Alaskan Boundary.

Washington, D. C., July 6.—Ambassador Choate and Lord Salisbury are almost deadlocked over the modus vivendi fixing the Alaskan boundary. Neither side will accept the provisional line proposed by the other, the Canadians demanding the inclusion of their Porcupine country and the Americans the projection of the boundary line northwesterly from a point two miles above Kluckwan.

WRECK ON THE BURLINGTON.

Special with Surgeons Leaves Kansas City for Scene—No Particulars Yet Received.

Kansas City, Mo., July 6.—A passenger train on the Burlington road was wrecked shortly before midnight near Waldron, Mo. A special train bearing surgeons was sent from Kansas City to the scene of the wreck at 1 o'clock this morning.

No details have been received as yet.

ROGERS WORKS IN SLUMS.

UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT LIVES AT SETTLEMENT HOUSE.

Head of Northwestern, with His Wife, Devotes Two Weeks to Efforts to Better Conditions in the Sixteenth Ward—Visits to Damp Basements and Giving Aid and Advice to the Needy Their Daily Tasks—Woman Holds City Is to Blame.

President Henry Wade Rogers of Northwestern University and Mrs. Rogers have taken up temporary residence in the slums of Chicago. From their Evanston home they have gone to a suite of rooms in the University Settlement House at 252 West Chicago avenue. Here they are making daily visits among the tenements of the Sixteenth Ward, developing friendships with the residents, searching through areaways and down dingy streets for rooms to let, in order that this family or that may be rescued from a filthy, stuffy basement reeking with dampness, arranging for outings for the poor, arguing with tenement-house owners for better sanitary conditions in their properties, and by practical work of every kind seeking to aid and bring relief to the thousands crowded into this section of the slum districts.

In the evenings Dr. Rogers meets with members of the various clubs which the workingmen have organized, with headquarters at the Settlement House. Mrs. Rogers is busy with working women and girls, preparing future plans for their respective club organizations.

Just across the street is the West Chicago Avenue Police Station, and many are the applications for aid received from those who have fallen into the hands of the police. All these calls are given attention, Mrs. Rogers having at times responded in person.

On Wednesday night Dr. and Mrs. Rogers were among those who listened with close attention to the readings and recitations of the Eugene Field club, composed of children of the district and under 16 years of age. In every way the close, sympathetic, confidential friendship of the poor has been sought, and in many cases it has been promptly secured. It is such a residence as Bishop Potter made in New York City's tenement districts two years ago.

Work New to Dr. Rogers.

Mrs. Rogers, as President of the Northwestern University Settlement association, has been engaged in this practical work for a number of years. To Dr. Rogers, however, it is new. Many plans have been outlined for future consummation. The success of these depends to a great extent on the attention which the city authorities shall give in the years to come to Chicago's poor. Mrs. Rogers severely arraigns the municipal government for allownig, chiefly through negligence, the growth of many of the evils now existing.

Mrs. Rogers Holds City Responsible.

"I know every foot of the streets of the Sixteenth Ward," said Mrs. Rogers yesterday afternoon. "The conditions permitted to exist here are terrible. It is so in the Seventh, the Eighth, the Nineteenth, and Twenty-third, or parts of them, and in other wards. For this condition the city is chiefly responsible. The poor are neglected that improvements may be made in the wards claiming aristocratic citizens. I have insisted that citizens of these poorer districts combine and use the threat of their votes to force a change of conditions, if no other argument, as seems to be the case, has force."

Mrs. Rogers had just left the day nursery of the settlement, where more than a score of little children from the nearby tenements spent the afternoon in play. There was a family in Will street needing attention—a husband and wife with six children. Dr. Rogers had visited there the day before. On the way the salutations accorded Mrs. Rogers showed the warm friendships which had been established. At the Will street place of abode—a few stuffy basement rooms, damp and close with heat—two little children were playing on the sidewalk.

"Hello, Annie," was Mrs. Rogers' greeting to the older of the two as the child hastened to shake hands. "And Carl"—this addressed to the little boy—"I didn't see you at kindergarten this morning."

Seeks a Better Tenement.

Mrs. Rogers wished the mother to accompany her and inspect some vacant rooms which had been found during the morning. The rental was $6.50, however, and more than the husband could pay, so after a visit in the little back room there was a search along Fry street for quarters which might be let at a lower figure.

She Interviews a Landlord.

"Why don't you go to your Aldermen and demand a change," said Mrs. Rogers to one of the owners of a tenement house on Canter street, where she sought vacant rooms. "I don't believe you people care [illegible] better. Make the city clean your streets. Empty your garbage boxes and let each one work to some extent for his neighbor."

The crusade for the general use of sterilized milk, which is distributed from the Settlement House under Mrs. Rogers' direction, is making rapid gains. Cards, printed in English, German, and Polish, and telling of the dangers of ordinary milk, have been circulated, and the little bottles from the Settlement, seen in house after house, showed that the health of the children was being guarded.

Work of the Settlement.

The mending guild of the settlement is preparing for another outing. Plans have been perfected at conferences with Mrs. Rogers. A week ago thirty of its members spent the day at Dr. Rogers' Evanston house. They will go there again for a holiday within the next ten days.

The Home Culture club, composed of working girls, has taken a cottage at Lake Villa. After a two weeks' outing this club will loan the house to the other organizations in the settlement's circle.

"Isn't that splendid," said Mrs. Rogers, with enthusiasm. "There are numbers of people who wouldn't make a loan like that, and who well could afford to do it, too. Selfishness is being brushed aside over here, and each one is beginning to live for the advancement of his neighbor. These people are just as good citizens as those who live in the so-called aristocratic wards. It is the environment alone which is at fault.

"I hope there won't be any more libraries founded nor any more lake front parks laid out until something is done for those who live in the 'poor' wards of Chicago. There should be a branch office of the City Library here. We are trying to get one, but, as usual, the poor will have to wait. In the meantime the Settlement Library is trying to meet the demand."

The Kingsley club—the young men of the district—is preparing for active work next fall. Some of the boys who formerly met in a saloon were quick to accept the offer to meet nightly in the Settlement's coffeehouse. Dr. Rogers has met with them several times.

Would Use Votes as Levers.

"If the men of the city's worst wards will march to the City Hall and demand that improvements be made, using their votes as a leverage, I believe we will find a change," said Mrs. Rogers. "Politics plays too great a part in matters affecting people's lives."

AGRARIANS SEEK TARIFF WAR.

Significance of the Persistent War on Herr von Buelow, German Foreign Minister.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

Berlin, July 6.—The motive of the agrarian attacks on Herr von Bülow are apparent to everybody. The Vossische Zeitung says the Junkers care nothing about Samoa and would long ago have forgotten Captain Coghlan if they did not know that Von Bülow would follow Bierstein's policy in negotiating commercial treaties.

The agrarians are determined on Von Bülow's fall because nothing would please them better than a tariff war.

Labor Legislation.

The Kreuz Zeitung preaches a coup d'état in favor of the anti-strike bill and raises the question how far Italy's action in introducing similar legislation as a decree without Parliament's consent would be a model for Germany. Italy has a General for Minister and practical politics overcame constitutional objections. A ministerial organ says that as a matter of course the government will continue supporting the anti-strike bill. A new measure would arouse opposition on the part of revolutionists, Democrats, and the masses. The government has not forgotten the proverbial advice, "If you grab a hornet's nest be sure and hold it tight."

Confiscation of Zola's Books.

The police made the mistake of confiscating the French editions of Zola's novels instead of the pirated translations which the court ordered seized. The last Zola confiscation was in 1882, when "Pot Bouille" and "Nana" were taken. After fifteen months the courts decided the confiscation unjustifiable and returned the books, whose sale was forbidden the whole time.

Reading-Room Controversy.

The merry war in the university reading-room over the socialistic publications continues. The students' demand for the restoration of the forbidden publications has been heeded by the directory, which appointed a committee to see the rector and compromise the matter.

Police Kill a Drunken Man.

The police do not wear a helmet and carry a saber for nothing. Wilhelm Gottschalk, a drunken blacksmith, kicked two policemen. Both drew their sabers. One hacked his head and the other ran him through the body. Gottschalk died almost instantly. The police had the blood covered with sand and dispersed the horrified spectators. They made a report that Gottschalk was hurt while struggling for possession of a saber.

Goethe Celebration.

The Dusseldorf exhibition, celebrating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Goethe's birth, opened with a dramatic carnival. Bannenberg's imitation of the "Sign of the Cross," produced last night, fell flat. It is suited for the Oberammergau mystery play. The action is slow and disconnected.

Fear Expansion Policy.

A South American correspondent says the United States' expansion policy is threatening Central and South America, and that this is the sole occasion of the confederation proposed by Chile and Argentina.

Editor Acquitted.

The editor of Vorwaarts, who was charged with violating the authorship law in publishing Baron Stumm's private letters, has been acquitted. The court held that business letters are not protected.

Divorce in Official Circles.

For several months rumors of divorce have been impending in the upper crust aristocracy. Social arbiters undertook a reconciliation unsuccessfully. Count Kuno von Moltke, military attaché at the Vienna Embassy, will soon ask the Berlin court for separation from the Countess Athalie. The testimony will probably be given in private.

Bishop Walden in Berlin.

Bishop John M. Walden of Cincinnati held ordination services at the Methodist conference here.

Kaiser Visits French Ship.

The Kaiser has visited the French schoolship Bergen, according to a program arranged by the two governments.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1899.

Weather for Chicago today:
Showers and thunder-storms.
Sun rises at 4:31; sets at 7:38.
Moon rises at 4:13 a. m.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES.

Pages.
1 New Regiment for Fort Sheridan.
Robert Bonner Is Dead.
Dr. and Mrs. Rogers Work in Slums.
Effort to Kill Ex-King Milan.
2 Kruger May Make Terms.
Crowds Vex Mme. Dreyfus.
Yellow Fever in New York.
Meier Arrests in Buchanan.
3 Council Blocks a Big Scheme.
South Side Leads for Stadium.
Order for New Regiments.
Stuart Made Colonel of the Second.
4 Chicago, 11; Pittsburg, 8.
St. Louis Cricketers Win.
Imp Wins Brighton Handicap.
Chicago Teachers in the West.
5 Four Golfers Are Left.
Yacht Columbia Beats Defender.
7 Polygamy Before the Endeavorers.
Shippers Oppose Sanitary Trustees.
Palmer's Friends Say He Was Slain.
To Oppose Steel Trust.
8 National Herbart Society Meets.
10 Police to Share in Sanitary Work.
Meeting of Bar Association.
12 Albert Becker Condemned to Hang.
Ex-Senator Peffer on Populism.
Many Lives Saved at a Fire.

Pages.		Pages.	
6	Editorial.	8	Society.
7	Lake Marine.	9	Commercial.
8	Fontenoy.	10	Railroads.
8	Literary.	10	Courts.
8	Short Story.	10	Insurance.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
BREMEN	Barbarossa	
BREMEN	Trave	
CHERBOURG	Fuerst Bismarck	
LIVERPOOL	Catalonia	
LIVERPOOL	Majestic	
LIVERPOOL	Pennland	
NEW YORK	Lahn	Fred. der Grosse.
ROTTERDAM		Amsterdam.
SO'HAMPTON	Fuerst Bismarck	

EFFORT TO KILL EX-KING MILAN.

Former Ruler of Servia Is Made the Target of Would-Be Assassin in the City of Belgrade.

ONE SHOT GRAZES HIM.

Companion in Carriage Also Wounded Before the Assailant Is Placed Under Arrest.

RUMOR OF UPRISING DENIED.

Belgrade, Servia, July 6.—Former King Milan, father of King Alexander of Servia, narrowly escaped assassination here this evening.

The would-be murderer is under arrest. He fired four revolver shots, one of which slightly grazed his Majesty, another wounding in the hand Adjutant Lukitch, who was with him.

Milan was slightly wounded in the back.

At the time the attack was made, about 6:30, the former King was driving through Michael street in an open carriage.

The would-be assassin is about 28 years old, and has not yet been identified by the police.

On his return to the palace Milan received the congratulations of the members of the Cabinet and the diplomatic corps upon his escape. Later in the evening King Alexander drove through Michael street and was enthusiastically received by the populace.

Prince Milan Obrenovitch was 27 years old when in 1876 he was picked by the Russian General, Tchernaieff, to succeed to the Servian throne, which had been made vacant by the assassination of his uncle, King Michael. For six years thereafter there was strife over the appointment, Austria raising objections to a Russian candidate. But in 1882 Milan was generally acknowledged as King, and then his difficulties increased. His bitter opponent, Ristich, who had been government leader in Servia, placed every possible obstacle in his way. In 1885 the King became involved in the Bulgarian conflict, but no actual battles were fought, and the Bulgarian ministry backed down. His action in this instance had made Milan more or less popular with the people.

In 1887 the King gave way to his enemies within the Servian borders and called Ristich, his old enemy, to the head of the government. In the elections that year the Radicals gained another victory and the King was constrained to follow their program. Several clashes took place between the King and the Cabinet, but as the Radicals had 129 members out of 142 in the Assembly he was helpless. Later he dismissed the Cabinet and called Nikola Christich to the head of a new government. The Radicals, who were thus excluded from the government, were furious, and the result soon was Milan's enforced abdication.

On Oct. 23, 1882, the life of Milan was attempted by Mme. Markovitch, widow of the rioter executed five years previously.

Man of Prodigal Tastes.

Many of Milan's troubles were of his own making, for his prodigal tastes and fast life made him eager to lend an ear to any Ambassador whose government was inclined to offer him an opportunity for continuing his extravagant habits. Even after his abdication it was impossible for him to remain quiet, and whenever his funds were low the diplomats of Europe and the government of Servia were on the lookout for fresh trouble. His last attempt at the throne was in 1897, and the discovery of the plot by which he hoped to be appointed Regent for his son Alexander, to whom he had been forced to resign the throne. His confederate in the last attempt was the court doctor of Alexander, named Iowanowitch. Milan induced the physician to draw up an account of the King's health and to announce to the people that he had become insane. By these means Milan had hoped to make a coup d'état.

At Odds with His Wife.

Milan has also been at odds with his wife, Natalie, one of the most beautiful members of European royalty. In the year 1887 the former sovereign insisted on his spouse leaving Belgrade, and on her return to the capital in 1888 he instituted a process for divorce, giving as his reason "irreconcilable mutual antipathy." The Radical and Liberal parties opposed the divorce, and even the King's party, the Progressionists, was divided in opinion. The divorce was finally obtained. After the abdication of the King his son effected a reconciliation, but later on the King again quarreled with his wife, and threatened to institute divorce proceedings. He was dissuaded from this action, but he and Queen Natalie have been separated for some time.

FALSE REPORT OF REVOLUTION.

Denial of Rumors from Belgrade That There Is an Uprising in Bulgaria.

Buda-Pesth, July 6.—Newspapers here publish a story from Belgrade to the effect that a revolution was inaugurated at Sofia yesterday. According to the accounts published a mob paraded the streets, some of the troops joining in the demonstration. It was added that Prince Ferdinand had fled the country and that the telegraph wires had been cut.

Advices received today from Belgrade state that there is absolutely no confirmation of the alleged revolution in Bulgaria. Officials here and at Vienna entirely discredit the statements in the Belgrade newspapers.

Paris, July 6.—A dispatch received here today from a semi-official agency at Sofia characterizes as absolutely false and deliberately misleading statements published abroad on the subject of disturbances at Sofia, and particularly the reports that the palace of Prince Ferdinand had been surrounded by troops. Perfect tranquillity and the most complete order, according to this dispatch, reign at Sofia and throughout the country. It is added that Prince Ferdinand started yesterday for Euxinagrad, by way of Varnia, with his mother and other members of his family.

The reports above referred to are attributed to the Bulgarian opposition, who, unable to prevent the adoption of financial contracts by the Sobranje, sought to prevent the success of the loan therefor, and the consequent triumph of the ministry.

KRUGER MAY MAKE TERMS

HINTS OF A COMPROMISE OVER TRANSVAAL QUESTION.

Joseph Chamberlain Declines to Make Public the Latest Advices from Sir Alfred Milner—Volksraad Agrees to a Franchise After Seven Years' Residence—Niger Transfer Creates Gossip—Deficit in Rhodesia—Brilliant Day at Henley-on-the-Thames.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY H. J. WHIGHAM.]

London, July 7.—The Transvaal crisis still occupies general attention and questions were rife in Parliament yesterday. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain refused at present to publish the full account of the Bloemfontein conference received nearly a week ago from Sir Alfred Milner, evidently being afraid lest this detailed account should be as inflammatory as the cabled dispatch, which many blamed him for publishing. He excused himself, therefore, on the ground that the dispatches are still incomplete without certain notes on communications between Sir Alfred Milner and the Cape government not yet to hand. So Chamberlain will not publish the dispatches unless he is pressed.

It looks as if the government were on the eve of a compromise, which might be seriously hindered by the publication of any dispatch as belligerent in tone as Sir Alfred Milner's cabled account of the conference.

Kruger Yields a Little More.

A Reuter dispatch this morning, just received, says the Volksraad agrees to grant the franchise after seven years' residence, retrospective for all outlanders resident before 1898. This points to the confirmation of the opinion held throughout that Kruger means yielding by inches.

This proposal falls short of Sir Alfred Milner's by two years, but an all important point is gained, that the new proposal will give an immediate franchise to a large number of uitlanders.

The value of the proposal depends greatly on the question of redistribution. The franchise is of little service if the gold fields continue to have only two seats in the first Raad.

Wants Butler Superseded.

The Daily Mail correspondent has a story this morning that General Butler, commanding the forces in south Africa, has a Boer leaning, as shown in a speech made while Sir Alfred Milner was absent in England. The Mail this morning prints an editorial suggesting the superseding of the General holding such opinions, which seems unnecessary in view of the fact a soldier is supposed to have no political views, are bound in any case to carry out the orders of the government.

On the Niger Transfer.

Mr. Chamberlain, always fond of personal explanations, made another yesterday on the subject of the Niger government transfer. The Niger company has offered to sell out to the government on liberal terms, and a bill to that effect was introduced in the House of Commons on Tuesday.

A few morning papers of the more scurrilous kind promptly accused Mr. Chamberlain of owning large stock in the company and therefore seeking to induce the government to conclude a bargain.

Mr. Chamberlain assured the House such was not the case. He had actually £3,000 invested in the Niger company, on the strength of which he had refused to take any part in the negotiations, which were carried out entirely by Mr. Arthur Balfour. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach had voted for the introduction of the bill, but would take no part in the discussion and would vote against its second reading.

Mr. Chamberlain said he could see no advantage in this habit of making attacks on the personal honor of public men.

Deficit in Rhodesia.

Some attempt has been made to saddle the deficit of Rhodesia on the government. Mr. Chamberlain said in answer the government had nothing to do with the financial affairs, and that the deficit only represented £38 per head of the population of Rhodesia, and not £51 as stated.

One thing is rather noticeable, however. The company has issued no balance sheet since the year ending March, 1897.

Fenianism in the Transvaal.

The story cabled yesterday of the Irish Fenian Farelly, who is now advising Kruger, was unconsciously corroborated the same evening by the St. James' Gazette in an article which describes the machinations of the Irish Fenian Aylward in the Boer rising which ended at Majuba Hill. The Gazette quotes Bartle Frère's statements on the subject, and asserts that similar Fenian influences are now at work in the Transvaal.

Brilliant Day at Henley.

It was a brilliant day at Henley. The crowd released from the varsity cricket match patronized the river in great force. In the race for the Grand Challenge Cup Leander won the first heat. The second was won by the London Rowing club, beating the Argonaut club of Toronto after a magnificent race, in which the Canadians lost by only half a length. The visitors in spite of their short stroke and unaccustomed style have made a splendid fight.

The race now practically lies with Leander.

Greatest Golf of the Year.

The greatest golf match of the year begun yesterday at North Berwick between Vardon, champion, and Willie Park, ex-champion. At the end of 36 holes Vardon stood two holes up after a stubborn contest. Of course Vardon was the favorite. No one has ever before been so invincible. Therefore the close play is encouraging to Park's supporters. In the first round the first nine holes each halved, an unprecedented occurrence in a great match. The holes were done in four each, second in five, with a total of thirty-seven. It was brilliant play for a difficult course like North Berwick. Ten thousand spectators followed the players' record, the greatest number in golfing history.

The second stage of the match comes off July 22 at Scarborough, Yorkshire, Vardon's home green.

Defeat Woman Suffrage.

Despite the Women's Council and the influence of Susan B. Anthony the women received a severe blow in the House of Commons yesterday. Lord Dunraven had previously induced the House of Lords to amend the London government bill by excluding women from the new district councils. When the bill was returned to the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Courtenay, champion of the women, endeavored to have the clause in favor of the women reinserted, but Mr. Balfour himself, another squire of dames, suggested it would be better to throw over woman suffrage than risk a dispute with the House of Lords which might prevent the bill, so laboriously discussed, becoming a law. The House agreed, Labouchere strangely approving the Lords' action.

So the women are not only excluded from the new councils, but are actually robbed of the local political work which they performed before under the old vestries law. Apparently Susan B. Anthony's arguments have fallen on unwilling ears.

Liberal Gains in Oldham.

The government had a serious reverse yesterday at Oldham, where two Liberal candidates were returned in place of two Unionists by a majority of 1,499. This was despite the fact that one of the Conservative candidates was the popular Winston Churchill, who was a spectator in the Cuban campaign last year, and despite the fact that his mother, Lady Randolph Churchill, made a personal canvass in his favor. The tide of the by-elections is running strong against the government.

Cancer No Longer a Mystery.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, July 6.—Cancer is no longer a mystery, according to the deliberate verdict of the London Pathological society. Dr. Lambert Lack, the eminent throat specialist, is credited by his learned colleagues with having solved one of the most momentous and perplexing problems known to medical science.

The scientific world is much wrought up over Dr. Lack's discovery, which is pronounced one of the greatest of modern times.

Lambert Lack, whose name bids fair to become as famous as that of Pasteur, is honorary surgeon to the Golden Square Throat Hospital, one of the most noted institutions of its scope in the world. For a long time he has been investigating the origin of malignant growths, with particular attention to cancer.

After a series of tests covering several years he discovered that the dreaded disease invariably began with an injury of a particular character to what is known as the basement membrane of the mucous membrane and its allied structures.

Having arrived at this important truth, he set to work to produce cancer in the lower animals and succeeded.

To produce a disease at will is the first step toward finding the cure for it—such is the paradox on which the entire fabric of bacteriology rests. Hence it is reasonable to expect that in a short time Dr. Lack will be in a position to give the world a serum for the cure of cancer and thus take rank among the immortal benefactors of the human species.

May Wright Sewall's Election.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

London, July 6.—The election of Mrs. May Wright Sewall, President of the United States Council of the Women's International Congress, to succeed the Countess of Aberdeen as President of the congress which will hold its next meeting in Berlin, was officially confirmed today.

Honor New York Militiamen.

Adjutant Dewitt Clinton Falls and Captain Francis G. Landon of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard of the State of New York, were welcomed here today by Sir Howard Vincent and presented their credentials to United States Ambassador Choate.

The New York National Guardsmen have already been made honorary members of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers, the London Scottish Volunteers, and other military societies. This afternoon they attended the Four-in-Hand club and they dined tonight with Colonel Balfour and the officers of the London Scottish Volunteers.

COMPROMISE ON FRANCHISE.

Volksraad Said to Have Agreed on Acceptable Reforms—English Officers Under Orders.

Pretoria, Transvaal, July 6.—The Volksraad sat in secret session today, President Kruger and the negotiators from the Orange Free State being present. It is understood that an agreement was reached to grant the franchise immediately to all settlers prior to 1880 and to other classes of residents within seven years, the naturalization clause to be optional. These proposals will be debated in open session tomorrow.

Although Sir Alfred Milner, on behalf of Great Britain, demanded at the Bloemfontein conference that a residence of five years should be a qualification for the franchise, it is believed that the terms said to have been agreed upon today in the Volksraad may be acceptable to the outlanders if suitable guarantees are given for the execution of the promised reforms.

London, July 7.—The Times this morning announces that several officers, including Brevet Colonel Robert Stephenson Smyth Baden-Powell, commanding the Fifth Dragoon Guards; Captain Lord Edward Cecil (fifth son of the Marquis of Salisbury) of the Grenadiers, and Lieutenant the Hon. Algernon Henry Charles Hanbury-Tracy (second son of Baron Sudely) of the Royal Horse Guard have been ordered to proceed to south Africa to organize the residents, as well as the police and local forces, at various points on the frontier.

"Additional special service officers," says the Times, "are likely to be sent out during the next few days; and the Commander-in-Chief has been engaged in completing the composition and organization of a larger force, which it will be necessary to dispatch should the negotiations with the Transvaal fail."

ARREST OF VIENNA SOCIALISTS.

Police Disperse a Gathering of Nearly 20,000 People—Clash Over Suffrage Bill.

Vienna, July 6.—This evening the police of Vienna dispersed an immense Socialist demonstration that was in progress in the neighborhood of the town hall.

Forty-five persons were placed under arrest, among them the labor leaders, Dr. Adler, Herren Baumann and Bretschneider.

The demonstration was against the newly passed municipal suffrage bill, which the Liberals and Socialists allege aims at securing a permanent anti-semite majority in the Town Council. They therefore decided that the workmen should make an orderly demonstration in the most fashionable part of the city.

The police had made extensive preparations, and, according to the manifestants, behaved brutally toward them.

Although it rained heavily, nearly 20,000 persons demonstrated.

Dr. Lueger, whose speeches insulting the labor classes were mainly responsible for the demonstration, had to be protected by an escort of sixty mounted police when driving through the town in the course of the evening.

POPULISTS TIRED OF FUSION.

Chairman Rankin Says His Party Will Write Its Own Platform and Name Its Own Candidates.

Terre Haute, Ind., July 6.—Mortimer C. Rankin, chairman of the Populist National Central committee, was asked this afternoon whether the Populists would form a fusion with the Democrats the coming campaign or not. Mr. Rankin said that they would not, for the reason that the Populists would hold their national convention one month prior to that of either the Democrats or Republicans.

He said the Populists would prepare their own platform and nominate their own candidates.

The Populists of Nebraska, Mr. Rankin says, are in favor of fusion should they be allowed to name the nominee for Vice President on the Democratic ticket. While this may be desired in Nebraska, the other States will by no means submit to such an action, he says. In a word, the Populists are sick and tired of fusion.

MME DREYFUS IS VEXED.

ANNOYED BY THE CURIOUS CROWDING TO SEE HER.

Cinematograph Man and Others of His Ilk Follow the Wife of the Famous Prisoner for Pictures—She Asks to Have the Hours of Her Visits Changed — Captain Dreyfus Ill — Some Facts About His Hard Prison Life—Interest in the Case.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

Rennes, July 6.—Mme. Dreyfus went to see her husband today from 2 till 3 o'clock. The police allowed no crowds to accumulate. Yesterday more than 300 people gathered to see her enter the prison. Owing to this Mme. Dreyfus asked the military authorities to allow her to make her visits at irregular hours in the hope of preventing people stationing themselves.

The members of the Dreyfus family are having a trying experience with a cinematograph man, who stations himself in their path. There are other artists waiting for snap shots, but the cinematograph man is the most persistent. Today he caught Mme. Dreyfus just as she was leaving the prison. Her brother-in-law indignantly waved an open umbrella up and down to protect her, but an excellent picture was obtained. Mr. and Mrs. Mathieu Dreyfus have gone back to Paris.

Captain Dreyfus Ill.

Captain Dreyfus is suffering with a severe attack of dysentery. The military doctor, Ferrand, says it is the result of his prolonged stay in a deathly climate.

I had the good fortune to see Dreyfus today while he was taking his afternoon walk in the prison courtyard. A person living near the prison allowed me to station myself at a high window which looked down over the promenade.

He resembles a convalescent after a colonial fever. His skin has the same yellow, sick look. His hair is gray and his body bent. He walks as if with difficulty. I have seen men in military hospitals look like Dreyfus.

American Kindness Appreciated.

The Dreyfus family keenly appreciates the coreligionists' subscription from Chicago and other large American cities for the purpose of presenting the Captain with a sword. Mme. Dreyfus says she owes a deep debt of gratitude to America. The American press has stood bravely beside her in her darkest hours.

Prince of Monaco's Letter Hurts.

The Prince of Monaco's letter has done more harm than good to the Dreyfus cause. It was meant in kindness, but has given the Nationalists a whip with which they are lashing the patriots into line. They claim France has no right to be dictated to by a foreign sovereign, and that the nation can manage its own affairs. France will not accept a lesson from outsiders with good grace. The more wily Nationalists are endeavoring to stir up army opinion by saying that Prince Albert hoped to influence the military Judges. The Rennes letter has been like fat in the fire.

Castellane Ridiculed.

Count Castellane has been used as a catspaw to pull the chestnuts out for the rest. His insulting letter continues to be ridiculed on all sides.

A member of the Prince's family makes public a statement that the Prince is not a foreign potentate but a soldier of France, having crossed the frontier and served in the French army.

The Quesnay de Beaurepaire mystification by Figaro has kept the country laughing for two whole days. The press wags call it the mystery of Q. Many people take the matter seriously and say it is outrageous to think that such a fool could have occupied the place of magistrate. Others declare the old man is growing childish. Quesnay himself is undaunted. He says it has been his purpose to allow nothing to escape which might give a clew. He winds up a startling statement that he has proofs of culpability and is awaiting the proper moment to enter the courtroom and convict Dreyfus.

Deroulede is getting mixed and now says that if Dreyfus is innocent his imprisonment is the infamy of the century, adding, however, the opinion that he is guilty. In other words, Deroulede is on the fence and wants to be safe whichever way the tide turns.

Other Governments Actively Interested

Rennes is now the center of interest all over the world. It is said that nearly every European government has representatives here watching the progress of events. Several sovereigns have direct communication here, and treat the Dreyfus case like an absorbing drama. It is fully believed that there are more sensational things yet to be revealed. It seems impossible to untangle the whole mystery.

Lebon is bitterly reproached for cruelty to Dreyfus, but it is now known by the prisoner's own statements that it was on account of the journalists who wanted to interview him that he was chained up. Lebon is the man who sent worm-eaten flour to the soldiers in Tonkin. Five commissary agents refused it. Then Lebon called the soldiers to eat the bread made of that flour or go hungry. The journalists had nothing to do with the French soldiers who went hungry or died in Tonkin of disease owing to bad food.

The inhabitants of Rennes are preparing to organize rival banquets on July 14, the national fête day. The Dreyfusards will have one banquet and the anti-Dreyfusards another. The authorities are anticipating trouble.

Abuse of Dreyfus in Prison.

It now appears that when the Dreyfus case was before the Chamber and the Court of Cassation the prison régime for Dreyfus became abominable. His food was curtailed and milk and canned goods were denied him. He was treated worse than a dog.

Mme. Dreyfus has made a protest because all of Dreyfus' letters to his lawyer were stopped.

The council of war in Rennes means business. It has ordered an inquiry to be made in Paris concerning the paper used in the bordereau. This paper has been giving Mercier uneasiness. He has been haunting the paper shops.

President Loubet's family is preparing to go to Rambouillet for the summer. The President wanted to go to his old home at Montelimar, but the crisis in events necessitate his presence near Paris. He will remain at Rambouillet, where Faure loved to entertain royalty with his hunting parties.

The City Council's dismissal of Bertillon, the expert who decided against Dreyfus and whose part is despicable, is warmly approved by the government, which is applying the general rule of replacing every one implicated in the various scandals.

Dr. Proust, of the Academy of Medicine says there is no danger of the plague spreading in Europe. It was brought from Alexandria and Bombay.

Meline Banquet a Fizzle.

Meline's big banquet tonight was a fizzle. The Republican groups, as groups, refused to participate in a banquet the object of which was to protest against the existing Cabinet on account of the presence of Millerand. Meline is finding out his own unpopularity.

Zurlinden May Be Transferred.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Paris, July 6.—It is regarded as probable that General Faure Biguet will be appointed Military Governor of Paris, and that General Zurlinden, the present incumbent, will be transferred to the command of an army corps.

At the Cabinet council today General de Gallifet, Minister of War, announced the arrangements for the military review on July 14, which will take place as usual.

FREEDOM FOR THE SPANISH.

Commission Returns from Aguinaldo with Hope for the Prisoners of War.

Manila, July 7.—The Spanish commissioners who went to Tarlac for a conference with Aguinaldo regarding the surrender of the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos returned here last night and report that the release of all the prisoners has been practically arranged for, but that it will be necessary to consult the Spanish government before the agreement can be ratified. The nature of the agreement is not known. Aguinaldo has already issued a decree for the release of the civilian officials and the sick soldiers.

The commissioners, with the remnant of the Spanish garrison of Baler and a number of civilian prisoners, were escorted by Filipino soldiers from Tarlac to the American outposts at San Fernando.

The heroes of the long defense of Baler, where the Spaniards resisted an insurgent siege for more than a year, formed a picturesque band. Lieutenant Martin, the only surviving officer, marched them through the streets. There are only twenty-two, most of them boys.

It appears that the Captain has several times proposed to surrender, but the soldiers refused. Finally, some months ago, he tried to raise a white flag. Thereupon Lieutenant Martin killed him with his own sword. Their food supply gave out entirely a week ago, and they surrendered to the Filipinos. They were allowed to keep their arms and were marched from Baler with a Filipino escort, being everywhere cheered and fêted.

QUEEN GREETS THE DELEGATES

Reception in Amsterdam at Which the Young Sovereign Toasts Members of Peace Congress.

Amsterdam, July 6.—Queen Wilhelmina and the Queen mother arrived here this afternoon, and amid a great popular demonstration proceeded to the palace. The members of the international peace conference arrived from The Hague at 6:30 p. m. by special train and proceeded from the station directly to the palace, where they were received by the Queen, after which they were entertained at a magnificent banquet in the palace. At the banquet Queen Wilhelmina proposed a toast as follows:

"I sincerely rejoice to see assembled around me today the delegates to the conference and to be permitted to renew my wishes for the success of your work, due to the initiative of the Czar of the Russias. I am glad to offer you the hospitality of my residence. I drink to the health of all the sovereigns and chiefs of the states of which you are the representatives."

M. de Staal, President of the conference, briefly replied, expressing the homage and thanks of the delegates and their profound gratitude for the kind reception tendered them, and inviting his colleagues to drink the health of her Majesty. This was done, the band playing the Dutch national anthem.

M. de Staal sat on the Queen's right, and Count von Munster, head of the German delegation on her left. Sir Julian Pauncefote, head of the British delegation, and Count Nigra, head of the Italian delegation, faced each other. The other delegates were seated in alphabetical order.

Queen Wilhelmina was attired in white, and Queen Emma, her mother, in lilac.

A reception followed at 9 o'clock in the grand throneroom, where their Majesties conversed freely with the delegates.

Express trains left soon after 10 o'clock to convey the delegates to The Hague and the Queens to Château Loo, near Apeldoorn, on the Grift.

PLAN OF ARBITRATION COURT.

Revised Proposal Regarding Permanent Tribunal to Be Submitted at The Hague Today.

The Hague, July 6.—The revised proposal regarding the institution of a permanent court of arbitration, which will be submitted to the committee tomorrow, consists of fifty-six articles.

Those regarding the constitution of the court itself are substantially identical with Sir Julian Pauncefote's original project.

Clause 23 is interesting, in that it provides that each signatory power shall designate within three months following the ratification not more than four persons recognized as competent to deal with questions of international law who are ready to accept the office of arbitrators. The bureau will keep a list of the nominees who will be entitled to sit as members of the court, and will report to the signatory powers all modifications therein.

Two or more powers can designate the same member. Members will be nominated for six years and eligible to renomination. In case of the death or retirement of a member of the court, the vacancy shall be filled in the same manner as the original nomination.

MOTHER AND CHILD RUN DOWN.

Mrs. Frank Lausman Makes a Heroic Effort to Save Her Daughter from a Train.

In a vain attempt to save her child from death Mrs. Frank Lausman was struck by an Illinois Central passenger train at One Hundred and Twenty-first street and Parnell avenue yesterday afternoon, and may not recover from her injuries.

Mrs. Lausman jumped in front of the engine and clasped the child in her arms to carry her out of harm's way, but before she had time to escape the train was upon her, and both she and the child were thrown into a ditch, thirty feet from the tracks. The physicians say they probably are hurt fatally. Both are suffering from concussion of the brain, and are injured internally. The child's injuries are more serious. Her scalp was torn almost entirely off. Her right leg was broken, and her body was covered with cuts and bruises. Mrs. Lausman's right shoulder was broken in three places, and her skull was fractured at the base.

The train crew and passengers took them on board and carried them to the next station, where they received medical attention. They were then removed to their home, 11943 Emerald avenue, by the Kensington police.

HENRY D. PIERCE ARRESTED.

Former Law Partner of Senator Turpie in Trouble Through Refusal to Use a Revenue Stamp.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 6.—[Special.]—Henry D. Pierce, former law partner of Senator David Turpie and a well-known Hoosier globe trotter, was arrested today on a charge of violating the war revenue stamp law. Mr. Pierce is the first man in Indiana who refused to pay the war tax and the federal officers have been carrying a warrant for ten days waiting till he returned from the East.

Allen's Foot-Ease cools the feet and makes new shoes easy. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores.

YELLOW JACK AT GOTHAM

TRANSPORT M'CLELLAN ARRIVES WITH TWO CASES.

Miss Helen Clendennin, Daughter of the Chief Surgeon of the Santiago Hospital, Who Died of the Fever, One of the Passengers Stricken with the Plague—Little Danger Is Feared by Quarantine Officials of the Spread of the Disease.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, July 6.

Yellow Fever Cases on the McClellan.

Two cases of yellow fever on the transport McClellan, from San Juan and Havana, was reported today when the ship reached port. Two other passengers show symptoms of the disease.

The McClellan left San Juan, Porto Rico, June 27 and Santiago July 1, with fourteen cabin passengers, seventy-two discharged soldiers, and a cargo of general merchandise.

Among the passengers was Miss Helen Clendennin, daughter of the late Chief Surgeon of the Santiago Hospital, who died from yellow fever a few days before Miss Clendennin sailed. She was accompanied by a younger sister, Miss E. Clendennin.

When two days out Miss Helen Clendennin was taken violently ill with the fever. The ship's surgeon isolated his patient.

The other patient is Oscar Flackey, a civil engineer.

One of the passengers who shows fever symptoms is John Ferguson, a discharged soldier. The other is John Tidwarsh, a tugboat captain.

As soon as Dr. Doty had examined the case he made arrangements to transfer the sick to Swinburne Island. Tomorrow the remainder of the passengers and the crew will be taken to Hoffman's Island, where they will be held at quarantine five days.

"I will use my new serum on Ferguson and Tidwarsh," said Dr. Doty tonight. "It will be of no use in the other cases, as they are too far advanced. Luckily I received a new supply of the serum today. All I had in stock I sent to Vera Cruz by Dr. Baker. It is a fine chance to try the new remedy.

"There is absolutely no danger of the disease spreading, as every known precaution has been taken. Among the passengers on the McClellan are Major J. T. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. Navarre and family, Mr. Seifert, Mr. and Mrs. Babbitt, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Haskell, and Mrs. Shriner.

Sage Scare the Creation of an Alarmist.

The last assault upon the peace of Russell Sage has developed into a farce. Mr. Sage still lives, his home still stands unimpaired, and no one is dead or maimed. But for the ugly significance in the note of Artemus Smith the affair would have died unknown. "It was obviously," said Mr. Sage today, "an attempt to extract money from me. But it was of such a character that in the interest of my fellow-citizens I could not afford to let it go by. So I complained to the police."

Mr. Smith, the writer of the letter to Mrs. Sage, said in an interview that the man who was threatening Mr. Sage's life was a friend of his who was in desperate circumstances and yearned to put a millionaire out of the way.

Smith called at the police station about 4 a. m. and asked whether the police were looking for him. When he heard they were not he left his address, promising to return.

Later in the day Mr. Smith and the detectives went to the Sage home. Smith told Mrs. Sage that his friend was an inventor, and was about to be dispossessed of his office. He had become so despondent that he threatened to commit suicide, and had intimated that before he died he would end the career of Mr. Sage as well.

Smith refused to tell the man's name. Smith, however, has a friend, Clarence Ladd Davis, a lawyer, who chances to be in distress. Mr. Davis admits that he is. Smith says that the lawyer has been dispossessed of his office; this is true of Mr. Davis. Smith says that his friend is an inventor; so is Mr. Davis. Plainly speaking, everything that Smith said in a circumstantial way pointed to Mr. Davis.

In answer Mr. Davis, at his present office in the Park Row Building, gave a statement. He said he was not an Anarchist, or anything like it, and that he had never experimented with explosives. The statement continues:

"The papers state that I have been dispossessed, and have been given time to pay. That is true. I know men in New York honored and respected who can but will not pay their debts. I would pay mine if I could, not alone as a matter of honor, but of business sense. Men who owe me cannot pay me, and, therefore, I, too, cannot pay. Still I cannot see that that makes of me an Anarchist."

In 1897 Mr. Davis was a candidate upon the single tax ticket for the office of District Attorney. He appears to be a man of more than ordinary intelligence.

Mr. Davis lives with his wife at 301 Sixth street. Mrs. Davis said that her husband sometimes talked in an exaggerated way, but that he would not harm a fly. In its mildest form, the statement of the police is that Artemus Smith is an overzealous enthusiast. He comes from Des Moines.

Hogg Talks of His Bryan Speech.

James S. Hogg, formerly Governor of Texas, who punctured the Gus Van Wyck boom on Tuesday at Tammany Hall, sat at a big table in the redroom of the Waldorf-Astoria today. The table was piled high with papers, telegrams, and letters of congratulation, and all the morning visitors came in a steady stream to tell the big Texan what a fearless Democrat he is. "Yes, I have received a great many telegrams," said Mr. Hogg, "but I am not going to make them public. Some persons are disposed to make too much of the incident. They seem to think that I did something unusual. I don't think so. I merely spoke my honest convictions. If I was on my way to a fire and a man stopped me to ask what I thought about Bryan or the Chicago platform, I should not have to wait until I found out where the fire was before I answered. That was the situation at Tammany Hall."

Mr. Hogg said that there was no doubt of the renomination of Bryan next year, and the convention, he said, would reaffirm every line of the platform of 1896.

"What are you going to do with the New York delegation if it refuses to accept the Chicago platform?" was asked.

"We will let the delegates into the convention. They may prance around or sit on a bench and pout. They will have no voice in making the platform, but they are Democrats and will support the ticket. Gus Van Wyck is a good fellow, a splendid man, but I remember when I was a boy one day I was in a melon patch and pulled the finest watermelon I could find. It was not quite ripe and did not agree with me. Van Wyck is not quite ripe."

Another "Zaza" Company Next Season.

A second "Zaza" company is to be sent on the road next season. It has not been definitely settled what actress will the title rôle in the No. 2 company, but at present all indications point, not to any well known actress, but to a young woman who is little more than a novice—Miss Mabel Howard, who played the part of Mme. Dufresne in the original American production. Miss Howard has proved herself a clever actress by her work in some of the Sargent school of acting productions, but the announcement that she is to attempt such a calculated rôle as Zaza is likely to be a surprise. It is a known fact, however, that Mr. Belasco has been coaching her in the part for the last three months.

Abner McKinley May Sue Wall Street Brokers.

Abner McKinley, brother of President McKinley, who has offices at 30 Broad street, is at present in a controversy with F. C. Hollins and his son, De Ruyter M. Hollins, bankers and brokers at 11 Wall street, and a suit may follow. Mr. McKinley several months ago gave an order to De Ruyter M. Hollins to buy Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling preferred stock to the amount of $2,000, for which he gave his check. The stock advanced slightly the next day and notice was given to sell.

A failure to do this and a subsequent slump in the stock caused the loss of the $2,000 to Mr. McKinley, and he is now endeavoring to recover that amount with $200 added, which he says would have been his profit if the stock had been sold as directed. Through his attorney, Edwin L. Kalish, Mr. McKinley now threatens suit if an immediate settlement is not made.

De Ruyter M. Hollins said today:

"Mr. McKinley gave me positive instructions to sell when he had two points profit, and otherwise not to sell unless he personally gave the instruction. The next day the stock advanced slightly and a telephone message was sent to sell Mr. McKinley's stock, but as the message did not come direct from him, as he had ordered, and we ascertained that he was out of the city, nothing was done in the matter. Now, after several months have elapsed, Mr. McKinley demands his money back, with an additional $200 as his profit.

"At the beginning of the transaction Mr. McKinley gave me a check, which he requested me not to put in bank for a few days. This, as any one can readily see, was giving him an opportunity to deal in stocks on nothing but paper that was not at the time negotiable."

Russell Sage Indulges in Prophecy.

Russell Sage said today that he believed that the lease of the Boston and Albany by the New York Central would have some effect on the future of the rapid transit system in this city. "You see," said he, "the consolidation of the New York Central and the Boston and Albany has made the New York Central one of the greatest railroad powers in this country, and there is a possibility of that road making an attempt to get hold of the Manhattan Elevated. It is evident that matters are shaping in that direction." Mr. Sage was not altogether in favor of the plan, but he did not say that he had done anything to thwart it. In speaking of the rumored consolidation Mr. Sage said that it was too early to discuss details, and that any statement that he might make would be premature.

May Be in Hiding with Stolen Jewels.

Alphonso Melani, a waiter, is supposed to be hiding in this country with $50,000 worth of jewels which he is charged with having stolen at Pisa, Italy, from the room of the daughter of the German Ambassador to France. The theft occurred on March 19, and the Berlin police thought they could find the robber, but they lost all trace of him in May. They think he fled to this country. The German Ambassador offers a reward of $750 for Melani's arrest, or $125 for news of his whereabouts. The jewels stolen include a necklace of pearls, the clasp of which is surrounded by two circles of diamonds with a large gray pearl in the center, and a brooch consisting of a large black opal surrounded by yellow diamonds.

The New Amsterdam Gas company has made a contract with the Charities Commissioners to furnish gas to the Bellevue and Emergency Hospitals for one year at 45 cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

Woman Burns Herself to Death.

Mrs. Maisson Gardest of 234 Hancock avenue, Jersey City, died in the City Hospital late last night, having been literally roasted alive. She had committed suicide. Mrs. Gardest had been in feeble health, and her friends told the police that she had acted strangely for some time. She called her youngest daughter to her in the kitchen yesterday afternoon, and, kissing the child, told her to go out and play.

"You will never see mamma again, dearest," she said. Then she forced the girl out of the room, locking the door after her.

Mrs. Gardest then deliberately lighted a gas stove, turning the burners on at full force. Then she threw herself upon it, lying with her chest directly over the burners. Her children at the window saw the woman's mad act and tried to break in the door.

Mrs. Gardest's clothes blazed up in an instant. In spite of her agony she held her position and permitted her body slowly to burn. Her dress was burned entirely off when the neighbors, hearing the cries of the children, hurried to the scene. The woman was removed to the City Hospital, where she died a few hours later.

Mrs. Emma Ward Jack, widow of Sam T. Jack, the theatrical manager, has demanded to contest her husband's will. Mrs. Jack is now in Chicago, but has left in this city affidavits on which the contest will be based. Mrs. Jack is not satisfied with the division of the property, because under the will the theatrical properties go to James Jack. She thinks she is entitled to them.

Makes Award of New City Bonds.

Controller Coler today awarded to Farson, Leach & Co. the entire issue of $10,025,000 of 3½ per cent gold bonds of the city, for which bids were opened yesterday afternoon, at their bid of 109.45. The premium on the issue will amount to $497,863.75 and will reduce the net interest to the purchasers to 3.02. The price paid is the highest received in recent years for city bonds, except for an issue of $1,000,000 a few months ago, for which the City Trust company paid 112. That was regarded as a special bid to advertise the newly organized trust company, and not as representing the real market value of the securities.

Reports have been recently circulated that Mr. Alden, the editor of Harper's Magazine, was to be displaced by ex-President Finley of Knox College. This arrangement, it was said, was to take effect under the new McClure-Harper alliance. The reports were today denied by both publishing houses.

SIX INJURED IN EXPLOSION.

Leaking Natural Gas Causes Disaster in an Indianapolis Drug Store and Laundry.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 6.—[Special.]—The two-story building running from 542 to 548 Massachusetts avenue, occupied by the Whitehead laundry and T. M. Weiss, drug store, was wrecked by a natural gas explosion at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Frank Lawler, a boy clerk in the drug store on the corner, was sent with a candle to the cellar, which is under the laundry. The cellar was full of gas from a leaky natural gas main, and the explosion followed. Fifteen people were in the building, six of whom suffered severe burns or injuries from the falling timbers, and two are fatally hurt.

The injured:

Brooks, O. W., drug clerk; cut by flying glass.
Ford, Mrs. Alice; crushed in laundry; one leg amputated; injuries fatal.
Lawler, Frank; clothing burned off; dying at hospital.
Ryan, Hattie, laundry employé; body and legs injured.
Stickleman, Edward, laundry foreman; cut on head and body.
Walters, Clifford, colored, laundry employé; bruised and cut about face and body.

Others in the laundry were thrown against the walls, but escaped with scratches. The entire building is wrecked and the walls ready to fall.

Massachusetts avenue in front of the laundry is covered with débris, the front of the building being blown out. Nearly all the windows on the opposite side of the street were shattered. A crowd from the street rushed into the building after the explosion, and dragged the Lawler boy out of the cellarway, where he was enveloped in flames, and rescued the laundry girls from under the fallen timbers up-stairs before the fire reached them. Four were taken out unconscious and most of the other eleven occupants were unable to help themselves until resuscitated in the open air.

The fire was quickly extinguished, but the building, which was frame, is a total wreck. The damage will not exceed $8,000.

CANNED ROAST BEEF FOR ARMY.

Commissary General Woodruff Orders 125,000 Pounds of the Much-Discussed Article for Cuban Soldiers.

Colonel C. A. Woodruff, Commissary General, U. S. A., has given orders to the New York agents of the Chicago packers for 125,000 pounds of canned roast beef for immediate shipment to Cuba. Colonel Woodruff, when asked if he had any objections to making public this order, said he had none whatever, but would prefer to have the packers make it public themselves, using his name.

Beautiful Complexions by Using Champlin's Liquid Pearl, pink or white, 50c. Wholesome, delightful; marvelous results.

THINK MEIER MEN FOUND

TWO CAUGHT AT BUCHANAN, MICH., TALLY WITH POLICE SUSPECTS.

They Are Arrested on Descriptions and Give Names of Amie Smith and Sigmund Brock—These Almost Identical with Those Given by Informer Who Told of the Murder—Chicago Detective to Go There Today and Bring Them Back for Examination.

City Marshal Fred Eldridge and Constable Hiram Boyer of Buchanan, Mich., notified the Chicago Police department last night that they had arrested two men whom they believed to be Matt Smith and Sigmund Brock, the alleged slayers of Martin Meier. The men under arrest gave the names Sigmund Brock and Amie Smith.

Policeman Condell of the Harrison Street Station was sent to the Michigan town early this morning to look the men over and bring them to Chicago if they are Smith and Brower.

To the authorities at Buchanan the men would give only a partial account of their movements recently. Both said they had lived when in Chicago in North avenue, that they had left this city together about three or four months ago, refusing to give an exact date or say at what number in North avenue they had resided.

Both denied having any knowledge of the Meier case or even knowing that such a murder as the Meier murder had been committed. They were reluctant to talk about themselves or their past.

The information which led to their arrest was furnished by Will Taylor. He had seen the two men hanging around the yards of the Michigan Central in Buchanan. Their actions were suspicious and attracted his attention. While watching them he noticed that they had tattoo marks on their breasts and arms, which he thought to be similar to those described in the circulars asking for the arrest of the murderers of Meier.

In other particulars the two men also seemed to answer the description of the men wanted, and Taylor notified City Marshal Eldridge and Constable Boyer. The two officers, in company with Taylor, went to the railroad yards, where the men were found hiding in an empty box car. They made a desperate effort to escape, but after a short fight were overpowered and taken to the county jail, where they were taken in charge by Deputy Sheriff Warner.

Policeman Condell, who has gone to look the men over, arrested Brower and Smith at the time they were sent to the bridewell. In case they are the men wanted the officer will remain in Buchanan until requisition papers for their return to Chicago can be secured.

Buchanan is in Berrien County in southwestern Michigan, and in the general fruit district, where Smith and Brower were said to have gone after the Meier murder.

Since the day when Martin Meier was found dead in his home, bound and gagged, several clews have been run down by the police, but none of them have seemed as promising as the last one. Arrests have been made in Altamont, N. Y.; Lavaltrie, Que., and St. Joseph, Mich., but in each case the suspects have been released.

Sergeant Benjamin Williams said last night: "This Buchanan clew seems the most plausible one that has yet come to the department, and I trust that the two men arrested by Marshal Eldridge will prove to be Smith and Brower or Brock."

MAKES A NEW POLICE DIVISION.

Chief Kipley Divides Heidelmeier's District—Luke J. Kalas Is Appointed Inspector.

In an order issued yesterday afternoon Chief of Police Kipley created a new police division by cutting Inspector Heidelmeier's territory in two. For the new Inspectorship he named Lieutenant Luke J. Kalas, now at the West Chicago Avenue Station, which will be the headquarters of the new division, the Fourth. Heidelmeier's will hereafter be the Fifth.

By the same order Captain A. F. Campbell, secretary of the department, is made Captain of the new district, comprising the Thirteenth Street and Lawndale Precincts. Captain Campbell's successor as secretary is Simon Mayer, an insurance agent, who managed the organization of cyclists to support Mayor Harrison last spring.

Inspector Kalas will have charge of the territory west and north of the North Branch and Kinzie street. This includes the following precincts: West Chicago avenue, Rawson street, West North avenue, Attrill street, Cragin, and Irving Park.

Desplaines Street Station remains the headquarters of the Third Division, with Inspector Shea at its head. The Fifth Division headquarters are at East Chicago Avenue Station. The place of Lieutenant Kalas is taken by Lieutenant James Bowler.

MAY DEPOSE CHAIRMAN JONES.

Eastern and Southern Democrats Start a Movement to Make Senator Martin Their Leader.

Richmond, Va., July 6.—[Special.]—Senator Thomas S. Martin of Virginia is to be boomed by his friends for the chairmanship of the National Democratic committee. The movement has been quietly engineered by some Eastern and Southern Democrats, who are not pleased with the manner in which the party machinery is being operated by Chairman Jones, former Governor Stone, John P. Altgeld, and others.

Martin is one of the best political organizers in the country. He is said to have the backing of Arthur P. Gorman, Senator Daniel, and other leaders.

J. P. WILSON MAY NOT ACCEPT.

Lawyer Says He Will Not Let Traction Company Affairs Interefere with His Private Business.

John P. Wilson of the firm of Wilson, Moore & McIlvaine, who was offered the position of general counsel of the Union Traction company, returned yesterday from his summer home at Charlevoix, Mich. When asked regarding his accepting the position he said:

"There is nothing decided. I cannot allow myself to take up any position that will interfere with the time that should be given to my private legal practice and other affairs that I am already engaged in. I have not sought the place and do not know that I will take it."

Friday, July 7, 1899.

The more money you put into outing clothes the less fun you get out of them, usually.

You should spend enough for quality and not enough to spoil the fun.

That's what we're offering you now: Golf cycle suits, were $10 to $20, now $5 to $19; linen crash suits, were $8, now $5, and bicycle breeches, were $3, now $1; fancy wash vests, etc., marked down. Belts, caps, white duck trousers, etc., at attractive prices.

THE ROGERS-PEET CLOTHING,

F. M. ATWOOD,

"ATWOOD BUILDING,"
Northwest Corner
Madison and Clark Sts.

COUNC...
A ...
Reconsider...
Edison C...
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Board of Educati...
THOMAS BR...
R. CAMERON,
New Members—
CHESTER M. ...
Strong; GEO...
George E. Ad...
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ceed A. S. Tr...
Library Board, h...
ROBERT S. ...
New Members—
FRANK S. P...
CHARLES A. ...
Barr; W. A. ...
M. Van Osdel...
Bridewell Inspec...
RUDOLPH S...
Bridewell Inspec...
M.B. LORENZ...
Deputy Commiss...
ADOLPH STU...
Boiler Inspector...
CHARLES S...
Pyne.
Secretary of the ...
JAMES FURL...
Fish Inspector—
P. J. MURRA...
Assistant Ha bo...
WILLIAM W...
Board of Plumbi...
C. C. BARR, ...
themselves.
Keeper North Sid...
GEORGE SPA...
meyer.
Canal Street Brid...
CHARLES NE...
Committee to In...
Drainage Canal...
Ald. BUTLE...
BEILFUSS, ...
MATH. BLAN...
Members of Art...
RALPH CLAR...
B. JENNEY.
Additional Mem...
Committee—
ROBERT J. R...
VICTOR BL...
PLAMONDON...
WELLS, JOS...

The above app... Mayor last eve... City Council.

Memories of t... lerton and City... passed an ordi... Pacific railway... were revived, w... the previous m... had passed wi... knowing anyth... giving the Chi... leges worth ful... was an innocen... amendment to a... tain date, but ... over two-thirds ... Cosmopolitan E... the company u... electric lighting... lately consolid... wires under gr...

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"Neither wil... Fitch and Jacks...

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Calumet ...

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North S...

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order issued yesterday afternoon Police Kipley created a new police by cutting Inspector Heidelmeier's in two. For the new Inspectorship d Lieutenant Luke J. Kalas, now at t Chicago Avenue Station, which will eadquarters of the new division, the Heidelmeier's will hereafter be the

e same order Captain A. F. Camp- retary of the department, is made of the new district, comprising the th Street and Lawndale Precincts. Campbell's successor as secretary Mayer, an insurance agent, who the organization of cyclists to sup- or Harrison last spring.

or Kalas will have charge of the west and north of the North and Kinzie street. This includes wing precincts: West Chicago ave- wson street, West North avenue, reet, Cragin, and Irving Park. ines Street Station remains the rters of the Third Division, with In- Shea at its head. The Fifth Divis- quarters are at East Chicago Ave- on. The place of Lieutenant Kalas by Lieutenant James Bowler.

EPOSE CHAIRMAN JONES.

and Southern Democrats Start vement to Make Senator Mar- tin Their Leader.

nd, Va., July 6.—[Special.]—Senator S. Martin of Virginia is to be y his friends for the chairmanship tional Democratic committee. The t has been quietly engineered by tern and Southern Democrats, who leased with the manner in which machinery is being operated by Jones, former Governor Stone, ltgeld, and others.

s one of the best political organ- he country. He is said to have the f Arthur P. Gorman, Senator Dan- ther leaders.

ILSON MAY NOT ACCEPT.

Says He Will Not Let Traction ny Affairs Interefere with His Private Business.

Wilson of the firm of Wilson, McIlvaine, who was offered the f general counsel of the Union ompany, returned yesterday from er home at Charlevoix, Mich. ed regarding his accepting the po- said:

is nothing decided. I cannot allow take up any position that will in- h the time that should be given to e legal practice and other affairs already engaged in. I have not e place and do not know that I will

Friday, July 7, 1899.

more money you put uting clothes the less get out of them, usu-

should spend enough ality and not enough the fun.

at we're offering you now: Golf were $10 to $20, now $5 to $12; suits, were $8, now $5, and bicycle ere $3, now $1; fancy wash vests, d down. Belts, caps, white duck ., at attractive prices.

OGERS-PEET CLOTHING,

M. ATWOOD,

BUILDING," west Corner on and Clark Sts.

COUNCIL BLOCKS A BIG SCHEME.

Reconsiders and Puts on File Edison Ordinance Worth a Million.

PASSED IN "OMNIBUS."

Mayor Harrison's List of Appointments Introduced and Confirmed.

NORTH SIDE STADIUM LOST.

Board of Education, holdovers—
THOMAS BRENAN, CHRISTIAN MEIER, D. R. CAMERON, CLAYTON MARK.
New Members—
CHESTER M. DAWES, to succeed John H. Strong; GEORGE CLAUSSENIUS, to succeed George E. Adams; JOSEPH STOLZ, to succeed H. H. Gross; JOHN H. WULFF, to succeed A. S. Trude.
Library Board, holdovers—
ROBERT S. McCORMICK.
New Members—
FRANK S. PEABODY, to succeed A. J. Ryan; CHARLES A. PLAMONDON, to succeed A. B. Barr; W. A. KEUFLEWSKI, to succeed John M. Van Osdel.
Bridewell Inspector, holdover—
RUDOLPH SEIFERT.
Bridewell Inspector, New Member—
M. E. LORENZ, to succeed Frank Brignadello.
Deputy Commissioner of Public Works—
ADOLPH STURM, to succeed A. J. Toolen.
Boiler Inspector—
CHARLES SCHLACKS, to succeed James Pyne.
Secretary of the Board of Plumbing Examiners—
JAMES FURLONG, to succeed E. F. Diehl.
Fish Inspector—
P. J. MURRAY.
Assistant Harbor Master—
WILLIAM WHITE.
Board of Plumbing Examiners—
C. C. BARR, FRANK KENNEDY, to succeed themselves.
Keeper North Side Pound—
GEORGE SPANGKUCK, to succeed R. Staudmeyer.
Canal Street Bridge Tender—
CHARLES NEARGROFF, to succeed himself.
Committee to Investigate Water Power of the Drainage Canal—
Ald. BUTLER (27), FOWLER, ZIMMER, BEILFUSS, SMITH, BLAKE (26), BOYD, MATH. BLAKE (6).
Members of Art Commission—
RALPH CLARKSON, LORADO TAFT, W. L. B. JENNEY.
Additional Members of the Dewey Reception Committee—
ROBERT J. ROULSTON, JOHN B. MURPHY, VICTOR ELTING, M. E. AUSTIN, C. A. PLAMONDON, THOMAS GAHAN, B. B. WELLS, JOSEPH ERNST, HERMAN GADE.

The above appointments were made by the Mayor last evening and confirmed by the City Council.

Memories of the days when Alderman Cullerton and City Clerk Van Cleave secretly passed an ordinance giving the Northern Pacific railway an entrance into Chicago were revived, when it was discovered that at the previous meeting Alderman Powers had had passed without any of the Aldermen knowing anything about it, an ordinance giving the Chicago Edison company privileges worth fully $1,000,000. The ordinance was an innocent-looking affair, entitled an amendment to an ordinance passed at a certain date, but its effect was to reduce by over two-thirds the territory in which the Cosmopolitan Electric company, which is the company under which all the important electric lighting companies of the city were lately consolidated, is compelled to put its wires under ground.

Grant Worth a Million Dollars.

The ordinance of the Cosmopolitan company provided that all wires in the territory bounded by Fullerton and Western avenues, Thirty-ninth street and the lake, must be put underground. The amendment reduced this territory to that bounded by North avenue, Wells street, Lake street, Ashland avenue, Sixteenth street, Butterfield street, Thirty-ninth street, and the lake. Had the amendment, passed as said, without the knowledge of any one but the introducer, escaped observation beyond last evening, it would have become a law and the company would have been allowed to string its wires on poles in all the territory included in the original ordinance, but not in the amended one. A low estimate of the difference in cost to it is thought to be $1,000,000, as the estimate made for the promoters of the Illinois Telegraph and Telephone company of the cost of underground work in the same territory was $4,000,000.

Hardly had the Council met, however, when Alderman Mavor moved that the vote by which the ordinance appeared to have been passed, it having been put in the "omnibus," as was the old Northern Pacific ordinance, be reconsidered. Mayor Harrison replied he had a veto ready for it, but Alderman Mavor replied:

"I don't want it vetoed. I will not allow the record to stand as showing me voting for any such ordinance."

"Neither will I," cried both Aldermen Fitch and Jackson.

So the ordinance was reconsidered by a viva voce vote, no one, not even Alderman Powers, saying anything in its defense, and it was then placed on file, which killed it. The underground limits for the Cosmopolitan company accordingly remain as they were.

Calumet and Western Wins.

Alderman Carey then called up the ordinance granting a franchise to the Calumet and Western railway to build and operate a two-track railway in a district near the Calumet River, extending from One Hundred and Sixth street to One Hundred and Thirtieth street, and giving them the privilege of trackage on both sides of the Calumet River, with approaches to all the dockage in this vicinity. This ordinance had been once defeated, and a warm struggle was expected when it was called up on its passage. No opposition materialized, however, and the valuable concession was granted by a vote of 59 to 4.

The ordinance requires that the company shall pay the city a rental as though for private property for all street intersections. This figure is to be settled upon by agreement between the company and the Controller, or, if they cannot agree, by arbitration.

Alderman Fitch introduced an amendment granting the company the additional privilege to lay whatever sidetracks might be necessary within this district to connect their lines with the manufacturing industries which might be built. Other amendments were introduced requiring that the road be built and put in operation within eighteen months, that the valuation agreement for street rental be made regularly during the month of January, and be made every five years, and that the company pay in addition $5,000 for the improvement of Muskegon avenue. All these amendments were accepted and carried with the passing of the ordinance.

North Side Loses Stadium.

The fight of the evening came up over the ordinance allowing the promoters of the stadium on the North Side to close Ohio street, east of St. Clair, and giving permission to the North Side street railway company to put in temporary trolley lines in Indiana street and Chicago avenue to reach the proposed site. Alderman Helm of the Twenty-fourth Ward introduced the ordinance and moved the rules be suspended in order to pass it at once.

The West Side Aldermen demanded it be referred to committee, which would end the North Side's chances for the stadium, as the ordinance could not then be considered by the Council until some time in the middle of October. Alderman Helm pleaded for its passage, saying it was unfair to deprive the North Side of all chance of getting the stadium, which would be the case if the ordinance were deferred.

Alderman Fowler replied there was an understanding between the North Side people and the managers of the Fall Festival association whereby the stadium was to go to that side if the necessary legislation could be secured. He protested against voting the stadium to the North Side while the West Side wanted it itself.

On the vote the West Side Aldermen rallied and with the exception of Brennan (Tenth) all voted against suspending the rules, as did Pike, Alling, Foreman, Connor, and Blake of the South Side, and Carey, Russell, Nelson, and Darcey. As a result the motion to suspend the rules was beaten by 39 to 27. The ordinance was then sent to the Committee on Streets and Alleys North. There is no chance of getting it out of this committee before next October, and that ended the matter.

To Confess Judgments for Gas.

Another fight was started over the order sent in by Corporation Counsel Walker authorizing the Mayor and Controller to confess judgments in favor of the gas company for what gas is used by the city after the appropriation for that purpose is used up. It is thought that will be in about three weeks. Aldermen Cullerton and Neagle at once objected, and the former put in as a substitute a resolution that the Mayor be instructed to advertise for bids for lighting the city by some other means than gas, and letting the contract to the lowest bidder. The substitute was laid on the table by a vote of 42 to 23.

Alderman Neagle then moved as another substitute that the Ogden Gas company and the Chicago Edison Electric Light company be invited to furnish bids for lighting the city, but this was tabled by a vote of 38 to 28. The order authorizing the Mayor and Controller to confess judgments was then passed, 56 to 9.

Cigaret License Still $100.

Alderman Schlake introduced the amended cigaret ordinance and asked for a suspension of the rules for its passage. There were lively objections at once, and Alderman Schlake explained that while the ordinance reduced the license fee from $100 to $25 it prohibited their sale to all minors and within 200 feet of a schoolhouse. Alderman Brennan asked the reason for the reduction in the license fee and Alderman Schlake replied that it was because the dealers had refused to take out licenses under the larger fee.

"If the ordinance is not enforced it is the fault of the police force and the city administration—not the ordinance," retorted Alderman Connor. He then moved that the ordinance be amended by making the license fee $100 instead of $25.

Alderman Schlake raised a laugh by quoting City Prosecutor Taylor as authority for the statement that the old ordinance was illegal, whereupon several Aldermen called his attention to the fact it had been passed on by the Supreme Court of the State. Alderman Connor's amendment making the license fee in the new ordinance $100, as in the old one, was then passed and then the ordinance adopted. Mayor Harrison said afterwards he would see to it that the ordinance was enforced.

Alderman Alwart Steps Out.

Alderman Alwart resigned as Alderman from the Twentieth Ward and Amos Pettibone was seated in his place. A recount of the ballots had shown Pettibone elected by 39 plurality.

Autostage Franchise Beaten.

Alderman Kunz attempted to secure the passage of an ordinance granting permission to the Autostage company to run stages upon all the streets, tunnels, and bridges of the city for a period of twenty years, at a five-cent fare. This was beaten by a vote of 32 to 31, and the ordinance was again referred to the Committee on License.

Bulletproofs for Police.

Alderman Smulski reported upon the Zeglen bulletproof cloth and recommended that the Police department be instructed to purchase not more than six nor less than two protectors of this sort. The report was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mayor to Invite Diaz.

The Mayor was authorized to invite President Diaz of Mexico to be present at the laying of the corner stone of the government building, Postmaster Gordon being authority for the statement General Diaz had said he would accept such an invitation.

Want the G. A. R. to Come.

An ordinance was passed on motion of Alderman Fowler extending an invitation to the G. A. R. to hold the next encampment in Chicago, and authorizing the Mayor to appoint a committee of three to present the invitation.

Ask for Local Option.

Alderman Fitch introduced a petition providing for a local option district, to be bounded by Twenty-fourth street on the north, Twenty-ninth street on the south, the alley between Prairie and Calumet avenues on the east, and the alley between Indiana and Michigan avenue on the west, which was signed by 100 property-owners. Among the signatures were the names of Nelson Morris, Milton Jay, H. N. Wheeler, E. B. Chandler, Tracey C. Drake, Mrs. Helen M. Nix, C. L. Hutchinson, O. H. Horton, H. N. Higinbotham, Cyrus Dupee, Mrs. E. Pardridge, and Walter H. Wilson.

Other Measures Passed On.

Alderman Mavor had passed an order on Commissioner McGann to have prepared by the next Council meeting a full statement of all special assessment warrants in which there were rebates due or money claimed by the contractors.

The ordinance licensing drivers of automobiles and requiring them to undergo an examination, the examination fee to be $3 for the first time and $1 subsequently, was introduced by Alderman Goldzier and passed after some little objection on the part of Aldermen Gunther, by a vote of 59 to 5.

An ordinance introduced by Alderman Smulski requiring all collectors of garbage to use covered wagons and to have a license was passed.

Corporation Counsel Walker sent in an opinion saying the drainage trustees had sole authority in the matter of disposing of what water power might be developed in the canal, but advising that a committee of the Council might consult with them to the advantage of the city.

The Council unanimously and without debate voted to allow the Commissioner of Public Works to complete the section of the northwest land tunnel under contract to Weir & McKechney.

Alderman Rector put in an ordinance which went to the License committee requiring people who rent out space on their roofs from which to witness ball games to take out an amusement license.

The Council ordered no permits for billboards over twelve feet in height be issued until a proper ordinance be passed and a fee of $1 a linear foot be charged for such as are issued.

A petition of property-owners in Larrabee street to change its name to Hamilton avenue was sent to the Committee on Streets and Alleys North.

The rules were suspended on motion of Alderman Powers for the passage of an ordinance allowing the Western Electric company to build a subway under the alley in the block on which its plant is located and bridges over it on payment of $1,000.

Alderman Neagle introduced several motions concerning the gaslight situation—to replace with gasoline and acetylene all lamps "which the gas trust may turn off," to present all bids to the City Council, and to have presented a schedule of lamps before any bills are approved. All were referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Council adjourned to meet on Sept. 18.

Fight Over Fifty-third Street.

A prolonged fight for the opening of Fifty-third street in the elevation of the Western Indiana and Pennsylvania railroads ended yesterday when the Council Committee on Track Elevation in executive session decided to recommend for passage the ordinance leaving out that subway. The railway's proposition to open Fifty-fourth place was substituted. It provides for the elevation of the Western Indiana tracks from Eighteenth street to Seventy-second street, the Pennsylvania tracks from Eighteenth street to Fifty-fifth street. It went over under the rules.

Murray Is Fish Inspector.

The position of Inspector of Fish is one created by an old ordinance, but it has not been filled for at least twenty years. Nothing was ever found for the inspector to do, and the place has been vacant so long every one had forgotten it ever existed. In his search for places to give his friends, however, Mayor Harrison recently dug it up and named P. J. Murray for it. The nomination was taken by the Aldermen as an evidence of the straits to which the city administration is put to discover offices for Democrats now the civil service law is in force.

SOUTH SIDE NOW IN LEAD

STADIUM LIKELY TO BE BUILT ON OLD COLISEUM SITE.

Defeat of North Lake Front Proposal Narrows Field for Choice, Which Is to Be Reached at Joint Committee Meeting Today—Visit to Garfield Park Is Made—Transportation Facilities There Not Considered Equal to Those of the Rival Location.

Because of the action of the City Council last night in refusing electric street railway loop privileges, as told elsewhere in THE TRIBUNE today, the stadium will not be located on the North Side. Although West Side residents are making strenuous efforts to have the stadium built within the elliptical bicycle track at Garfield Park, they have no assurances of success.

That the South Side site on the old Coliseum grounds at Sixty-third street and the Illinois Central tracks will get the festival celebration plum when the Executive and Ways and Means committees of the Festival association meet at the Union League club at 1 o'clock this afternoon seems certain. It was stated last evening on the authority of a member of one of the committees that it had been settled that the option of a year's lease of the Coliseum grounds, which was secured before the proposition to locate the stadium on the North Side came up, would be taken up today and the deal closed definitely.

Early Decision Is Urged.

The members of the General committee have been chafing at the delay over selecting a site. The time is drawing near, they say, for beginning work on the stadium, if it is to be completed by Oct. 1. The entire matter now rests with Chairman Truax and the two committees, which will meet jointly today. They have full power to act. Chairman Truax said:

"All promises made to the North Side people by the Autumn Festival association have been kept to the letter. That we cannot locate the stadium in that section of the city is certain now, because it has been found impossible to get the transportation facilities required in our stipulations.

Likes the Coliseum Site.

"The South Side, although a long distance from the business part of the city, offers transportation facilities that are pronounced by experts to be unequaled by those of any other location. It is asserted that more people can be transported to and from the old Coliseum site within a given length of time than any other location in the world. To get the full advantage of this rapid transit a person must be on the South Side or in the down-town district. People living on the North and West Sides will have to pay an extra fare. Still, the magnificence of the autumn festival and its short duration undoubtedly will bring out the masses. The occasion will be a great event in the history of the city.

"The West Side has just come forward with a site that has many advantages. We have looked it over and will give it due consideration at our meeting on Friday. We hope to settle upon a location for a stadium site at the meeting, so that we can go along with the other parts of the festival plans."

Visit Garfield Park Site.

Alderman Frank T. Fowler headed a committee of West Side Aldermen in the afternoon and took a coaching party to Garfield Park. The party included Chairman Truax, Secretary A. A. Burnham, W. H. Chadwick, F. E. Coyne, Walter C. Hately, and Joseph Downey of the Festival committee; President J. W. Suddard and Commissioner Peterson of the West Park board; H. O. De Wendt, L. M. Richardson, and several others. The start was made from the Union League club.

The site offered for a stadium all agreed was satisfactory, but some doubt was expressed as to the transportation facilities. Aldermen Fowler, Fick, and Maypole pointed out that the Metropolitan and Lake Street Elevated roads, the Van Buren, Adams, and Madison street surface lines, and the Northwestern and Wisconsin Central steam roads could deliver passengers close to the grounds. They pointed out the advantages of the half-mile bicycle track and the five-eighths mile speed track for horses.

President Suddard of the Park board discussed matters at some length with Mr. Truax, and it was arranged that the meeting of the Autumn Festival committees at the Union League club should be informed before 1 o'clock today if there were any technical obstacles to the stadium being located at Garfield Park, should that point be taken up by the committees.

ASKS INJUNCTION ON TROLLEY.

Mrs. Hannah Silverman Seeks to Restrain General Electric Railway Company from Laying Tracks.

Another street railway injunction suit is on. This time the General Electric railway is made defendant in a litigation commenced in the Circuit Court by Mrs. Hannah Silverman, in which she alleges the defendant accepted an ordinance allowing the construction of an electric street railway along various streets from Sixty-seventh street to the city, that she has a piece of property with a sixty-foot frontage in Wabash avenue, that she did not sign the petition of the company for an ordinance, and that more than half the property-owners in each mile of the route desired by the company did not sign the petition, as the law specifically requires. It is also asserted that some names subscribed to the petition are fraudulent. An injunction is asked to restrain the defendant company from laying tracks or tearing up the streets in question.

Direct Route to Marquette, Mich.
Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Office 193 Clark street and Wells Street Station.

THIRTIETH FOR FORT SHERIDAN.

(Continued from first page.)

increasing either the number of factories or their output in the near future the Spanish government will probably reduce the duty, more especially as this will add to the customs income of the country and do away with the incentive for smuggling.

"As soon as this reduction becomes a law our dealers in refined sugar should be ready with samples to secure contracts before the competition with other countries becomes too keen."

Civil War Veteran Looks in Vain for Relief.

Gerald Avery, otherwise known as Stanley Mourton, a 65-year-old veteran of the civil war, arrived here several days ago from North Dakota in quest of a pension, having walked every step of the way. The old soldier is remarkably strong for his age, and except for his long gray hair and whiskers would be taken for a much younger man. He was doomed to disappointment, for, upon his arrival, he learned there was a flaw in his discharge, and he cannot get the much desired pension.

The old man, who is destitute and homeless, was clad in a cheap suit of store made clothing, the trousers being blue jeans. He wore a slouch hat, which, of course, has seen better days, and his shoes were cheap brogans, which are the worse for wear.

For three days he has been an inmate of the temporary home for ex-Union soldiers and sailors, but he left there this morning because he is not entitled to accommodations on account of having been dishonorably discharged from the army. The old man cannot enter a soldiers' home for the same reason, and is now homeless and friendless.

This veteran served his country six years in the regular army and at one time was a First Lieutenant. In June, 1858, he enlisted in Company H, Third Infantry, and was promoted to corporal, sergeant, and first sergeant in March, 1862. In July of that year he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of the Third Infantry and in January, 1864, was made a First Lieutenant. Just one day before Christmas, 1864, he was dishonorably discharged from the army on account of some trouble he had in Baltimore.

Avery was born at Garrison, N. Y. The government can give him no relief unless Congress takes action.

McKinley Approves Neall Court-Martial.

President McKinley today approved the findings of the court-martial which decided that Captain John M. Neall of the Fourth Cavalry should be dismissed from the army. Senator Stewart and John W. Mackay interceded in behalf of the officer, but the President said he felt bound to approve the findings. Neall was intrusted with government funds and he became intoxicated, and, it is alleged, was found to be $4,000 short in his accounts. His friends made this good, and the government did not lose a cent on account of the actions of this officer.

In response to the appeals of the Nevada Senator and the California millionaire the President suggested that Neall should enlist in the army as a private, and intimated if the dismissed officer redeemed himself promotion would be rapid until Neall reaches the rank of Captain.

The promptness in this case is in marked contrast with the dilatory action in the case of Captain Carter, who is charged with and found guilty of embezzling more than a million dollars of government funds. This officer was sentenced to dismissal, five years in the penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $5,000.

The case has been pending for more than a year, and Captain Carter is still on duty drawing his pay and allowances.

Today the Nicaraguan commission held a meeting to discuss its plans and the date of departure for the Isthmus of Panama. The members refused to say what arrangements were made, as a resolution was adopted by which they bound themselves not to give out any news at this time.

To Investigate Guatemala Affair.

W. Godfrey Hunter, the American Minister to Guatemala, was today instructed by Secretary Hay to investigate a complaint made by F. P. Richards of Louisville, Ky., that he was deprived of his rights and forced to leave Guatemala. Richards claims he was mining at Zocapo and he was complying with the laws of Guatemala. He endeavored to secure a title to a piece of land on which he found gold, but when the government officials learned of the presence of gold they arrested and subjected Richards to gross injustice and inhuman treatment.

Lieutenant Joseph Wheeler Jr. of the Fourth Artillery, son of "Fighting Joe," was among those commissioned today as Majors of the new regiments which will be sent to the Philippines.

MAY BUILD PULLMAN SCHOOL.

Monument for the Late Palace Car Magnate Said to Be Assured.

It was the talk in Pullman yesterday that the Manual Training School, for the building and perpetuating of which the late George M. Pullman left a legacy of $1,500,000, was about to materialize, notwithstanding the legal difficulties over the late palace car magnate's will. The school is intended as a monument to Mr. Pullman. Norman B. Ream and Robert T. Lincoln, trustees of the Pullman estate, could not be seen regarding the matter last night.

Five dollar cameras absolutely free to ten best guessers of number of cameras piled on our floor. Vive Camera Co., n. w. cor. State and Washington streets.
passed

COLONEL OF THE NEW THIRTIETH REGIMENT.

Captain Cornelius Gardener, now attached to the Nineteenth United States Regulars, will come to Fort Sheridan and organize the volunteers for service in Manila. Captain Gardener is a Michigan man, and during the Spanish war was at the head of the Thirty-first Michigan. At one time he was Acting Brigadier General. He formerly was a resident of Kalamazoo.

ORDER FOR MORE TROOPS.

ALGER ISSUES PLAN FOR RECRUITING TEN REGIMENTS.

Seven More Colonels Appointed for Service in the Philippines and Eight Majors Are Also Named—Scheme of the War Department Set Forth, It Being the Purpose to Secure Soldiers in Districts Mapped Out by Geographical Apportionment.

Washington, D. C., July 6.—The order for the enlistment of volunteers for the service in the Philippines was published today and seven more Colonels to command the regiments were appointed. There are yet two Colonels to be designated. Eight Majors also were named.

List of New Colonels.

The Colonels appointed today and their commands follow:

Major James H. Bell, First Cavalry, to command the Twenty-seventh Volunteer Infantry.

Captain James S. Pettit, First Infantry, better known as the Colonel of the Fourth Immunes, to command the Twenty-eighth Volunteer Infantry.

Captain Edward E. Hardin, who was Colonel of the Second New York Volunteers, to command the Twenty-ninth Volunteer Infantry.

Captain Cornelius Gardener, Nineteenth Infantry, to command the Thirtieth Volunteer Infantry.

Captain L. A. Craig, Sixth Cavalry, to command the Thirty-second Volunteer Infantry.

Captain Luther R. Hare, Seventh Cavalry, to command the Thirty-third Volunteer Infantry.

Major William A. Kobbe, to command the Thirty-fifth Volunteer Infantry.

The officer designated for Lieutenant Colonel of the Thirty-fifth Regiment will organize it and take it to the Philippines when Colonel Kobbe will assume command.

New Majors Appointed.

The following officers have been selected for Majors in the new regiments:

First Lieutenant Harry L. Hawthorne, Sixth Artillery.

First Lieutenant Walter C. Short, Tenth Cavalry.

First Lieutenant E. D. Anderson, Tenth Cavalry.

Captain F. M. Steele, Eighth Cavalry.

First Lieutenant Albert Laws, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

First Lieutenant George L. Byram, First Cavalry.

Second Lieutenant Joseph Wheeler Jr., Fourth Artillery.

Recruiting Dates Not Fixed.

The recruiting will not begin until some time next week, the exact date not having been fixed yet. Recruiting stations will be open in every State and Territory, and as fast as the men are enlisted they will be sent to the regiments to be assigned to companies.

The assignment to companies will be by the officer commanding, and he will be at liberty to organize a company composed of men from one State if he finds it convenient and practicable.

The organization of the ten regiments in this country will not make any difference to the organization of regiments in the Philippines by General Otis. His regiments will be in addition to those hereafter to be known as the Twenty-sixth to Thirty-fifth inclusive, and will be numbered from thirty-six upward. It is expected that three regiments will be organized in the Philippines.

The regiments organized in the United States and the Philippines will increase the army by 650 officers and 17,667 men, if there should be three full regiments formed by General Otis.

The Colonels appointed today are under orders to proceed at once with the organization of the regiments. Some of the officers are now in the city and have been consulting the different bureau officers with regard to equipment and supplies for the men as they join the regiments.

Text of the Order.

The order for the enlistment of the ten new regiments, as issued by the Secretary of War, follows:

War Department, Washington, D. C., July 5, 1899.—By direction of the President the following general rules are prescribed for recruiting from the country at large United States volunteers as provided for by the act of Congress approved March 2, 1899, published in General Orders No. 36 of 1899, headquarters of the army, Adjutant General's office, and for organizing the same into regiments:

The strength of regiments, officers and enlisted men, will be as provided for by sections 4 and 12 of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1899.

The regiments to be organized in the United States will be designated Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-fifth Regiments of Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Of the commissioned officers to be appointed for each of these regiments the field and staff officers, including medical officers and Captains of companies, will be assembled at regimental rendezvous as hereinafter designated for the purpose of theoretical and practical instruction in organization, military administration, drill regulations, discipline, hygiene, camp sanitation, etc. Daily instruction in the nomenclature, care, and assembly of parts of the rifle, and target practice will be a special feature of instruction of both officers and men.

Applicants for commissions, except officers of the regular army, will be required to pass a satisfactory examination as to age, moral, mental, and physical capacity to command troops and must have had service during the Spanish-American war.

Unmarried Men Wanted.

The recruiting service of the regular army will be charged with recruiting from the country at large men for service in these volunteer regiments whose enlistments will be made for the period ending on June 30, 1901, unless sooner discharged, and without restrictions as to citizenship or educational qualifications, but in all other respects under the same rules and regulations as are prescribed for recruiting the regular service. Except in special cases, only unmarried men will be enlisted for these regiments.

In view of the probable severe service of these regiments and the climatic conditions to which they may be subjected the physical qualification of both officers and enlisted men is of first importance. Only those fully qualified will be appointed or enlisted.

The Lieutenants and two of the medical officers of each regiment will, as far as practicable, be assigned to duty as assistants to recruiting officers of the regular army.

Upon arrival of recruits at the regimental rendezvous the commanding officers of regiments will assign them to companies, and the appointment and reduction of regimental and battalion noncommissioned staff and company noncommissioned officers and other enlisted grades will be governded by the law and army regulations.

Each regiment so organized will, for purposes of discipline and supply, be subject to the orders of the commanding General of the department in which the rendezvous is located and the regimental commander will report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the department on his arrival at the regimental rendezvous.

Ten regiments of infantry, United States volunteers, will be organized as follows:

Twenty-sixth at Plattsburg Barracks, New York.
Twenty-seventh at Camp Meade, Pennsylvania.
Twenty-eighth at Camp Meade, Pennsylvania.
Twenty-ninth at Fort McPherson, Georgia.
Thirtieth at Fort Sheridan, Illinois.
Thirty-first at Fort Thomas, Kentucky.
Thirty-second at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.
Thirty-third at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
Thirty-fourth at Fort Logan, Colorado.
Thirty-fifth at Vancouver Barracks, Washington.
R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

The regiments will be organized according to the provisions of the act of March 2, 1899, and will consist of fifty officers and 1,309 enlisted men each.

Districts for Recruiting.

Districts for recruiting designated regiments are announced, as follows:

Twenty-sixth Regiment, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.—The New England States, excepting Connecticut and the portion of the State of New York north of the 42d degree of latitude.

Twenty-seventh Regiment, Camp Meade, Pennsylvania—The State of Connecticut, the portion of the State of New York south of the 42d degree of latitude, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, and the District of Columbia.

Twenty-eighth Regiment, Camp Meade, Pennsylvania.—New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware.

Twenty-ninth Regiment, Fort McPherson, Ga.—South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

Thirtieth Regiment, Fort Sheridan, Ill.—Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

Thirty-first Regiment, Fort Thomas, Ky.—Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

Thirty-second Regiment, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.—Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory.

Thirty-third Regiment, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.—State of Texas.

Thirty-fourth Regiment, Fort Logan, Colo.—Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana, and Arizona and New Mexico.

Thirty-fifth Regiment, Vancouver Barracks, Washington—California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, and Alaska.

The term of service will be for the period ending June 30, 1901, and the enlistment may be made "without restriction as to citizenship or educational quilifications."

General Joseph Wheeler, who has been ordered to the Philippines, said tonight:

"I believe now that the rebellion is on it should be stamped out. The sooner it is done the better it will be for the Filipinos as well as for the United States. Every loyal American should support the administration in its efforts to determine the strife and to set up a good government in the Philippines. I am glad to be able to lend my aid to the government at this time, when it is in need of support. I shall place myself at the disposal of General Otis and endeavor to do my duty as a soldier."

General Wheeler is making preparations to leave for San Francisco Saturday.

SEVENTH WARY OF RECRUITING.

Not Willing to Go into the Thirtieth Unless They Can Take Line Officers Along.

The members of the Seventh Regiment said last night they did not care to be swallowed up in the new Thirtieth Regiment to be recruited at Fort Sheridan unless they could dominate it and have their present officers. They said also they did not think Colonel Hartigan, who was absent in Springfield, would accept the renewed tender of a Majorship.

However, should Colonel Hartigan accept the appointment, the number of men who would follow him from the Seventh into the regular service, according to individual estimates, varies from a battalion to a platoon. With Washington authorities extending him the right to select the officers of his battalion from his present regiment, one and all agreed that three companies would enlist in the Thirtieth the moment the opportunity was offered. The general opinion, however, was that he would not accept the proffered post, the fact that he declined a Majorship in the Seventh when Colonel of the Hartigan Tigers, a regiment organized during the war days of last year, being pointed out in proof of the statement that he would stick with his men, no matter what the personal sacrifices involved, until they were ordered to the front as a regiment or kept out of active service altogether.

Opinions were expressed as follows:

LIEUTENANT COLONEL MORIARTY—The men of the Seventh, I believe, will insist on going as a regiment, as Illinois volunteers. Whether they can go as the Seventh or under another name they don't care, but they want to keep their regimental organization intact. If we rushed to Fort Sheridan and filled up the ranks of the new Thirtieth we would lose our line officers, and this, I think, the men would not care to do. The Seventh is ready and willing to serve in the Philippines, in Cuba, anywhere, and every man will go the minute the word comes with his hat in the air and his voice ringing out cheers. As to whether or not Colonel Hartigan will accept this new appointment I don't care to say.

MAJOR CARROLL—The men want to go as a regiment. If the government wants us in the Philippines we'll go in a minute. But we don't want to rush into this Thirtieth Regiment and lose our present officers.

REGIMENTAL ADJUTANT RYAN—Let us go as a regiment—an Illinois volunteer regiment, I say. But if Colonel Hartigan accepts a Majority in the Thirtieth, he will take a big bunch of the boys of the Seventh with him. If he can take a few officers, he can take a full battalion for this new regular regiment from the old Seventh. Otherwise, the number of men who would enlist under new officers might not be large. I do not believe Colonel Hartigan will accept.

Other officers talked in a similar vein. Colonel Hartigan will be back this morning to speak for himself.

Will Conduct the Recruits.

General Anderson, Commander of the Department of the Lakes, has detailed the following officers to conduct detachments of army recruits to San Francisco bound for service in the Philippines:

Sergeant J. W. Tilford, Troop B, Third Cavalry.

Sergeant Homer B. Hyde, Troop L, Third Cavalry.

Sergeant Noah J. Dickson, Company H, Seventh Infantry.

Sergeant Harry E. Uber, Company H, Seventh Infantry.

Corporal William Kannerourf, Light Battery D, Fifth Artillery.

Corporal Edward Hollenberry, Light Battery D, Fifth Artillery.

EXAGGERATE DEATHS BY FLOOD

Reports from Inundated Texas Sections Indicate First Estimates Were Too High—Government Sends Relief.

Galveston, Tex., July 6.—Reports from a special correspondent of the News indicate that, while the property loss by the recent floods has been enormous, the loss of life has been greatly exaggerated. According to the News, only two lives have been lost in the Lower Brazos flood. Every year the Brazos and Colorado Valleys suffer from inundations. This year the high water mark of 1885 has been surpassed in Washington, Waller, Austin, Fort Bend, and Brazoria Counties. The Brazos is falling rapidly in the central part of the State, the scene of last week's flood.

The flood reached the southern part of the State on Sunday night and on Monday. The planters had received ample warning, but many negroes remained in the Brazos Valley, believing the water would not reach higher than in 1885. From 1,500 to 2,000 colored people were caught in the valley in Austin, Waller, and Fort Bend Counties, and were forced to take to the trees and housetops. An appeal was made to Houston for boats, but Houston had sent all boats available to Calvert and Bryan.

Governor Sayers, at the suggestion of Congressman Hawley, appealed to the War department for permission to send government life-saving boats from Galveston. Permission was granted, and a special train left this afternoon for the flooded district carrying several government and a number of private boats. It is believed that nearly all the people lodged in trees and on housetops have been rescued, but the boats sent from Galveston today will patrol the flooded district and make a thorough search for stragglers.

A good indication that the people have been rescued is the fact that a special relief party started out from Brookshire on Tuesday night and patrolled the river all night but found no one to rescue.

The War department has authorized Governor Sayers to distribute 10,000 army rations among the flood sufferers, the rations to be furnished the Governor from San Antonio. Houston and Galveston have sent several carloads of groceries into the flooded district. It is believed there is now food enough in transit to feed the negroes until the waters recede.

As to crops, cotton it not lost. It is entirely washed out in some places, but on the whole more good than harm has been done by the flood to crops. Cotton will be replanted in most cases. Corn has soured in some localities, but the crop is not an entire loss. Those who are looking for a big decrease in the Texas cotton crop because of floods will be disappointed. There is plenty of time to raise cotton before January, 1900.

COBB IS SURE OF CONTRACT.

Architect of the Postoffice Declares the Stone Work Will Be Done as Agreed.

"The present condition of work on the Postoffice Building indicates that Contractor Pierce will have the structure under roof by 1902, as the contract calls for; that is the only thing that concerns the government."

This was the statement of Henry Ives Cobb, supervising architect of the building, last night at the Auditorium Annex, shortly after his arrival from Washington.

"As far as the government is concerned," continued Mr. Cobb, "it is not worrying. It has a contract with one of the strongest contractors in the country for the erection of the building, and behind him is a guaranty of $500,000 that the contract will be fulfilled. I receive daily reports of the progress of the work of getting out the stone at Mount Waldo, Me., and I can say great quantities have already been gotten out and cut, and I have no doubt there will be no delay in the construction of the building from any failure in this quarter.

"As to the action of the Chicago Building Trades Council, I fail to see how it can benefit Chicago labor, for the reason that there are no granite cutters here. I suppose there are not more than fifteen to twenty of them in Cook County, and if all the granite cutters in the State were to be employed on the work it would take them at least twenty years to complete it.

Judge Grosscup Is Convalescent.

Reports from Ashland, O., indicate that the condition of Judge Grosscup is considerably improved. The jurist is no longer confined to his bed, and every indication is that he is on a fair way to complete recovery.

Boro-Formalin (Eimer and Amend), a new antiseptic and prophylactic. The ideal mouth and tooth wash. Gale & Blocki, 44 Monroe street and 34 Washington street, agents.

STUART GETS THE VOTES.

HE IS CHOSEN TO COMMAND THE SECOND REGIMENT.

Captain J. J. Garrity Is Elected Major and Thomas I. Mair Succeeds the New Commanding Officer — Colonel George M. Moulton and W. P. Dusenberry Are Retired—Good Feeling Shown and Factional Differences a Thing of the Past.

Colonel George M. Moulton and Major W. P. Dusenberry were defeated for reëlection as officers of the Second Regiment last night at the Armory. Major James E. Stuart was chosen Colonel and Captain J. J. Garrity was named Major. By this action the regiment hopes to heal the breach caused by the Moulton and Dusenberry factions. The story of their differences, which came to a sharp focus at Crystal Lake, Ind., on the return from Cuba, is recent history.

Major Stuart was chosen Colonel by a vote of the line officers by a majority of two over his opponent. The vote stood 18 to 16. The election of the new Colonel was then made unanimous.

In addition to the selection of Major Stuart and Captain Garrity for advances, Captain Thomas T. Mair was named to succeed James E. Stuart as Major. Captain James H. Stansfield was defeated for the office.

Colonel Stuart Makes a Speech.

After his election Colonel Stuart was escorted to a platform amid tumultuous cheers and made an address to the members of the regiment. He said:

"Fellow-soldiers, I have won the support of your officers. Knowing that their good will is nothing without yours, I now ask that you give me your undivided support in starting anew to make the Second Illinois the banner regiment in the State. I am confident that tonight's demonstration is indicative that perfect harmony reigns among the privates as well as among the officers of the regiment. My policy will be first and last to put this regiment back where it belongs, and that, men, is in the front rank of the Illinois National Guard."

The listeners interrupted the new commander at this juncture. He was fairly carried about the armory. Three cheers were given with a will, hats went up, and the committee composed of Captains Mair, Nusbaumer, and Stansfield appointed to escort the new Colonel was helpless.

Only Two Are Absent.

The election was conducted by Colonel H. S. Dietrich, General Inspector of Rifle Practice on Governor Tanner's staff, in the line officers' room. With the exception of First Lieutenants Luery and Jesse S. Garwood all of those qualified participated in the voting. Each of the twelve companies, represented by one Captain and two First Lieutenants, was entitled to three votes. Lieutenant H. S. Kerrick acted as clerk. The tellers were First Lieutenants Vannatta, Burns, and H. J. Freeman. The nomination of Colonel Moulton for the Colonelcy by Captain Mair was seconded by Captain Garrity. Captain Stanfield's nomination of Major Stuart was seconded by First Lieutenant B. J. Burns. Thirty-four votes were cast, Major Stuart's majority over Colonel Moulton being two. Major Stuart's election was made unanimous on motion of Captain Mair. The result of the vote for the Majors was: Captain Garrity, 17; Major Dusenberry, 16; and Captain Mair, 21; as against Captain Stansfield, 11.

During the proceedings little enmity or factional feeling was apparent. All of the elections were made unanimous.

Colonel Moulton said after the election: "I have said repeatedly that I was not properly a candidate for reëlection. The time I have spent as commander of the regiment will hereafter be a dear and pleasant recollection. All I can say is: God be with the boys. They are a brave lot of fellows. I am proud of the orderly way in which they conducted themselves when the result of the election was announced."

Colonel Stuart Has a Good Record.

Colonel Stuart, who, when his commission is issued by the Adjutant General, will take formal command of the Second Regiment, was born in Thrums, Scotland, in 1842. He settled in Wisconsin in 1851. He served in the civil war with the Twenty-first Wisconsin Volunteers, was made a Captain after the fall of Atlanta, and was detailed to the staff of General H. C. Hobart, with whom he marched with General Sherman to the sea. He personally received the surrender of Raleigh, N. C. In 1866 he was appointed a railway postal clerk. In 1876 he was made chief postal inspector of the Western district. He joined the Second Regiment in May, 1885, and until 1891 served as Captain of Company C. In June, 1891, he was promoted to Major.

During the embarkation of General Shafter's expedition he reported to General Miles for secret service work. After the fall of Santiago he was sent to Porto Rico as chairman of the postal commission.

First Infantry Goes to Camp.

The First Illinois Infantry will leave on the Illinois Central for its annual camping at Springfield this morning. The regiment will be sent in two sections. Colonel Sanborn, in charge of the first section, will leave at 9:30 a. m. The section in charge of Major J. M. Eddy Jr. will leave at 9:45. There will be twenty-two cars, including three baggage cars. Colonel Sanborn expects that all of the 894 members of the regiment will go. Colonel Sanborn will take command of the camp at Springfield on Saturday at 7 a. m.

GIRL CRUSHED IN ELEVATOR.

Julia Christopher of Cincinnati Loses Her Life at 6056 Monroe Avenue in an Accident.

Miss Julia Christopher, 18 years old, of Cincinnati, who had been visiting her uncle at 6056 Monroe avenue, was instantly killed last night by being crushed by an elevator in the building in which her uncle lives. She returned home and stepped into the elevator. The elevator seemed to be out of order and the boy in charge went to the basement. Miss Christopher remained in the elevator and while the boy was away the car suddenly shot upward. She evidently attempted to jump out and was caught between the second floor and the elevator and crushed to death.

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Carter's Little Liver Pills.

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Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
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FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION.

Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

JUMP TO SECOND PLACE.

COWBOYS DEFEAT PITTSBURG AND PASS PHILADELPHIA IN RACE.

Pirates Scare the Chicago Team After It Seemingly Has Victory Safe—With the Score 9 to 2, the Home Batters Come In for the Eighth Inning and Make Five Runs—Visitors Then Make Two More and Win the Contest.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn	46	22	.676	Cincinnati	34	31	.523
Chicago	40	24	.625	Pittsburg	32	34	.485
Philadelphia	40	25	.615	New York	30	36	.455
Boston	41	26	.612	Louisville	25	42	.373
Baltimore	37	27	.578	Washington	22	47	.319
St. Louis	37	29	.561	Cleveland	12	53	.185

Yesterday's Games.

Chicago, 11; Pittsburg, 8.
Louisville, 3; Cincinnati, 2.
Brooklyn, 7; Philadelphia, 1.
St. Louis, 9; Cleveland, 4.

Games Today.

Chicago at Pittsburg.
Cincinnati at Louisville.
New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Washington at Baltimore.

PIRATES' RALLY IS TOO LATE.

Attack Upon Griffith's Curves in the Eighth Makes Pittsburg Look Dangerous for a Time.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 6.—[Special.]—The Pirates rallied in the closing moments of today's game and frightened the Cowboys out of a year's growth by piling the bases full of men half a dozen times in the eighth and ninth innings. But the great majority attained by slugging held good, and the Cowboys moved forward to second place in the pennant race.

The end was full of sensation. Chicago had been hammering Hoffer's curves steadily from the start and had amassed nine tallies and thrown away chances for as many more by eccentric base running. The Pirates came in for the eighth, the score 9 to 2 against them. Then came a shower of scratch hits, which, with two errors sandwiched at appropriate intervals, yielded five runs, and before Griffith could check the assault the frenzied crowd, scenting victory, was making the head of the Ohio River roar with noise.

Then the Cowboys, by clean hitting, opened up the gap again and scored another pair of tallies, but still the Pirates, encouraged by success, refused to be beaten, and had scored one run when a sharp double play cut short their hopes and left Chicago with another victory. The score was 11 to 8.

Play on a Soggy Field.

The game was played on a soggy field, which made base running slow and perhaps afforded an excuse for the Cowboys' bad work. There were no startling features, although the crackling of the Cowboys' base hits, sounding like corn popping, kept the crowd from weariness until the rallies raised the hopes of the villagers in the closing rounds.

Griffith pitched clever ball and, strange to relate, was trying hard in the eighth when little stingy hits dropped between the fields like raindrops, yielding tallies until the Pirates had crossed the danger line and might have won had not Demont driven home two more Cowboys in the ninth and increased Chicago's majority.

The Cowboys opened with a rush. Ryan singled, Green drew a base, and Hoffer scooped Wolverton's bunt and started to throw to third, only to find the base vacated. Lange followed with a double, scoring two more tallies, and McCormick's fly added another, after which Lange slept off third and, forgetting to leave a call, was caught.

Demont's single, Donahue's safe bunt followed by hits by Griffith and Green, added two more in the second.

The Pirates scored one in their second effort, when Ryan, after a desperate run, muffed Beaumont's short fly. Clark and O'Brien followed with hits and sent the run home, but McCormick by rapid work executed a pretty double and put an end to the situation.

So the score stood until the fifth, for McCormick got stuck in the mud in the fourth and his misfortune cost Chicago tallies.

Each Scores in the Fifth.

Each side scored a run in the fifth. Wolverton's hit, followed by Lange's double, giving Chicago one, and Donovan's single and McCarthy's triple yielding one for the Pirates.

Donahue singled in the sixth and scored on Ryan's triple against the fence in center.

In the seventh, after two were out, Everitt and McCormick singled in succession, and Demont followed with a triple, raising the score to nine.

The eighth commenced with no trouble in sight. Wolverton started the panic by picking up Williams' bounder and throwing low, Beaumont, Clark, and Ely followed with little hits which dropped just over the infield, and with the bases filled McCormick added to the joy of the crowd by missing O'Brien's bounder. Bowerman followed with a two-bagger that struck the line behind first and sent Pittsburg stock booming. An instant later Demont grabbed Hoffer's bounder, rushed forward, and tagged Bowerman, and, although another run counted, the play ended the crisis, for Donovan struck out and Griffith grabbed McCarthy's bounder and closed the round.

Make the Game Safe.

After escaping from the dangerous position the Cowboys went in to make runs. Lange and Everitt singled, but McCormick forced Everitt. Then McCormick started to steal and both he and Lange were caught between bases, but after a chase Lange bumped into McWilliams, who dropped the ball, and Demont, the hero of the struggle, slammed out a hit and sent Chicago far ahead.

Even then the danger was not over, for Williams opened the final rally with a hit, and Beaumont's legs became entangled with a curve and he walked. Clark hit to McCormick, forcing Beaumont, thanks to Demont's clever work in trapping the low throw.

Ned Swartwood aided Ely in getting a base, and O'Brien's fierce drive hurdled through Demont, sending another run home, but, with the bases still full, Bowerman drove the ball fiercely to Demont and died with O'Brien in a rapid double play. Score:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	BE	LB
Ryan, lf	5	1	2	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Green, rf	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Wolv'ton, 3b	4	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Lange, cf	5	1	3	5	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Everitt, 1b	5	1	3	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
McC'mick, 2b	5	2	1	1	5	5	1	0	0	1	0
Demont, ss	4	1	3	5	3	5	1	0	0	0	2
Donahue, c	3	2	2	2	4	0	0	0	2	0	1
Griffith, p	3	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
Totals	38	11	18	24	27	11	4	1	4	2	4

PITTSBURG.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	BE	LB
Donovan, rf	4	1	2	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	1
McCarthy, lf	5	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Williams, 3b	5	2	1	1	3	3	1	0	0	1	2
Beaum'nt, cf	4	2	1	1	3	1	1	0	0	1	0
Clark, 1b	4	1	2	2	7	1	0	0	1	0	1
Ely, ss	4	1	2	2	4	6	1	0	1	0	3
O'Brien, 2b	5	1	2	2	6	3	0	0	0	1	3
Bow'man, c	5	0	1	2	1	6	1	0	0	0	0
Hoffer, p	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1
Totals	40	8	12	15	27	23	6	1	3	4	8

Chicago ......3 2 0 0 1 1 2 0 2—11
Hits ......[illegible]—18
Pittsburg ......0 1 0 0 1 0 0 5 1—8
Hits ......[illegible]—12

Place and date—Pittsburg, Pa., July 6. Attendance—1,000. Two-base hits—Lange [2], Bowerman. Three-base hits—Ryan, Demont, McCarthy. Sacrifice hit—Demont. Double plays—Lange [unassisted], McCormick-Everitt, Demont-McCormick-Everitt, Ely-O'Brien-Clark [2]. Hit by pitched ball—Beaumont. Struck out—Donovan, Williams, Hoffer, McCormick. Passed ball—Bowerman. Umpires—Swartwood and Latham. Time of game—2:25.

Notes of the Game.

Lange's baserunning was weird. He was caught three times, but escaped once, and it is well he did, for had not the Cowboys scored twice in the ninth Pittsburg might have won.

Griffith, Callahan, and Nichols left tonight for the East and will rejoin the club at Boston next Tuesday. Grif and Cal go to Fitchburg, Mass., Callahan's home, while Nichols goes home to Willimantic, Conn.

McCormick came near creating new dangers in the ninth. He scooped Clark's bounder and tossed the ball backhanded to Demont, but Demont dropped on his knees and grabbed the sphere as Beaumont slid feet first against him.

Chicago's new pitcher, Vergil Garvin, joined the club this evening. Garvin is a handsome, rugged fellow. He practiced with the men this afternoon and whistled the ball across the plate at all known angles. He will be given a trial either in one of the games here or against Cincinnati Sunday.

Lange performed the remarkable feat of completing a double play unassisted in the first inning. Donovan was at second when McCarthy hit a short fly to center. Lange came lumbering forward at his camel-like gait, scooping the ball and running on to second touched the base and completed the double.

MAUL HOLDS QUAKERS SAFE.

After a Long Rest the Veteran Twirler Wins a Game for the Trolley Dodgers.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 6.—After a long rest Maul pitched for Brooklyn today, and had the Phillies guessing throughout. They hit his delivery hard, but most of their drives went into the air for easy catches. Score:

P'd'phia.	R	B	P	A	E	Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E
Cooley, 1b	0	1	9	1	0	Jones, cf	1	0	4	0	0
Thomas, cf	0	2	0	0	0	Keeler, rf	1	2	3	0	0
D'l'h'nty, lf	0	2	1	0	0	Jennings, ss	1	1	5	1	0
Lajoie, 2b	0	0	1	3	1	Kelley, lf	0	0	4	1	0
Flick, rf	1	2	4	0	0	Dahlen, 3b	1	1	0	1	0
Lauder, 3b	0	1	2	3	1	Daly, 2b	2	0	2	3	1
M'F'rl'nd, c	0	0	5	2	1	And'rs'n, lf	0	2	6	0	0
Cross, ss	0	2	2	2	0	Smith, c	0	1	3	0	0
B'rnh'dt, p	0	0	0	3	0	Maul, p	1	1	0	2	0
*Douglass	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals	1	10	24	14	3	Totals	7	8	27	8	1

*Batted for Bernhardt in ninth.
Philadelphia ......0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Brooklyn ......3 2 1 0 1 0 0 0 *—7

Three base hits—Flick, Jennings. Two base hit—Thomas. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Philadelphia, 9. Struck out—By Maul, 1; by Bernhardt, 2. Sacrifice hit—Jennings. Stolen bases—Flick, Keeler, Kelley, Dahlen, Daly. Bases on balls—Off Maul, 1; off Bernhardt, 5. Double plays—Lajoie-McFarland; Lajoie-Cross-Cooley; Jennings-Anderson. Hit by pitched ball—By Bernhardt, 1. Time—2:02. Umpires—Lynch and Connolly. Attendance—2,300.

Louisville, 3; Cincinnati, 2.

Louisville, Ky., July 6.—A home run, a base on balls, and three singles gave the Colonels three runs in the third and the Reds could not overcome that lead. Umpire Andrews today sent in his resignation to President Young. Attendance—1,500. Score:

Louisville.	R	B	P	A	E	Cincinnati.	R	B	P	A	E
Clarke, lf	1	0	4	1	0	Smith, cf	0	2	3	0	0
Hoy, cf	1	2	2	0	0	Selbach, lf	0	0	5	0	0
Dexter, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Miller, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Wagner, 3b	0	1	3	5	0	Core'n, ss	0	1	5	4	0
Zimmer, c	0	3	2	2	0	Steinf't, 2b	0	1	2	3	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	0	3	2	1	Irwin, 3b	1	1	3	0	0
Wills, 1b	0	0	9	0	0	Vaughn, 1b	1	2	6	0	0
Cling'n, ss	0	0	4	4	0	Wood, c	0	1	0	0	0
Woods, p	1	2	0	3	1	Dwyer, p	0	1	0	2	0
						*McPhee	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	3	8	27	15	2	Totals	2	10	24	9	0

*Batted for Dwyer in the ninth.
Louisville ......0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 *—3
Cincinnati ......0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—2

Stolen base—Steinfeldt. Two base hits—Hoy, Zimmer. Home run—Woods. Sacrifice hits—Clarke, Dexter. Double play—Zimmer-Clingman. First base on balls—Off Woods, 1; off Dwyer, 2. Struck out—By Woods, 1. Left on bases—Louisville, 6; Cincinnati, 8. Time—1:45. Umpire—Gaffney.

St. Louis, 9; Cleveland, 4.

St. Louis, Mo., July 6.—Bates' wildness gave the Perfectos today's game in the second inning. It was a featureless game. Attendance, 1,100. Score:

St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E	Cleveland.	R	B	P	A	E
Burkett, lf	0	2	3	0	0	Dowd, cf	1	1	5	0	0
H'phill, cf	1	1	0	0	0	Harley, lf	1	2	4	0	0
H'drick, rf	1	2	0	0	0	Quinn, 2b	1	2	2	2	2
Wallace, ss	1	2	1	3	1	Sullivan, 3b	1	1	0	0	0
Cross, 3b	0	1	3	5	0	McA'ter, rf	0	2	4	0	1
McKean, 2b	3	1	3	5	0	Tucker, 1b	0	0	10	1	0
Tebeau, 1b	1	2	13	0	0	Sugden, 1b	0	1	3	1	0
Criger, c	1	1	0	0	0	L'head, ss	0	0	3	3	0
Powell, p	1	0	1	2	0	Sch'gost, c	0	1	2	1	0
						Bates, p	0	1	0	1	0
Totals	9	11	27	15	1	Totals	4	11	24	8	4

St. Louis ......0 5 1 0 0 1 1 1 *—9
Cleveland ......0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0—4

Two base hits—Sullivan, Tebeau, Heidrick. Home run—McKean. Double plays—Cross-McKean-Tebeau, Wallace-McKean-Tebeau, Schreckengost-Lockhead, Sugden-Lockhead, Lockhead-Quinn-Sugden. Stolen base—Criger. Three base hit—Harley. Hit by pitcher—Sullivan, Heidrick. Base on balls—Off Bates, 5. Struck out—By Bates, 1. Time of game—2:01. Umpires—O'Day and McGarr.

Rain at Baltimore.

Baltimore, Md., July 6.—Washington-Baltimore, no game; rain.

Say Watkins May Succeed Ewing.

Detroit, Mich., July 6.—[Special.]—W. H. Watkins, the former Pittsburg manager, has asked the Detroit club for terms for the release of Pitcher Frisk, and it is rumored that Watkins is to succeed Ewing as manager of the Cincinnati club. The Boston and Baltimore clubs are also after Pitcher Frisk.

ENTER FOR PARKSIDE MEET.

Many of the Best Professionals Will Compete in the L. A. W. Races at the Old Track Tomorrow.

A revival of cycle racing will take place tomorrow afternoon on the cycle track at Parkside. It will be the first big meet held under League of American Wheelmen auspices in Chicago for some time. Illinois division championships will make up part of the list of events for the amateurs, while for the professionals who have signified their intention of taking part in the meet there will be all sorts of bags of money hung up.

"Majah" Taylor, the colored rider, will be on hand to ride for the Chicago money, while against him will be the famous Butler brothers, who are also well known for their national circuit chasing prowess. Ed Llewellyn, the crack Chicago rider, who has recently jumped over to the side of the money seekers, will also appear in the professional contests.

Earl Peabody, the amateur who established the wonderful record of 120 firsts on the circuit chasing trips in 1897 and who was transferred by the Racing board to the professional class, is seeking reinstatement. If he secures a decision in time he will probably start in the amateur races. W. C. Malley, who is promoting the meet, said yesterday that he had every reason to believe Peabody would receive his reinstatement.

The professional events are: National championship, 1 mile; national championship, 2-mile handicap; 3-mile professional multicycle race.

The amateur events are: Mile open Illinois State Division, L. A. W., championship; ½ mile open Illinois State Division, L. A. W., championship; mile handicap, and 3-mile club race between the Chicago Cycling club, Woodlawn Cycling club, and Englewood Cycling club teams.

Some of the professionals entered so far are: Major Taylor, Tom and Nat Butler, Jimmy Bowler, Ed Llewellyn, Charles Porter, Bert Leslie, Barney Oldfield, Jimmie Van Nest, Gibson, and Phillips.

The amateurs so far in the list are: Earl Peabody, Carter Brown of the University of Chicago, Brockman of the Englewood club, Charles Cottle, Ferguson, winner of the time prize in the Chicago road race; Orrin P. Goode, Jimmy Nelson, George Leander, Prindiville, and F. A. Davis, winner of the time prize in the Pullman road race.

The entries close tonight at 6 o'clock.

Mayor Harrison has agreed to referee the contest.

Word was received from Tom Eck last night saying he would enter his Canadian string, which includes Angus McLeod, the Canadian champion; Charles McCarthy, Als Boake, Toronto; Fred Dunbar, Stratford.

Wagons Cut Up Cycle Paths.

Bicyclists are complaining that heavy teams are ruining the cement paths the city has built for them recently. The riders say the new path along Michigan avenue from Randolph street to the Rush street bridge is monopolized by teams and that it is of little service to them. Superintendent Doherty of the Street department intends to see why the police do not keep the path clear. Wheelmen who want to use the cycle path to Evanston, which was completed some weeks ago, also have a grievance. They say heavy wagons have cut up the track already until it is well nigh ruined in places.

CHICAGO CLUB'S NEW PITCHER.

Virgil Garvin, recently secured from the Reading (Pa.) club of the Atlantic league. It is said he will pitch here against Cincinnati on Sunday.

THEY CAN PLAY CRICKET.

ST. LOUIS VISITORS BEAT THE CHICAGOS AT PARKSIDE.

Win Their Second Game by Batting the Local Bowlers for a Total of One Hundred and Three Runs in the First Inning—Duckworth and Robinson Bowl Well—They Will Play the Wanderers Today on the Latter's Thirty-ninth Street Grounds.

The visiting St. Louis cricket team won its second game in Chicago yesterday from the Chicago club team by 35 runs. As in Wednesday's game, the visitors had little difficulty and played an excellent game throughout. St. Louis was first to bat, starting badly, but finishing fast. Winsor played an excellent innings of 32, and Robinson, the big hitter of the team, was in for nearly an hour for 11 runs. Jackson, a local man who assisted the visitors, played well for 18 and was not out. It was not expected this total would be sufficient to win, but so well did Duckworth and Robinson bowl that the home team was disposed of in a short time for 68 runs. Dickson was the only man for the home team to make any resistance in the bowling. St. Louis did well in the second inning, Ratcliffe, Robinson, and Fraser excelling. The score:

FIRST INNINGS OF ST. LOUIS.

Dr. A. Murray, bowled Wilmot	0
W. J. Price, c. Beddon, bowled Wilmot	5
F. M. Ratcliffe, bowled Beddon	8
W. D. Robinson, bowled Wilmot	11
E. Duckworth, c. Lewis, b. Beddon	6
N. W. Fraser, bowled Beddon	10
A. E. Winsor, bowled Wilmot	32
C. E. Long, bowled Wilmot	3
J. W. Green, c. Davis, b. Lewis	1
W. C. McCreery, c. and b. Wilmot	1
A. H. Jackson, not out	18
Extras	8
Total	103

INNINGS OF CHICAGO CLUB.

F. S. Beddon, b. Robinson	2
S. Dickson, c. Ratcliffe, b. Long	34
E. R. Wilmot, c. Price, b. Duckworth	1
H. H. Vaughn, c. Fraser, b. Robinson	4
J. Lewis, bowled Duckworth	1
C. E. Ogden, bowled Robinson	11
E. M. Darling, c. Murray, b. Robinson	4
W. H. Kerwin, not out	5
A. Lyme, c. Long, b. Robinson	0
W. G. Jackson, run out	0
Extras	6
Total	68

SECOND INNINGS OF ST. LOUIS.

W. J. Price, c. and b. Wilmot	3
A. Murray, c. and b. Beddon	5
F. W. Ratcliffe, c. Anderson, b. Beddon	23
W. D. Robinson, c. Jackson, b. Wilmot	24
E. Duckworth, c. and b. Wilmot	2
A. E. Winsor, run out	0
C. E. Long, b. Beddon	3
R. W. Fraser, b. Wilmot	24
J. W. Green, c. and b. Anderson	1
W. C. McCreery, c. Darling, b. Wilmot	16
C. H. Jackson, not out	11
Extras	10
Total	118

BOWLING ANALYSIS—ST. LOUIS—FIST INNINGS.

	Balls.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
Wilmot	91	1	45	6
Beddon	54	3	25	3
Lewis	24	0	12	1
Vaughn	18	0	13	0

ST. LOUIS—SECOND INNINGS.

	Balls.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
Beddon	66	3	43	3
Wilmot	99	2	45	5
Anderson	48	3	15	1
Lewis	6	0	1	0
Jackson	6	0	4	0

INNINGS OF CHICAGO.

	Balls.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
Duckworth	61	4	17	2
Robinson	114	8	28	6
Fraser	30	0	9	0
Long	27	1	12	1

Lewis and Vaughn, one wide each.

St. Louis will play the Wanderers team today at Thirty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue, commencing at 10:30 o'clock.

BOND FINALLY DEFEATS NEEL.

Long Drawn Out Set Necessary to Settle Their Unfinished Match, the Score Being 14—12.

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Bond	6	0	Neely	2	4
Neel	5	1	MacQuiston	1	5
Meyers	5	1	Burkert	0	6
Waldner	3	3			

The small crowd which ventured out to the courts of the Chicago Tennis club yesterday was well repaid, for the best tennis of the tournament was played. The courts, in spite of the heavy rain, were in good condition, giving the players little trouble, and enough games were played yesterday to give the managers a chance to finish the tournament today unless it rains again. The best contest of the afternoon was the finish of the match between Bond and Neel. Last Tuesday Bond won the first set at 6—4 and the second had been played to 7—all when the rain stopped the game. Neel at once adopted a lobbing game, which troubled Bond somewhat to begin with, and it was not until the score stood 11—all that Bond concluded to play Neel's game, which resulted in his victory. By playing stiff tennis he finally won the contest, 14—12. Meyers and Waldner played a fast match, Meyers taking the games at 6—4 and 6—3, which makes Neel and Meyers tied for second, unless today's games result contrary to expectations.

MacQuiston won his first game of the tournament from Burkert in 6—1 and 10—8.

WESTERN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Several Eastern Players Coming to Try for the Honors at the Kenwood Courts.

The Western championship tennis tournament in singles and doubles, which begins tomorrow afternoon on the courts of the Kenwood Country club, will bring together one of the fastest fields of tennis players that have ever contested on Western courts. While the usual number of Westerners is entered for the matches, there are a number of crack Easterners who have signified their intention of playing.

For more than a week the vicinity of Kenwood will be crowded with tennis enthusiasts, and all through the long grind to determine the man who shall play Kreigh Collins, the present Western champion, for the title, there will be nothing but tennis from early in the morning till late at night.

Tomorrow's play will consist of the preliminary rounds of both singles and doubles, while on Monday the real struggle will begin.

Just who will figure in the race for the title is hard to determine, for many of those who contested last year have improved vastly in their games. Bond is the man who is picked this year to win the title. He has been playing excellently at the Chicago club during the last week, winning his games in good form. Belden, who was also a formidable contestant last year, is also figured as one of the runners up in the matches.

Kreigh Collins will have considerable difficulty when he meets these men, for he has been ill and will not have the time he needs for practice. Bond may have to find another partner for the doubles if Collins is not in condition.

Among the Easterners who are coming are Ward and Davis, who won the championship in doubles last year from Bond and Collins. Hackett and Allen, the Yale team, are also among the list of entries, and although Manager Gardiner has not received the entry of the rest of the Eastern contingent it is said a number of others are coming out West to try for the prizes.

Jayne and Cook the Minneapolis team, are on the list for both singles and doubles, while Bethel, the crack West Point man, is to try his luck in the singles.

The Belden boys, Harry and George, of Minneapolis will be on hand, while Seabury of Oak Park and Mundy of Riverside, who played last year, Sheldon and Ryerson, Condee and Turner, and Carter and Street are among the list of entries in doubles.

Other entries are: Halsey, Lloyd of Northwestern, Stoll, Vanzwoll, Vernon, Snow, Ashcraft, Hurd of Woodlawn, Meyers, Neel, Burkert, Neely, Poulson, MacQuiston, and Waldner.

Manager Gardiner is having the courts put in shape and the turf on all of them is in the best condition. The entries close tonight and the committee will make the drawings for places.

Oak Park Tennis Results.

In the Oak Park tennis tournament yesterday Hall defeated Hoyt, 9—7, 6—2; Gale defeated Orr, 6—1, 6—2. McKenzie won from Packard, 6—4, 6—2. G. Lee defeated Banks easily, 6—1, 9—7. Ward defeated F. Lee, 8—6, 6—2. Pierce won his preliminary, Sperry defaulting. In the doubles Gale and G. Lee defeated Harvey and Blackstone, 6—3, 8—6.

GAMES IN WESTERN LEAGUE.

Kansas City Beats Columbus in Eleven Innings—Victory for Minneapolis.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Minneapolis	38	25	.603	St. Paul	30	32	.483
Indianapolis	34	27	.557	Kansas City	30	34	.468
Columbus	32	30	.516	Milwaukee	29	36	.446
Detroit	31	31	.500	Buffalo	27	36	.428

Kansas City, Mo., July 6.—[Special.]—Kansas City defeated Columbus in one of the greatest games of ball ever played here, winning out in the eleventh inning. Waddell was so effective for six innings that there did not seem the least hope for the local team. In the ninth, with men on bases, two out, and two runs needed to tie the score, Reilly drove the ball to the fence for two bases, both men scoring. Egan was taken out of the box to allow Gear to bat for him in the seventh. Hastings was in good form. Tebeau was put out of the game for kicking. Score:

Kan. City.	R	B	P	A	E	Columbus.	R	B	P	A	E
Hulin, ss	1	1	1	4	1	Genins, cf	3	2	2	0	1
Gettman, cf	1	0	1	0	0	P'kering, lf	2	4	3	0	0
Ganzel, 1b	0	1	16	0	0	Frank, rf	0	0	1	1	0
Rothfuss, lf	1	1	1	0	0	Tebeau, 1b	0	2	12	0	0
Miller, rf	3	4	2	0	0	B'rba'er, 2b	1	2	4	2	0
Raymer, 2b	1	0	6	3	0	Buelow, 3b	1	3	2	6	1
Reilly, 3b	0	3	4	6	0	Eustace, ss	0	1	1	2	1
Wilson, c	1	3	2	1	0	Buckley, c	0	1	7	1	0
Egan, p	0	1	0	3	0	Waddell, p	0	2	0	0	0
Hastings, p	0	1	0	2	0	Sulliv'n, 1b	0	0	0	0	0
*Gear	0	0	0	0	0	M'Cauley, c	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	8	15	33	19	1	Totals	7	17	33	18	3

*Batted for Egan.
Kansas City ......1 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 8 0 1—8
Columbus ......1 0 2 0 1 1 2 0 0 0 0—7

Buffalo, 6; Milwaukee, 4.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 6.—[Special.]—The Brewers could not hit Brown when men were on bases, and thereby lost a slow and interesting game. The errors of the home team were costly. Score:

Buffalo.	R	B	P	A	E	Milwaukee.	R	B	P	A	E
White, lf	0	0	3	0	0	Waldron, rf	0	2	2	0	0
Garry, cf	1	1	1	0	0	Barnes, 2b	0	0	2	0	1
Hall, ss	1	2	3	6	1	Nicol, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Dillon, 1b	2	0	11	0	0	Weaver, 1b	0	1	7	1	0
Hallman, 2b	0	0	4	6	0	Gray, 3b	1	1	2	2	0
Grem'er, 3b	1	2	2	3	0	Schoch, ss	2	2	3	2	1
Diggins, c	1	2	3	0	0	Chech, lf	0	3	2	0	1
Hausen, rf	0	2	0	0	0	Speer, c	1	1	7	2	0
Brown, p	0	0	0	2	0	Friend, p	0	0	0	1	2
Amole, p	0	0	0	1	0	Reidy, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	6	9	27	18	1	Totals	4	10	27	8	5

Milwaukee ......0 0 0 0 0 2 2 0 0—4
Buffalo ......0 0 0 0 2 0 4 0 0—6

Minneapolis, 9; Indianapolis, 7.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 6.—The Millers won from the Indians hands down today. Cantillion made his first appearance here since the opening of the season and was severe on the home team. He presented the visitors with four runs in the third. The score:

Minn'polis.	R	B	P	A	E	Ind'napolis.	R	B	P	A	E
Davis, cf	3	1	5	0	0	Hogr'ver, rf	1	3	0	1	0
Nance, lf	0	3	5	0	1	Hartzell, lf	1	2	1	0	0
Wilmot, rf	2	2	2	1	0	Motz, 1b	0	1	8	0	2
Andrews, 3b	0	0	0	0	0	McF'rl'd, cf	1	0	2	0	1
Werden, 1b	1	2	9	0	1	Allen, ss	1	1	2	6	0
Smith, ss	1	2	0	3	0	Stewart, 2b	2	2	4	2	0
Ab't'hio, 2b	2	3	1	3	0	Hickey, 3b	0	1	1	1	0
Fisher, c	0	1	5	2	0	Kahoe, c	1	2	9	1	3
Hutchison, p	0	1	0	1	0	Scott, p	0	1	0	2	0
Totals	9	15	27	10	2	Totals	7	13	27	13	6

Minneapolis ......3 0 1 0 1 1 0 3 0—9
Indianapolis ......0 1 4 0 0 0 1 1 0—7

St. Paul, 7; Detroit, 6.

St. Paul, Minn., July 6.—St. Paul took the first game from Detroit by better all around work. Shortstop Shugart has been indefinitely suspended by St. Paul. Arthur Ball took his place today and made a favorable impression. Stallings was put out of the game for kicking in the fifth inning. Score:

St. Paul.	R	B	P	A	E	Detroit.	R	B	P	A	E
Ball, ss	1	0	0	8	2	Barrett, cf	1	0	6	0	1
Geir, 3b	1	1	4	2	0	El'rfeld, ss	1	2	5	1	0
Burke, rf	1	3	0	0	0	Dungan, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Lally, lf	1	1	3	0	0	Dullard, 3b	1	1	0	1	0
Gl'alvin, 2b	2	2	2	2	0	Slater, 1b	0	1	5	0	0
Isbell, 1b	1	1	13	0	1	Eagan, 2b	1	2	2	1	1
Preston, cf	0	1	0	0	0	Stall'gs, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Spies, c	0	0	5	0	0	Buelow, c	1	2	1	3	1
Fisher, p	0	1	0	4	0	Cronin, p	1	2	0	1	0
						Friske, lf	0	0	1	0	1
Totals	7	10	27	16	3	Totals	6	11	*23	7	4

*Ball out, bunt, third strike.
St. Paul ......1 1 1 0 2 2 0 0 *—7
Detroit ......2 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0—6

Labor Union After Klobedanz.

Boston, Mass., July 6.—[Special.]—The Worcester baseball club has been told by the labor unions to discharge Pitcher Klobedanz, recently released by Boston, because last winter, as a scene shifter, he refused to strike when a strike was ordered by the union.

CANADIAN CREW IS BEATEN.

London Eight Finishes First by a Half Length After a Hard Struggle—Howell's Easy Victory.

Henley-on-Thames, July 6.—The continuation of the Henley royal regatta today was under favorable conditions. The weather was brilliant and the attendance of spectators largely exceeded that of yesterday. There were fifteen events on the program for today, the greatest interest centering in the meeting of the eight-oared crews of the Argonauts of Toronto and the London Rowing club in their heat for the Grand Challenge Cup.

The sixth heat of the contest for the Grand Challenge Cup, in which the eight of the Argonaut Rowing club of Toronto met the London Rowing club's eight, was a magnificent race. London started rowing forty strokes to the minute to the Canadians' thirty-eight and slipped away at the outset. They were half a length ahead at the rectory and at half the distance of the course were a length and a half ahead, the time at that point being 3:28.

Then the Argonauts spurted grandly, creeping up inch by inch, and at 600 yards from home were on even terms. A punishing tussle ensued, but London just contrived to stay the better and won the heat by a bare half boat's length. The time was 7:17.

The Leander eight won the first heat in the Grand Challenge Cup by a length and a quarter over Trinity in 6:57.

In the sixth heat for the diamond challenge sculls Blackstaffe beat Ashe, winning as he liked in 8:41.

In the seventh heat for the diamond challenge sculls B. H. Howell, Thames Rowing club, defeated E. M. Hemmerde, Leander club. Howell, who is an American student at Cambridge University, romped away from his opponent and finished alone.

In the fourth heat of the Silver Goblets and Nickalls Challenge Cup (pairs) the St. George's Hospital club defeated the Thames Rowing club entries. The St. George's had practically a walkover and crossed the finish line in 9:11. The Thames oarsmen upset at first, and after the race had been started the second time hit the piles twice.

In the fifth heat for the Silver Goblets and Nickalls Challenge Cup Leander beat First Trinity by a length in 8:36.

In the fifth heat of the contest for the Stewards' Challenge Cup Hammonia beat Balliol easily in 7:34.

The sixth heat for the Stewards' Challenge Cup was won by Magdalen over Trinity. The boats fouled at the top of the island, and when they started the second time Trinity ran against the piles and smashed its boat. Magdalen then rowed over the course alone.

First Trinity defeated the London Rowing club's eight in the sixth heat of the race for the Thames Challenge Cup, finishing a length and three-quarters ahead in 7:13.

In the seventh heat for the Thames Challenge Cup the Kingston Rowing club defeated Jesus College.

In the first heat for the Ladies' Challenge Plate, eight-oared crews, Pembroke beat Radley by two lengths and a quarter in 7:29.

The Eton crew, which gets into the finals for the Ladies' Challenge Plate without rowing today, should easily vanquish the Pembroke eight tomorrow.

In the first heat for the Visitors' Challenge Cup for four-oared crews Balliol beat Pembroke. Balliol was a length and a half ahead at the finish. The time was 7:49.

The second heat of the Visitors' Challenge Cup was won by New College over the Magdalen four by a length. Time, 7:57.

The first heat for the Wyfold Challenge Cup for the four-oared crews was won by Trinity Hall, Cambridge, which beat Kingston by three lengths in 7:59.

In the second heat for the Wyfold Challenge Cup London beat Thames. At the finish three and three-quarters boat lengths separated the competing shells. The winner's time was 8:13.

HERTZ'S YACHT WINS AGAIN.

Piskatee Finishes Forty Seconds Ahead of Conqueror Over a Seven-Mile Course.

McHenry, Ill., July 6.—[Special.]—Henry L. Hertz's fast yacht, Pistakee, won the regatta at Pistakee Lake again today, finishing forty seconds ahead of Conqueror. But two classes raced today, and the sailing was extremely good, a fine breeze favoring the boats over the entire course. The boats of the first class sailed a seven mile course, while the third class boats sailed three miles in all. Results:

FIRST CLASS.

	Start.	Finish.	Time.
Pistakee	3:07	4:24:08	1:17:08
Conqueror	3:07	4:24:49	1:17:49
Hyperion	3:07	4:25:08	1:18:08
Uncle Sam	3:07	4:29:25	1:22:25

THIRD CLASS.

	Start.	Finish.	Time.
Fortune Teller	3:15	4:05:27	50:27
Tuck	3:15	4:08:59	[illegible]
Nip	3:15	4:09:19	[illegible]

BIG HANDICAP FOR IMP.

FAST WESTERN MARE DEFEATS A FAST FIELD AT BRIGHTON BEACH.

Lowers the Track Record for a Mile and a Quarter from 2:07¼ to 2:05 2-5—Behind Her Are Ethelbert, the Realization Winner; Martimas, Victor in the Canadian Derby, and Other Horses of the Highest Class—Spencer's Ride Is Ill Timed.

New York, July 6.—[Special.]—Imp, the Suburban winner, earned another claim to lasting fame in turf annals today when she defeated a fast field in the Brighton Handicap, lowering the track record for a mile and a quarter from 2:07¼ to 2:05⅖. Behind were Ethelbert, the Realization winner; Martimas, winner of last year's Futurity and this year's Canadian Derby; May Hempstead, who lost the championship of the 3-year-old fillies to Admiration last week, and three other proved and tried race horses.

Ethelbert was made a constant favorite, closing at 13 to 10. May Hempstead was the choice of many of the shrewdest professionals. Imp and Bangle each opened at sixes and closed at eights.

The send-off, when effected, was not particularly good, as Bangle was wheeling and was almost left. Ethelbert was actually in front, but Spencer was in no hurry with him, and left the way open for old Imp to go out and take her favorite position in the lead.

Spencer did not ride to orders. He was told to get right up with the leaders, but he steadied Ethelbert until he was lying no better than fourth, with Imp, Martimas, and Maxine all in front of him.

Once O'Leary got clear with Imp, it was, in one sense, all over. The mare went striding along, setting a clipping good pace, but going well within herself.

When in the stretch Spencer made his effort on Ethelbert, but too late, and Imp's lead could not be overcome. Though O'Leary had to send her along for all she was worth she won by a length. The colored man who rubs Imp was shouting like a maniac as the mare came home. "Don't wake her up. Don't wake her up. Let her sleep," and the advice was good, for if ever the mare had lost her stride Ethelbert might have beaten her.

Brighton Beach Summaries July 6.

Weather cloudy. Track fast.

First race, 1 mile, $600 added:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ½ ¾ Str. Fn.
3-1 Bannockburn, 121 [Spen'r].1 3³ 4¹ 3½ 1¹
7-1 Kinley Mack, 109 [McCue].5 5nk 5nk 4nk 2¹
7-5 Briar Sweet, 116 [Turner].4 2² 2¹ 2½ 3nk
Time, 1:40 1-5. Cambrian, Firearm, Ahom, and J. B. Doerr Jr. finished as named. Winner, P. Dunne's br. c., by Hayden Edwards—Bettie Blaise. Good start. Won handily. Bannockburn was well rated and came away rather easily when given his head. Kinley Mack was closing fast and pressed him a bit in the last sixteenth.

Second race, ⅝ mile, $500 added, 2-year-olds, maidens, selling:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ½ ⅝ Str. Fn.
2-1 S've Tuesday, 103 [Cl'n].1 2² 1² 1² 1²
15-1 Beverage, 90 [A. Hewitt].7 4¹ 3nk 2nk 2²
100-1 Thermos, 97 [Slack].6 6² 4² 3nk 3²
Time, 1:02. Mynheer, Gold Lack, Vendig, Post Haste, G. E. Wightman, Golden Sceptre, Cupid, Kamara, Tristan Belle, Shamokin, Knight Banneret, Prosit, Ralmagundi, and Lassie James finished as named. Winner, E. S. Gardner Jr.'s br. f., by Quicklime—Semaphore. Start fair. Won easily. Shrove Tuesday was the best of a bad lot.

Third race, ⅝ mile, 3-year-olds, First Attempt Stakes, $1,000 added:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ½ ¾ Str. Fn.
6-1 Plucky, 112 [Doggett].1 2¹ 2¹ 2nk 1h
7-5 Mesmerist, 127 [Tara].2 1½ 1½ 1½ 2²
11-5 Vulcain, 125 [Turner].3 4h 4h 3h 3h
Time, 1:02. Prince of Melbourne, Wig, and Osceola finished as named. Winner, Regina Stable's ch. c., by Great Tom—Endurance. Good start. Won in a hard drive. Plucky is a good colt. Mesmerist tired in the last hundred yards.

Fourth race, 1¼ miles, Brighton Handicap, $5,000 added:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ½ ¾ Str. Fn.
8-1 Imp, 115 [O'Leary].2 1¹ 1¹ 1¹ 1¹
13-10 Ethelbert, 107 [Spencer].1 3h 3h 3h 2¹
8-1 Bangle, 112 [Clawson].7 7 7 6h 3nk
Time, 2:05 2-5. Martimas, Latson, May Hempstead, and Maxine finished as named. Winner, Harness & Brossman's blk. m., by Wagner—Fondling. Good start. Won in a mild drive. Imp had wonderful speed, wore Martimas out and had enough speed left to stall off Ethelbert in the run home. Spencer did not make his run soon enough with Ethelbert, but it is doubtful if he could have beaten the winner. Bangle came from nowhere in the stretch and was running great guns at the finish. Martimas is good and ran a fine race, but could not give the weight. Hempstead's race was a disappointment.

Fifth race, 1 mile, $600 added, 3-year-olds:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ½ ¾ Str. Fn.
8-1 Capt. Sigsbee, 101 [O'L'y].2 2² 2² 1² 1²
1-1 Fly by Night, 108 [Turner].4 3h 3h 3h 2h
10-1 The K'tuck'n, 101 [McC'e].6 4nk 4h 4h 3h
Time, 1:40. St. Clair, Survivor, Formero, The Burlington Route, and Roysterer finished as named. Winner, Turney Bros.' b. c., by Candlemas—Landlady. Post 15 minutes. Start good. Won cleverly. Captain Sigsbee was well handled and ran a cracking good race.

Sixth race, ⅞ mile, $650 added, selling:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ½ ¾ Str. Fn.
5-1 Cæsarian, 124 [McCue].6 1h 1h 1² 1¹
12-1 Dollie Weithoff, 90 [O'C'r].2 3² 3² 3² 2¹
4-1 Zanone, 102 [Odom].1 2² 2² 2² 3²
Time, 1:14. Hapsburg, Limelight, Dr. Parker, Nautch Girl, Uncle Louis, Blarneystone, Decide, Belgravia, Momentum, Handcuff, Ortoland, Whiplash, and Harry Reed finished as named. Winner, Smith & Co.'s b. h., by Faustus—Cleopatra. Post 12 minutes. Start bad. Won driving. Cæsarian is in grand form. He raced Zanone into submission and was winning easily until Dollie Weithoff challenged him in the last hundred yards. The winner, entered for $2,000, was run up and bought by Sydney Paget for $2,800.

HARLEM'S TRACK IN BAD SHAPE.

Cheaper Class of Horses Furnish Races That Lack Excitement—Evelyn Bird Wins.

The wretched condition of the Harlem track made good sport out of the question yesterday, and although the fields were sufficient in size, nineteen horses going to the post in the first race, quality was lacking. And there was not even one exciting finish to reward the faithful who went to the track. Every one of the winners was going handily at the end of the journey. The feature of the day was the riding of Jockey Nutt, who landed four winners—all at good prices and all by good handling.

Probably the most interesting race of the day was the fifth, at six furlongs, in which some 3-year-olds of fair caliber ran. Cheval d'Or, on account of his good racing in the mud as a 2-year-old, was made the betting favorite over Antiquary, and Barabbas was also at a short price. F. C. Moshier's Evelyn Bird opened at 8 to 1, but under strong play closed at 4 to 1, and she proved to be the winner. Nutt got away well and never let the field catch him. Cheval d'Or was the runner-up for half a mile and then dropped back, Antiquary and Nora C. coming on and getting the places. Barabbas showed no speed.

If T. E. Barrett were a heavy plunger he probably would have won a small fortune with his good colt Barrack in the fourth race. Barrack is the best 2-year-old over a distance of ground thus far uncovered at the local tracks, and yet, although this race was at five and a half furlongs, he was fourth choice in the betting, Dick Furber, Cavair, and Frangible all being preferred. The race resulted as it seemed certain it must result, so far as first place was concerned. Barrack came along in the stretch when the others began to grow weary and won by three lengths, Dick Furber being an equally easy second, with Frangible third.

S. C. Wagner, the Dayton plunger, made one of his "killings" in the opening race with Springer, who spread-eagled the big field. Inspector Hunt was left at the post.

Pope Leo was favorite of the bad lot in the second, but after leading into the stretch quit abruptly, Brulare winning at 10 to 1. False Lead, once talked of to win the Kentucky Derby, ran unplaced in this race.

J. J. T. was favorite in the third race, at a mile, but failed to run up to anything like his form of Tuesday, and was beaten by both Pay the Fiddler and Lord Zeni, 10 to 1 shots.

Old Refugee caused a delay of half an hour at the post in the closing event. The race was won handily by Cuirassier, on whom Nutt put up one of his good rides.

Not a favorite won during the afternoon, although Springer and Cuirassier were strong second choices.

Harlem Summaries July 6.

Weather clear. Track heavy.

First race, ¾ mile, purse $400, selling:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ¾ Str. Fn.
6-1 Springer, 105 [N. Hill].2nk 1¹ 1⁴ 1⁴ 1⁴
20-1 Harry Lee, 116 [R. Nar'z].3nk 5² 3⁴ 3¹⁰ 2¹½
20-1 Forensic, 108 [I. Powell].1nk 4nk 4nk 4nk 3½
Time, 1:39¾. Tole Simmons, Florie, Sir Hobart, Inverary II., Whirmantilline, Nettie Brooks, Pigit, Hanjose, Glenold, Storm Queen, Hub Prather, Muldrew, Effie L., Perspective, and Golden Rod finished as named. Inspector Hunt left at the post. Winner, S. C. Wagner's br. g., by Springbok—Altiphone. Good start for all but Inspector Hunt. Won easily. Tole Simmons had plenty of speed, but failed to stay. Storm Queen was badly kicked at the post and pulled up bleeding from an ugly cut on the leg.

Second race, ¾ mile, purse $400, selling:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ¾ Str. Fn.
10-1 Brulare, 112 [Nutt].1¹ 2nk 2² 1¹ 1²
12-1 Ieen, 112 [Hamilton].6⁴ 3h 3nk 3¹ 2¹½
7-1 Teutons, 108 [Sheppard].2nk 6⁴ 8² 7¹ 3²
Time, 1:38. False Lead, Facade, Pope Leo, Tincraft, Inuendo, and Title finished as named. Winner, A. B. Watts' br. m., by Bradford—Zorneeta. Start good. Won easily. Teutons is a slow beginner. False Lead made up quite a bit of ground at the end. Facade had bad racing luck.

Third race, 1 mile, purse $400, selling:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ¾ Str. Fn.
10-1 P. the Fiddler, 109 [Nutt].1h 2¹ 4³ 3¹½ 1½
10-1 Lord Zeni, 114 [Beau'p].5¹ 1¹ 1½ 4¹ 2¹
3-1 J. J. T., 109 [T. Knight].2nk 5² 2nk 2¹ 3¹
Time, 1:51¾. Hardly, Fatherland, Martha Fox, Ernest Wiles, Winslow, and Idle Hour finished as named. Winner, G. Landry's br. g., by Major Domo—Arilla. Good start. Won easily at the end after an early drive. Hardly suffered from poor handling.

Fourth race, 11-16 mile, purse $400, 2-year-olds:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ¾ Str. Fn.
9-2 Barrack, 103 [Sheppard].1nk 2¹ 3½ 3² 1³
6-5 Dick Furber, 107 [J. Mat's].2h 1¹ 1² 2nk 2²
4-1 Frangible, 105 [Flick].4h 3nk 2¹ 1nk 3¹
Time, 1:14½. Caviar and Russell R. finished as named. Winner, T. E. Barrett's br. c., by Bersan—Fable. Start fair. Won with quite a bit to spare after an early drive.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, purse $400, 3-year-olds:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ¾ Str. Fn.
4-1 Evelyn Byrd, 100 [Nutt].2¹ 1nk 1² 1¹ 1²
3-1 Antiquary, 110 [Gray].4⁴ 4¹ 4⁴ 3¹ 2²
20-1 Nora C., 100 [Dupee].3nk 3² 3⁴ 2¹ 3²
Time, 1:21¼. Cheval d'Or, Barabbas, and Glenrace finished as named. Winner, F. C. Moshier's ch. f., by Perkins or Rowland—Evelyn. Start fair. Won hand ridden. Antiquary was slow to get going. Cheval d'Or got the best of the start, but it did him no good.

Sixth race, 1 mile, purse $400, selling:
Bet. Horse, weight, jockey. St. ¼ ¾ Str. Fn.
4-1 Cuirassier, 97 [Nutt].4h 2nk 1nk 1² 1²
12-1 Sunburst, 112 [Overton].5nk 5¹ 5¹ 2¹ 2¹
7-2 Refugee, 113 [Hamilton].6h 6nk 6¹ 6² 3²
Time, 1:52¼. Mr. Easton, Jennie F., Vice Regal, Muskalonge, Elidad, and Pitfall finished as named. Winner, Morse & Patterson's b. c., by Bersan—Ranette. Post 32 minutes. Start good. Won easily. Refugee caused the delay at the post. Elidad looked dangerous on the far turn.

Harlem Entries.

First race, ⅝ mile, 2-year-olds—Solace, 110 pounds; Georgetown II., 109; Wasanta, 106; Miscroscope, 107; Postmaster Bailey, 106; Ed Wagner, 106; Mona Murphy, 105; Merito, 104; Lovewand, 103; Dixoletta, 103; Sound Moss, 103; Lovable, 103.

Second race, 6½ furlongs, 3-year-olds, selling—Fintan, 103 pounds; Finem Respice, 101; Cuirassier, 101; Colonel Eades, 98; Hanan, 98; Heroics, 98; Springer, 98; Canace, 96; Martha Fox, 96; Genista, 96.

Third race, ¾ mile, 2-year-olds, selling—Indian, 112 pounds; Barrack, 108; Ibinhere, 107; Prestome, 106; Uncle Steve, 106; Creation, 106; Phallas, 106; Eschscholtzia, 106; Annis Palmer, 105; In Debt, 105; Ravenswood, 103.

Fourth race, 1 mile, allowances—Samovar, 119 pounds; Boanerges, 119; Maceo, 119; Albertvale, 119; Benneville, 117; Prince Blazes, 114; Uarda, 112.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, selling—Warren Point, 115 pounds; Pitfall, 113; Red Gidd, 113; Al Lone, 113; Roger B., 113; Nettie Brooks, 111; Papa Harry, 111; Dorette, 111; Flop, 111; Emma Nora, 109; Jennie F., 109.

Sixth race, 1 mile, selling—Terrapin, 109 pounds; Elidad, 107; Cosner, 107; Dalgretti, 106; Overalla, 106; Winslow, 106; Hosi, 104; Bethelhem Star, 104; McAlbert, 104; Merry Glen, 102.

Results at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., July 6.—The features at the Fair Grounds today were the two handicaps, which were won by Salvarse, a 12 to 1 shot, and Richard J. Three favorites and two well-backed second choices were successful in the other events. Summaries:

First race, selling, 1 mile and 70 yards—Livadia, 107 pounds [Jenkins], 3 to 1, won; Sir Joseph Lister, 109 [Gilmore], 60 to 1, second; Ransom, 111 [MacJoynt], 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:49¼. Sadie Levy, Connie Lee, Gaston, Rushfields, and Mystery also ran.

Second race, maiden 2-year-olds, 5½ furlongs—Hackmeister, 115 pounds [Houck], 11 to 5 won; Glen Lake, 118 [Piggott], 6 to 5 second; Haviland, 115 [Cardy], 100 to 1, third. Time, 1:11. May Forbes, Peter Duryea, Happy Medium, Duke of Melbourne, Troxler, Leo Noster, and Galtoway also ran.

Third race, selling, 2-year-olds, 5½ furlongs—Schnell-Lauffer, 113 pounds [T. Burns], 6 to 5, won; Woodtrice, 113 [Southard], 4 to 1, second; Seguranca, 110 [Houck], 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:11½. Leo Pa, Glissando and Ned Dennis also ran.

Fourth race, Owners' Handicap, 1 mile—Salvarse, 80 pounds [Dominick], 12 to 1, won; Meadowthorpe, 96 [T. Burns], even, second; Fireside, 80 [Dale], 9 to 2, third. Time, 1:43½. Dr. Withrow and Forget Not also ran.

Fifth race, handicap, ¾ mile—Richard J., 118 pounds [Southard], 6 to 5, won; Apple Jack, 99 [Houck], 13 to 5, second; Pat Morrissey, 105 [T. Burns], 12 to 5, third. Time, 1:16¼. Pat Murphy also ran.

Sixth race, selling 1 mile and 70 yards—Forbush, 104 pounds [Houck], 3 to 2, won; Eitholin, 107 [MacJoynt], 6 to 1, second; Rebel Jack, 107 [Frost], 9 to 2, third. Time, 1:50. Mizzoura, Chancery, and School Girl also ran.

Results at Fort Erie.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 6.—Topmast, the California campaigner, again showed in front today at Fort Erie in the event of the afternoon. He won handily. It was a day for the mudlarks. Track heavy; weather threatening. Summary:

First race, 6 furlongs—Sir Christopher won, King Carnival second, Miss Rowena third. Time, 1:21¼.

Second race, 5 furlongs—Gold Wing won, J. Lucille second, Tickfull third. Time, 1:10¼.

Third race, 1 1-16 miles—Topmast won, Ein second, The Gardener third. Time, 1:59.

Fourth race, 4½ furlongs—Hieway won, Sidney Lucas second, Advance Guard third. Time, 1:01.

Fifth race, ¾ mile—Dr. Stewart won, Farm Life second, Domineer third. Time, 1:38.

Sixth race, ¾ mile—Flag of Truce won, Colonel Cluke second, Cynthia T. third. Time, 1:37.

AMONG THE SIDEWHEELERS.

Maude Emperor Paces in 2:12 1-4 at Detroit—Other Races Are Won Easily.

Detroit, Mich., July 6.—Maude Emperor continued her good work of yesterday and won the final heat of the 2:27 pace in 2:12¼. Both of today's races were won easily. Results:

2:35 trot, unfinished yesterday—Lula M. won third, fifth, and sixth heats. Time, 2:20¼; 2:21. Henrietta won fourth heat. Time, 2:19¼. Chain Shot won second heat, and Clint Carty first heat. L. B. and Executrix started.

2:21 trot—Starmont won in straight heats. Time, 2:14¾; 2:15¼; 2:16¼. Pug, Grace Darling, William C. K., Harry B., and Corinne started.

2:28 trot—Dan Wilkes won in straight heats. Time, 2:19¼; 2:17¼; 2:19¼. Monitor, May Monday, and Clark started.

2:23 trot, purse $1,000, best two in three—Baron March won two straight heats. Best time, 2:15. Edith Rowe, Viola, Lucrativa, Shedd Wilkes, Flora Woodnut, Hattie D., and Baron Victor started.

2:04 pace, purse $1,000, best two in three—Prince Alert won two straight heats in 2:07¼. Pearl Onward started.

Dubuque Offers Rich Purses.

Dubuque, Ia., July 6.—The Nutwood Driving club added $8,000 to the big purses for the fall meeting today, divided among eight classes as follows: 2:10 trot, $1,500; 2:20 trot, $1,000; 2:28 trot, $1,000; 2-year-old trot, $500; 2:07 pace, $1,500; 2:15 pace, $1,000; 2:25 pace, $1,000; 2-year-old pace, $500.

Fast Filly Sold.

Lexington, Ky., July 6.—[Special.]—Futurity Belle, a 2-year-old bay filly by Electric Belle, dam Jenifer, by Red Wilkes, has been bought from Joe Thayer for a St. Louis horseman by W. R. Basfield of this city. The filly has covered a mile in 2:24 this season and is regarded as a wonder. The price was $3,000.

Star Theater Fights Tonight.

Jim Adams, the Omaha boxer, who was to have gone on with Jack Beausholte tonight at the Star Theater, broke his thumb in training and Frank Steiner or some other local middleweight will be substituted. In the windup Jack Lewis, the clever South Side lightweight, meets Ole Olson. Walter Bloom, the local featherweight, will take on Danny McMahon of Philadelphia. Kid Abel and Larry Gleason, a well matched pair of featherweights, will be seen in one of the preliminaries. Following is the full card:

Young Walcott vs. Mexican Joe at 112 pounds.
Kid Abel vs. Larry Gleason at 120 pounds.
Jack Beausholte vs. Frank Steiner or Frank Scott at 158 pounds.
Walter Bloom vs. Danny McMahon at 123 pounds.
Jack Lewis vs. Ole Olson at 135 pounds.

Jeffries Greeted in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal., July 6.—Jim Jeffries arrived in this city this evening. He was met at the depot by a large crowd, and welcomed amidst the strains of a brass band. Among those who welcomed the returned pugilist was Mr. Jeffries Sr., who has been conducting revival services in this State. The old gentleman seemed extremely happy when he clasped the champion's strong right hand. Tonight there was a gigantic reception to the pugilist at Woodward's Pavilion. The event of the evening was, of course, the four-round go between Jeffries and his partner, Jim Daly, and showed better than anything else the wonderful improvement made by Jeffries since his departure from this coast.

Refuse to Permit the Fight.

Denver, Colo., July 6.—The Fire and Police board has refused to grant a permit for the Carrig-Parker fight tomorrow night.

"Major" Taylor Wins.

St. Louis, Mo., July 6.—A fair crowd was at Athletic Park today to see the postponed bicycle races. The one-mile championship went to Major Taylor, the colored rider. Summaries:

One mile, national championship—Taylor won, Woodward second, McCarthy third. Time, 2:33 4-5.

Two-mile handicap, professional—Alf Boake [210 yards] won, Fred Dunbar [220 yards] second; Tom Butler [scratch] third. Time, 4:11 4-5.

One-mile handicap, amateur—A. M. Stockhoff [scratch] won, G. E. Tivy [125 yards] second, W. Steel [40 yards] third. Time, 2:14 2-5.

N. C. A. Holds Connecticut.

Waterbury, Conn., July 6.—The Waterbury Wheel club decided tonight to leave the League of American Wheelmen and join the National Cycling association. This leaves the State of Connecticut in complete control of the N. C. A.

General Sporting Notes.

At Mattoon, Ill.—Mattoon, 7; Danville, 1.

John Schorr's string of twenty horses will arrive at Hawthorne about Monday.

Those interested in lacrosse are invited to attend the meeting of the Dominion club this evening at the Great Northern Hotel.

New York, July 6.—[Special.]—W. C. Whitney has brought on from Chicago the fifty-pound boy, Willy Dorsey, and his brother, and both of them are likely to sport his colors.

The Harlem judges have asked the Turf Congress to revoke the trainer's license of W. H. Snearly because of some trouble between Snearly and J. E. Cushing, in which it is alleged the former treated Cushing unfairly.

Rochester, N. Y., July 6.—Big Dan Brouthers, the famous baseball player, has resigned from the Rochester Eastern league team and retired from the game. He said: "I can't hit them square on the nose as I did once." Brouthers is Mayor of Wappinger's Falls, N. Y., where he owns a hotel.

Tom Loftus of the Columbus Western league club has secured Outfielder Crawford of the Chatham (Ont.) team. Crawford comes with a reputation as an unusually fast and steady player. Manager Loftus remained in Chicago yesterday, but as yet has not decided where he will finally locate his team.

Schaefer's billiard academy had an auspicious opening yesterday afternoon. Schaefer, Gallagher, Mathews, Jevne, and Daly played various styles of billiards. Gallagher was remarkably successful, losing only one game of eleven played. Monday a cushion carom contest between Gallagher and Schaefer will begin.

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TEACHERS ON THE WAY.

RAIN CONSIDERATELY AVOIDS THE CHICAGO WOMEN.

Trainmen Draw Strange Conclusions as the Train Speeds Westward, and Could the Chicago Boys See Their Instructors in Their Traveling Attire Much of Their Traditional Awe Would Be Dispelled—Make No Stop at Omaha.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Oxford, Neb., July 6.—[Special.]—All through, the Chicago Teachers' Federation Teachers' club special train has been running ahead and abreast of cooling showers, but not a drop has fallen upon the car tops. The trainmen lay the mischance to the intellectuality of the 247 passengers aboard and to the fact that one prim schoolma'am has brought her cat along. They do not try to give any explanations, but are stubborn in their convictions.

"It is just like the case of a minister and a white horse on a river steamboat," asserted a brakeman this afternoon.

"Nobody knew why, but somehow or other that combination always meant bad luck. One schoolteacher may be just the same as another human being, but when you bunch them they make things go wrong. The cat caps the climax. No wonder it didn't rain. With any other trainload some of these chances would have been bound to strike us.

"The teachers themselves have not looked upon the day as uncomfortable and have not felt any responsibility for the failure of the rain to descend. They have a mascot, too, which they consider powerful enough to ward off all troubles. It does not seem to mind either the noise of travel or the discomforts of weather. It is a crowing baby, which holds an hourly concert in one of the cars.

Teachers Have Jolly Time.

The teachers have not acted up to their name during the day. In fact, if any of the small Chicago boys who have yielded fearsome obedience to them in the schoolroom could have seen them on the train they would have marveled at the change. If the brakemen themselves had not known that the cargo was one of teachers they would have never found it out, and so would never have blamed them for the freaks of the rain clouds.

In costumes bordering on the negligee, the former rulers of the schoolroom have played cards, read novels, sung rag-time songs, and amused themselves as if they were school girls instead of staid guides of the youthful. Most of them have washed down dust and cinders with copious drafts of lemonade.

Collars were discarded early in the day and jackets have succeeded shirtwaists. Save for the trainmen, the women are almost unhampered by the presence of masculine disturbers. In the seven cars there are not seven men, and the supposedly dominating sex has had a hard time against these odds. Smoking compartments have been turned into baggage-rooms, and the smell of tobacco has been the signal for a succession of women to come to the door, sniff contemptuously, whirl suddenly around, and run away. The victims have understood the language it meant: "What right have you in there puffing that vile pipe?" The outcome has been the undoing of the pipes.

No Stop at Omaha.

Outside of the men the excursionists have had but one cause of complaint today. The intended Omaha stop of two hours was not made. The train lost that time during the night, and in order that the schedule for the remainder of the trip might not suffer the railroad management decided to let pass the Omaha halt. There was considerable complaint, as the change sounded the knell of the proposed coach ride.

Barring an half hour delay at Red Oak, Ia., for breakfast, Lincoln, Neb., for lunch, a ten minute stay at Omaha, and occasional stops for coal and water, the train has kept steadily on since it left Chicago last night.

At that rate Denver will not be reached until 4 o'clock tomorrow morning. No stop will be made at the capital of Colorado, but the train will proceed to Colorado Springs, reaching there at 6:30 in the morning.

The journey will not be resumed until midnight, allowing a chance for a visit to Pike's Peak and other points of interest.

All Ready at Los Angeles.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 6.—[Special.]—The crush of teachers that was today unloaded from incoming trains to attend the National Educational association convention crowded general headquarters to such an extent that a change in the method of handling the number became necessary. Every possible preparation looking to the comfort of the delegates has been perfected, and nothing now remains but the opening of the convention on Tuesday next.

The Maine and Massachusetts delegations arrived today, those from Tennessee and Texas soon following. Tomorrow Oklahoma, Kansas, and Colorado State parties will be welcomed. The following from Chicago are already present:

Mrs. A. S. Van Meenen,	Alfred Courvousier,
Josephine Van Meenen,	George F. Flanger,
Ada Hoggins,	Gertrude M. English,
Mrs. Hoggins,	Katherine Gand.
Anna F. Waterman,	

EASTERN TEACHERS IN CHICAGO

Come from New York and Connecticut and Are on the Way to the Los Angeles Convention.

A party of 119 teachers from New York and Connecticut arrived in Chicago yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock over the Michigan Central railroad and registered at the Victoria Hotel. The party is on its way to attend the convention of the National Teachers' association at Los Angeles, Cal. Dinner was served the teachers at the hotel at 7 o'clock, after which they took a special train over the Santa Fé road for California. Stops will be made at Colorado Springs and Santa Fé, N. M. The return trip will be mde over the Northern Pacific and a stop of several days will be made at Yellowstone Park.

End of Can Factory Strike.

The strike at Norton Bros.' tin can factory at Maywood practically is off. A few of the strikers are still out, and say the union will continue the fight. Norton Bros. have now so completely filled the strikers' places that they have begun work with the night shift of 200 men.

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GOLFERS AT THEIR BEST.

CHAMPIONSHIP FIELD IS NOW REDUCED TO FOUR MEN.

Douglas, Macdonald, Harriman, and Travis Are Left to Compete in the Semi-Finals Today — Favored by Good Weather the Players Do Some Brilliant Work—Toler Goes Round in 38, Establishing a New Tournament Reord, Yet Finally Loses.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

Walter J. Travis defeats John Reid Jr.
Findlay S. Douglas defeats G. C. Hubbard.
C. B. Macdonald defeats J. G. Thorp.
H. M. Harriman defeats H. P. Toler.

C. B. Macdonald, W. J. Travis, Findlay S. Douglas, and H. M. Harriman, heroes of many hard fought battles, were the survivors in the third round of amateur golf championship yesterday at Wheaton.

Champion Douglas and Harriman won by good margins, while Macdonald and Travis emerged successful from contests that taxed their skill to the utmost.

With ideal weather conditions and the course in better condition than at any time in the week it was but natural that some high-class golf was displayed. As was the case on previous days, the gallery following the favorites missed some of the best work of the day. H. P. Toler, the Baltusrol expert, gave an exhibition of golf in the morning that could not have been surpassed, making the first nine holes in 38, a medal play record for the tournament.

Macdonald was the center of attraction for the local crowd, and his battle with Thorp, the giant champion of the Oakley County club, was the magnet for the gallery.

Thorp Unexcelled at Putting.

Thorp's putting was a distinctive feature of the day, his ball seeming to possess an affinity for the holes. Jim Foulis, the Wheaton professional, declared he had never seen anything to equal it and that the Oakley man was the champion putter of the country.

Herbert Harriman, the Adonis of the tournament, upheld the tradition that consistency would tell in the long run. Though five down at one time in the morning he gave no sign of weakness, and as soon as the brilliant streak of his opponent had passed clubbed out a splendid victory. For style and effectiveness he showed himself the premier player of the home-bred exponents of the game.

It was a day of triumph for the broad-backed and strong-limbed experts and a case of the survival of the fittest.

Chances of a Scotchman against a home-bred player are new evenly divided, Macdonald and Douglas representing the land of the thistle and Harriman and Davis the Stars and Stripes. It is more than probable the first pair will meet in the finals, in which case it will be the East against the West and Scot against Scot. Harriman on his form of yesterday will take a lot of beating and the gold medalist of 1899 will need all his skill today.

Weather Is Favorable.

Though threatening rain in the morning the weather proved the best of the week. At starting time the crowd numbered about 800, and the afternoon trains brought a good contingent.

Travis and Reid were the first pair out, the others following as soon as possible. Early reports showed that Reid was giving Travis a hard fight, while Hubbard had the champion one down at the finish of the journey out. Macdonald and Thorp were never far apart, and although Harriman was five down at the seventh hole he turned for home three down.

The results of the morning play were as follows:

John Reid Jr., 1 up on Walter J. Travis.
Findlay S. Douglas, 3 up on G. C. Hubbard.
C. B. Macdonald, 3 up on J. G. Thorp.
H. M. Harriman and H. P. Toler, halved.

In the afternoon Travis and Reid continued their see-saw battle and turned for home even. The former by winning the first two holes on the in trip won the match, as the next five were halved.

Hubbard failed to maintain his standard of the morning, and succumbed to Douglas at the twelfth hole. Macdonald and Thorp did not reach a conclusion until the sixteenth hole had been negotiated. Harriman came away from his opponent in irresistible fashion and won at the fourteenth hole.

Results of the full day's play were as follows:

Walter J. Travis, Oakland Golf club, defeated John Reid Jr., St. Andrews Golf club, 2 up, 1 to play.

Findlay S. Douglas, Fairfield Country Golf club, defeated Gardner C. Hubbard, Oakley Country club, 7 up, 6 to play.

C. B. Macdonald, Chicago Golf club, defeated John G. Thorp, Oakley Country club, 3 up, 2 to play.

Herbert M. Harriman, Meadowbrook club, defeated Henry P. Toler, Baltusrol Golf club, 6 up, 4 to play.

Some Individual Feats.

The star performances of the day from a medal play standpoint were as follows:

Toler out in morning in....38
Macdonald out in afternoon in....39
Thorp out in afternoon in....39
Harriman out in afternoon in....41
Macdonald out in morning in....42
Douglas in in morning in....42
Douglas out in afternoon in....42

The drawing for today will result in two good matches. Champion Douglas is picked to win from Travis. In the fourth round of the championship last year he defeated Travis, 8 up and 6 to play. The chances of Harriman against Macdonald, as far as can be judged, are about equal. The Chicago man, if in form, can play good enough golf to win, and on this hinges his victory. Harriman never gets rattled, and in his last two matches has never been far off his play. Play will start at 10:30 this morning, the pairing being as follows:

Travis and Douglas.
Harriman and Macdonald.

Douglas-Hubbard Match.

The splendid golf of Findlay Douglas on Wednesday made him an easy favorite over G. G. Hubbard, but the Harvard boy proved that his reputation was well founded, for he pushed the champion hard for a time, and in the morning seemed to have a good chance of winning. The fact that Douglas is rapidly rounding into wonderful form drew a large gallery after the players, but those who went out were disappointed, for both men were off in their early play.

Douglas had the honor, and sent off a long but pulled drive. Hubbard's initial drive was longer and better directed. Taking a brassey for the odd, Douglas drew high on the green, while Hubbard, using a cleek, lay near him, but, using it again, the Harvard boy missed his approach and Douglas won, 5 to 6. On the second both made near the green in one, but Hubbard took the pitch in splendid shape, while Douglas seemed unable to handle his putter, and allowed the score to even up.

Douglas showed a marked fondness for his brassie, and used it while going to the third hole, and with it on his second he sent the ball screaming toward the bunkers. Hubbard, on the like, relied on his cleek, but went into the bunker and then made a bungling pitch. Douglas dropped straight and true in his putt, but it hit the edge and turned out, allowing Hubbard to halve the hole.

The play was ragged and far below the standard of the day before, not only on the part of the champion but also on that of the boy. Douglas seemed so sure of his game that he grew careless, and made a bad drive to the "Lassie." He sclaffed his next, bringing him near where Hubbard lay, but the boy lost his advantage on the greens by a bad overrun, virtually giving away the hole, which was halved in 5.

Douglas again had to play the odd after his drive for the "Laddie," and Hubbard was green high. Douglas missed an easy putt on his fourth and lost the hole. Disappointment in the champion's play was marked at this hole, but the next was a wonder. Douglas pulled into the long grass and Hubbard used a brassie. The champion then made his best stroke of the day. He rose, in spite of the grassy lie, and the ball whirled to the green, pitching from the rough to within four feet of the hole. He then made the putt with ease. At the "Skokie" Hubbard had a chance to halve, but the Harvard man was nervous and failed. On the boomerang the champion topped his drive into the bunker and lost the hole through the odd. Hubbard made an exquisite drive for the ninth, but Douglas sclaffed badly, and sent the ball into the grass, handicapping him so heavily that he lost this hole, too.

From all sides the crowd gathered when the fact became known that the Harvard boy was winning from the champion. Every play that Hubbard made was cheered. He started on the home journey in splendid form. His drive was long and sure, but he topped with his iron and had to play sharp off the bunker to get on the green. Douglas made a grand brassie, and got on the green in three, enabling him to win, evening up.

Hubbard had been exceedingly sure on the greens up to this time, but he threw away the next by bad putting. Douglas electrified the gallery by a fine recovery out of the bunker near Westward-ho. Hubbard sliced with his brassie to the long grass, and enabled the champion to halve the hole by taking four to get out. The Harvard man threw away the sixteenth by his wretched driving, but both men played almost perfect in finishing the round.

The match, although evenly played during the forenoon, was conceded to Douglas by the experts who gathered on the verandas between play, for the champion has been playing just good enough of late to beat his opponent. The afternoon golf proved this was true. The nineteenth hole was halved, for both men made inexcusable errors. Hubbard sclaffed his second badly, and Douglas missed an easy putt. Douglas made the next in three by magnificent pitching from the edge of the green. He was four up at this stage, and was playing finely. Hubbard, too, improved, and by better work on the greens succeeded in halving the next two holes, but he topped his drive while making for the "Lassie" and got into the bunker, compelling him to concede the hole. At the boomerang Douglas lost his last hole by bad putting. The ninth he also came near losing, but by a magnificent approach succeeded in winning out. The tenth was halved, but the eleventh fell to the champion through Hubbard's bad putting, and when the Harvard man, playing the odd at the eleventh, overapproached he lost both the hole and the match, seven up and six to play.

The score:

F. Douglas, out	5	4	6	5	5	4	4	6	8	47	
G. G. Hubbard, out	6	3	6	5	4	5	5	4	5	43	
F. Douglas, in	5	5	7	5	4	4	4	4	4	42	89
G. G. Hubbard, in	7	6	7	5	6	4	6	4	4	49	92
F. Douglas, out	5	3	6	5	4	5	5	5	4	42	
G. G. Hubbard, out	5	4	6	5	7	5	5	4	5	46	
Douglas in	5	4	5	*							
Hubbard in	5	5	7	*							

*Douglas won 7 up and 6 to play.

Play a Brilliant Match.

A match filled with brilliant play, replete with fine drives, and characterized by the best putting of the tournament was played between C. B. Macdonald and J. G. Thorp. This is the second time these two have met in a championship match, and the last time, in 1894, it was Thorp who won. Yesterday Macdonald proved the better, but only after a magnificent contest. Putts of five yards came as easy to Thorp as those of a yard to the ordinary golfer. Foulis remarked after the match the Eastern man was the best putter in the country. Had he been as good in his approaches he would have been invincible, but he was not the equal of the Chicago man at this style of game and lost from ten to fifteen yards on the approaches when they were long.

Macdonald drove well, he approached finely, and on the greens, had it been any one besides Thorp, he would have been doing excellently, but his good work there could not compare with that of his opponent.

The morning's play was poor compared with the afternoon's. Both were off in their approaches, and both did only mediocre work on the greens. At the ninth hole the ex-champion was only one up, and he obtained that lead only to lose it on the next hole. The eleventh also fell to Thorp, who had the honor on the twelfth.

The next was won by Macdonald through a clever piece of generalship. He found himself before the bunker, but so far that even a brassie would land him in it. Taking his cleek he drove far to the left, giving him a fine approach for his next. Thorp did not follow this example and landed in the sand, where he lost the hole, for it took two to get out.

The fourteenth gave Thorp a chance to execute a wonderful stroke. Macdonald stymied him midway between his ball and the hole a foot off. Thorp hit his ball near the top. It struck that of Macdonald, which ran over the hole, while Thorp's went in.

The eighteenth was lost to Thorp by a bad drive, which landed him near a tree. Thorp claimed the right to drop a ball, but Macdonald would not concede it, and his opponent was compelled to play it from the lie. This proved too hard a task, and Macdonald won the hole.

Thorp's Fine Putting.

The afternoon's play was characterized by magnificent putting on the part of Thorp and fine driving and approaching by Macdonald. Putts of from five yards upward were made by both men, but nothing in this line of play seemed too difficult for Thorp to attempt. Until the seventh hole the play of the men was even and at the "boomerang" Thorp made his best play. He topped his drive into the bunker, but approached to the edge of the green. Macdonald had played well both in driving and approaching and found himself on his third on the opposite side of the green from Thorp. The latter played carefully and his putt of fifteen yards rolled in, much to the astonishment of the crowd.

From this time on Macdonald held his opponent safe and it only became a matter of the number of holes the Wheaton man could take. Thorp fought bitterly for each one, but excellent putting could not overcome fine drives and approaches. Macdonald won the twelfth by a fine recovery out of the long grass onto the green, and the fifteenth, the terraced hole, by a magnificent brassie shot. He lay near the long grass 150 yards from the green, but with a powerful drive he landed on the edge of the terrace and rolled off on the green below. Thorp had to attempt the same and went into the bunker, which cost him the hole, for Macdonald went out in two more. The Wheaton man was now dormie—three.

The "baby" was halved in four, giving the match to Macdonald.

The first nine holes of the afternoon were marvelous in point of scoring and both men made the course in forty. Several have gone over in less, but no two have done the same in a match, and they received many congratulations on their fine work. The score:

C. B. Macdonald—Out	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	42	
J. G. Thorp—Out	5	3	6	7	4	4	4	7	6	46	
C. B. Macdonald—In	6	6	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	43	85
J. G. Thorp—In	5	5	6	6	5	5	4	4	5	45	91
C. B. Macdonald—Out	5	4	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	39	
J. G. Thorp—Out	4	3	6	5	3	5	6	3	4	39	
C. B. Macdonald—In	6	5	6	4	5	5	4*				
J. G. Thorp—In	6	6	5	4	5	6	4*				

*Macdonald won, 3 up, 2 to play.

The most in-and-out match of the day was the one between John Reid Jr. and W. J. Travis. At no stage of the long contest was any man sure of the match, and as the end approached and both realized that any slip would be fatal they played superb golf. The small lead that Travis had acquired during a temporary let-down of his opponent gave him the match, two up and one to play. Good, bad, and indifferent golf characterized the game of both men until the close. The match was the first to begin, and less interest was taken in it chiefly because Reid was slated to win, and when the result was posted it created a great deal of surprise. The loss of this match means the putting out of the last collegian and also the defeat of the last of the young players.

The afternoon play was opened by a drive of 200 yards, which Reid sent straight across the bunker. Willie Tucker was caddying for the Yale man and Jim Curtis was carrying the clubs for Travis. Reid captured the first two holes by mediocre play, but he allowed Travis to halve the next by stopping his drive. Travis won the fourth on a long putt, but lost the next on a poor brassie. Reid was now three up and seemed to be playing well, but he drove into the "Skokie," lost that hole, and just as he was making a deciding putt on the greens of the "Boomerang" some camera fiend came into his line of vision, causing him to foozle and lose the "Boomerang." A putt of eight yards gave Travis the ninth, which was his third consecutive, and his fourth on the tenth, which Reid lost in the bunker. The next also fell to Travis and proved to be the deciding hole. Travis had the honor and drove well. He was on his game, and his second, a brassie, brought him close to the green. Reid was there also, but the Yale man was weak in his putting and Travis won, 5—6. The rest of the six holes were halved in good play, leaving Travis 2 up and one to play.

The score:

J. Reid Jr., out	6	3	6	5	8*	5	5	4	5	47	
W. J. Travis, out	5	4	7	5	6	4	5	4	6	47	
J. Reid Jr., in	7	6	5	5	4	5	3	6	4	43	90
W. J. Travis, in	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	6	4	43	90
J. Reid Jr., out	5	4	6	5	4	4*	6	6	5	45	
W. J. Travis, out	6*	4	4	4	5	6*	5	6	5	45	
J. Reid Jr., in	6*	6*	6*	5	5	5	5				
W. J. Travis, in	4	5	6*	5	5	5	5				

Toler and Harriman were the last pair to start. Both drove well. Toler's brassie shot lay ten yards from the hole. Harriman with the like overran the green thirty yards and Toler won the hole, 4—5. Both approached well at the second and Toler, holeing a five-foot putt, won, 3—4, and was 2 up. Harriman outdrove his opponent in starting for the long hole, but Toler's splendid third laid him dead. Harriman saved himself with a seven-foot putt and halved. Both reached the fourth green in three, Harriman being two yards from the flag. He failed to get down and Toler, halving, was still 2 up. Driving to the fifth, Harriman sliced his ball into the trees and lost the distance. His brassie shot was pulled and Toler, who made no mistakes, lay dead with his third and captured the hole, 4—5. Toler, 3 up.

At the sixth Toler laid his second, a brassie shot, three feet from the flag. His putt wabbled on the rim of the cup and went in, giving him the hole, 3—5. Up to this point the Baltusrol man had taken twenty-three strokes and had played golf that no one could beat. Poor drives were made by both men in going to the seventh hole. Toler played short of skokie, but Harriman, with his usual daring, essayed a brassie shot and pitched into the water. Toler's mashie shot landed on the far edge of the green and, getting down in two more, he won, 5—6. At the Boomerang Toler made his first bad shot; a short approach. Harriman downed a four-yard putt and won his first hole, 4—5. Toler, 4 up.

Harriman took a chance with his second shot in going to the ninth hole and cleared the bunker, laying on the edge of the green. Toler was well up on his third, Harriman getting to two yards on the like and winning on the next, 4—5. As they turned for home Toler was three up. He had made the distance in 38, as against 42 for Harriman. Bogey is 43.

A four-foot putt gave Toler the tenth hole, 4—5, and again he was four up. Starting for the eleventh, Harriman outdrove his man thirty yards. Toler landed his second into wet grounds, and Harriman on the like came within a few feet of pulling over the fence. Toler rimmed the cup with a one-foot putt, and Harriman halved in six. Toler four up.

Going to thirteen the Meadowbrook man again distanced his opponent on the drive. His mashie shot dropped three yards from the cup. He failed to go down, but as Toler was short on his approach Harriman won, 4—5. Toler two up. Hole fourteen was halved in five.

Toler pulled off the course in driving for the next and Harriman in again trying to clear the bunker with his brassey went into it. Both played good thirds and holed in five. The "Baby" was halved in four. A sclaffed second shot by Toler landed on the bunker cop. His approach was short and Harriman won, 4—5. Toler one up. Toler made a bad drive in going to "home," and, following with a woefully weak approach, lost the hole, 4—5, and the round ended with all even.

Harriman usually outdrove his man and at the latter part of the round did better iron work. Both made the distance in 85.

Lightning does not strike twice in the same place, and it was not expected Toler would repeat his performance of the morning. Harriman won the first hole, 4—5, and the second was halved. A seven-yard putt gave Harriman the third hole, 4—5, and he was two up. A two-yard putt won him the next, and the fifth was halved in 5. Toler should have had the next, as Harriman was bunkered. Toler was weak on the green and they halved in 6. A brilliant second brassey shot of 160 yards landed Harriman on the seventh green, and he won, 4—5. Harriman, 4 up. Both were on the Boomerang green in two and halved in four. Nine was halved in five, and Harriman was still 4 up as they started the return journey.

Another long putt by Harriman at the tenth gave him the hole, 4—6, and placed him five up. Toler failed on a short putt at the eleventh and a half in six resulted. Harriman annexed the twelfth, and was dormie six. Both were on the thirteenth green in two, and Toler with a good putt won the hole, 4—5. Harriman played perfect golf in going to the fourteenth, finishing his fine play of the afternoon with a seven foot putt. He won the hole, 3—5, and the match by 6 up and 4 to play.

The score:

Harriman, out	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	42	
Toler, out	4	3	4	5	4	3	5	5	5	38	
Harriman, in	5	6	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	42	84
Toler, in	4	6	6	5	5	5	4	5	5	45	83
Harriman, out	5	4	4	4	4	6	4	5	5	41	
Toler, out	6	4	5	5	4	6	5	5	5	45	
Harriman, in	4	6	5	5	3	23					
Toler in	6	6	6	4	4	26					

EX-KING MILAN, TARGET FOR FOUR SHOTS.

GOLFERS PLAY IN FINE FORM.

Contests in the Tournament Become Closer as the List of Competitors Is Reduced.

[BY HERBERT JAMES TWEEDIE.]

The golf played yesterday at Lake Forest was generally of a high-class character. The match between Reid and Travis was a fairly even one, although the play was not consistently strong throughout. Reid was weak in his putting. He was 3 up and 12 to play at one stage, but lost the next five holes. Travis gave him a chance at the fifteenth and again at the sixteenth and seventeenth which he was unable to take advantage of, and he finally lost by 2 up, 1 to play.

The Douglas-Hubbard match found the champion rather off his game in the morning, but he played more near his standard in the afternoon, laying a full brassie shot within holeable distance at the ninth, which putt he, however, missed. He finally won 7 up, 6 to play. Hubbard played a good game, and is a player whose style will stand him in good stead, and who ought to improve in the future.

The Macdonald-Thorp match was a capital one all day. By reason of three serviceable putts in the morning at a critical moment, when his opponent lay stone dead, Macdonald finished his first round 3 up.

Thorp started out the second round with a run of good golf, and reduced the lead to one and played out the ninth hole in 39, Macdonald taking the same number. The play coming home continued good, Macdonald finally becoming dormie three, and halving the sixteenth hole won 3 up, 2 to play.

The Toler-Harriman match produced possibly the best golf of the day. Toler in the morning did the first five holes in 20, did the "skokie meadow" in 3, and was out in 38, to his adversary's 42. Coming home Harriman kept up his strong play and finished in 84, as against Toler's 83, and all even in holes. The second round showed Harriman playing better than ever, going out in 41, and finally winning easily by 6 up, 4 to play. Harriman's golf is first-class, his driving long, and if occasionally he is inclined to pull and slice his recovery is marvelous. His approaching is first-class and his putting equally good.

NEW YACHT IS WINNER.

COLUMBIA DEFEATS DEFENDER IN A THIRTY-MILE RACE.

Over a Triangular Course, Ten Miles on a Side, the New Boat Beats the Old by Only Thirty-five Seconds, Time Allowance Being Taken into Consideration — Yachtsmen Believe the International Regatta Will Be Close.

	H.	M.	S.
THE START.			
Defender	12	58	20
Columbia	1	00	02
FIRST TURN.			
Columbia	2	38	33
Defender	2	39	18
SECOND TURN.			
Columbia	3	38	01
Defender	3	40	19
THE FINISH.			
Columbia	4	47	55
Defender	4	49	48
ELAPSED TIME.			
Columbia	3	47	53
Defender	3	51	28

New York, July 6.—[Special.]—The first official trial race between the new cup defender, Columbia, and the old favorite, Defender, was sailed off Sandy Hook today.

A triangular course, ten miles long on a side, was laid out from the Sandy Hook lightship. The sea was fairly smooth, but the wind proved variable and light, so that on the whole it was not a satisfactory race, although in some respects it was exceedingly interesting.

In the first place Columbia got away with a handicap of two seconds by a curious maneuver, and it was well down the lee of the leader as well as nearly two minutes behind it when crossing the line. But in beating to windward, with light winds to fill its sails, it gained steadily on the older ship and rounded the first turn forty-five seconds ahead—a notable performance of which Sir Thomas Lipton of the coming Shamrock should take notice.

Mr. Will Fife has made Shamrock a notable light weather boat, it is said, but if it can do better than Columbia's work on the first leg—ten miles in 1:38:31—it is a wonder.

In the second leg a picturesque rain squall—a squall with only a little wind in it, but plenty of lightning—came along, and for perhaps fifteen minutes the new racer went whooping along at a rate to stir the blood of the old-timers. But the wind soon dropped away down, and it required :59:28 for the Columbia to cover the ten miles with all sails spread up to a working jib topsail. Still, because the wind was on the average light, the yachtsmen said ten miles per hour was good enough speed.

Finish of Race Unsatisfactory.

In the last leg the result was not satisfactory. Columbia gained steadily and swiftly for a time—gained perhaps three minutes in five miles—and then lost it all and twenty-five seconds more, with no other reason apparent than a shift of wind. The total gain for thirty miles was small—3:35.

The actual time allowance was not given out, but it is understood to have been three minutes, thus making Columbia winner of the race by thirty-five seconds.

It is reasonable to suppose Fife has made Shamrock, say, two or three minutes faster than Defender, and when time allowances are considered, it is not unlikely that in a cup race, with such weather as prevailed today, the two would be so close together as to make the friends of both yachts turn gray with excitement.

This is not to say Shamrock will get the cup, but it is to say emphatically if Shamrock is as good as reputed the New York Yacht club has the fight of its lifetime ahead of it.

The older yachtsmen who watched today's race found some fault with Columbia's mainsail. It was not a good fit they said, and it is said it is to be trimmed a bit after next Saturday's race at Larchmont. But taking the yacht as a whole, it is the most magnificent ever seen by those who have followed the cup races.

It was at 9 o'clock in the morning when the Deer Isle crew of Columbia, under the immediate supervision of First Mate William Scott, got its anchor off Tompkinsville, and the yacht headed away in tow for the racing ground off Sandy Hook.

A thin fog was spread over the bay, and the sun shone with a pale light through a thickening canopy of cloud. A light wind was drifting up through the narrows, and the more experienced among the spectators who were going down to see the race said to one another the prospects were good for plenty of wind.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin and Mrs. Newberry Thorne were on the quarterdeck as Columbia got under way.

In the meantime (at 8:45 o'clock) Defender had gone away, also in tow.

The trip down the bay was interesting because of the great enthusiasm manifested by the Sandy Hook and other line steamers that were bound up to the city. Long before a steamer arrived abreast of the new racer the air about decks was alive with waving handkerchiefs and hats and vibrating with cheers.

Nor was Defender neglected either, for everybody remembered it for the older days, when the fate of the cup depended upon its model and strength.

As the racers cleared the Gedney Channel the ease of their crews, who were lying on deck forward, was broken by orders to make sail. It was at 10:30 that Columbia's gaff was lifted. It was then not far from the Fair Way Channel buoy.

Defender, a mile or so further out in the direction of the Scotland lightship, got its gaff into the air about ten minutes later, and it was right cheering to observe the wind was strong enough to make the racers head up into it before they could properly stretch their canvas.

Never were such huge sails seen on a yacht as these, and if the beauty of the spectacle, as the two went careening about the old lightship be considered, it is certain that rarely has the equal been seen in that ancient meeting ground of beautiful racers.

As to the size of Columbia's sails, a most excellent idea was given when the yacht passed under the Brooklyn bridge. The truck, the tiptop of its mast, just cleared the cables. It was by actual measurement 143 feet above the water, while the bridge is 144 feet above mean high tide.

There are many square rigged ships fit to carry a thousand tons of cargo or more that have masts that don't tower so high. But even that does not give a full idea of what the whole spread of the canvas was today, for when Columbia's topsail was set—the topsail that is spread by spars that lift the canvas above the truck and extend it beyond the gaff—when that sail was set its highest peak was no less than 175 feet above the sea—it rose not less than thirty feet higher above the water than is the roadway of the Brooklyn bridge at the highest tide.

Immense Spread of Canvas.

And yet all that canvas—enough canvas, if jibs be included, to cover say ten city lots—was spread above a hull less than ninety feet long on the water line, and only twenty-four feet two inches wide.

It was giving the wings of the swiftest fowl of the sea to a floating structure of bronze and steel.

In fit Columbia's mainsail seemed well nigh perfect to the amateurs, for there were only a few wrinkles at the tack and sheet—the lower corners. But the sharps found much fault with it, and it was asserted it is to be cut next week to a more suitable shape.

There was one point about the Columbia's mainsail worth noting by those who intend to follow the cup races. There is a dark cloth, perhaps one-fifth of the way down from the top, that is an excellent distinguishing mark.

While the yacht's crew were setting their canvas in the neighborhood of the Scotland lightship a pleasure fleet came along that included eight or ten steam yachts, four big side-wheel excursion boats, the navy yard tug Markeeta, flying the flag of the Secretary of the Navy, one of the smaller naval gunboats, the police boat patrol, the fireboat Van Wyck, and a lot of less important craft.

It was at 11 o'clock that the Columbia started up its club topsail, and it took just four minutes to get it in place. Defender followed and then at 11:12 o'clock the flagship sent all hands skurrying away to the east by signaling that the race would be made from Sandy Hook lightship, the wind at the time being in the southeast and hauling to westward. It was raining heavily.

At 12:25 the Race committee on the flagship Corsair signaled the racers the triangular course of ten miles to windward, ten across wind, and ten home, would be made.

Crews Prepare to Race.

At that the crews of both racers went straddling out on the bowsprit, dragging a baby jib topsail, tied up into a slender roll, after them.

The flagship at 12:43 o'clock fired a gun, which said to the racers they should have ten minutes in which to prepare for crossing the line. When the gun was fired both yachts were on the port tack—had the wind coming in over the port bows—and were heading inshore, or west of the lightship, and pretty well down toward the Navesink Highlands.

Columbia had the wind of Defender—was broad on its weather beam—and, say, three or four lengths away. The wind was light.

Defender was well away—it crossed at 12:58:20—but Columbia had gone so far away on the second gun that it could not get around quite in time. It was really two seconds late, and it was handicapped by whatever time it lost in reaching the line thereafter. It was not a satisfactory start, but the bold skipper of Columbia was not awed by that.

Defender Gets a Poor Start.

Captain Rhodes one minute after crossing went about to the starboard tack, evidently expecting Columbia to cross on that tack, but when it had crossed on the port tack he was obliged to come back to that tack also if he were "to hang on to the other fellow," according to the invariable rule.

These tacks lost Defender something—the mossbacks thought the loss was equal to Columbia's handicap, at any rate—and so they settled down to watch the race on the basis that Defender was actually two minutes ahead of the new racer once they were fairly off together.

And a pretty race it was to watch as they zigzagged their way down the beach toward Long Branch. For about half an hour it was a question whether Columbia or Defender was doing the better. Certainly the open space between them as seen from the leeward was not materially altered. But about 1:50 Columbia was seen to be making a moderate but unmistakable gain.

As the two had stood away on their first long board on the port tack, Columbia was not only well astern, but it was leeward of Defender's wake. But now, while at least no further astern, it was well up to windward of the other's wake. From this time on, too, Columbia's gains became apparent even to the unaccustomed spectators, and this is an important fact, because at about this time, just before 2 o'clock, the wind became lighter. Columbia's gain showed it to be a much better light wind boat than Defender. Defender "stood up like a church" in the light air, while Columbia heeled like a Newport catboat and slipped up on its antagonist, "like the Defender was to anchor," to quote the old salts.

At 2:15:30 Columbia led the way to the port tack, followed by Defender, but at 2:19:45 both came back to the starboard tack. A few minutes later the wind was seen to be heading the yachts off again, and at 2:28:00 Columbia went about and stood down the beach on the port tack. But the bay shore man kept Defender headed out to sea on the starboard tack, and at 2:27:45 Columbia had to come back to the starboard tack in a hunt for Defender. The last tack had been made for that leg of the race.

Race Through a Rain-Storm.

What wind there was favored the Columbia in the position it had obtained by that short board down the beach, and it came up to Defender hand over fist. At 2:35 o'clock it overlapped the leader, and then, with the blue black clouds beyond it streaked with vivid lightning and a steady roar of thunder making the air tremble, it stood out for the turning buoy, fairly in the lead. A more picturesque seascape was rarely seen by yatchsmen.

Columbia was forty-five seconds ahead and it had gained two minutes and twenty-eight seconds, official time, in a ten-mile beat to windward, with light, variable airs. The yachts leaned down to their work till their lee rails scooped up solid black water and broke it into a swishing flood. It was exhilarating while it lasted, even though the rain was so heavy that only the enthusiasts ventured to remain out of shelter to see it. But in fifteen minutes or so it was done, with Columbia gaining steadily, as it had gained through the squall.

At the second mark the official time was:

	H.	M.	S.
Columbia	3	38	01
Defender	3	40	19

Columbia had gained one minute and thirty-three seconds. Then came the run home. For, say, five miles Columbia drew away until it was estimated to be as high as ten minutes ahead of Defender. But a shift in the wind in the last three miles favored the old racer, and on the whole leg of the race Defender actually gained twenty-five seconds.

Columbia's total superiority on the entire triangular race of thirty miles was but three minutes and thirty-five seconds, not to mention a handicap of two seconds.

A beer that pleases the palate and agrees with the stomach—Seipp Extra Pale Beer.

Special price to graduate scholars—15 cabinet photos, 3 styles, $3. Stevens, McVicker's Theater.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. "Zuni." E. & W.
A warm weather collar.

TIME FOR LIGHTING BICYCLE LAMPS.
7:38 p. m.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON CITY WATER.

USABLE LAKE VIEW | GOOD CHICAGO AVE. | GOOD 14th ST. | USABLE HYDE PARK

[Lake View station supplies all territory north of Fullerton avenue. Chicago avenue station supplies all territory between Fullerton avenue and Kinzie street. Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Kinzie and Thirty-ninth streets and also the Stock-Yards. Hyde Park station supplies all territory south of Thirty-ninth street except the Stock-Yards.]

CLOSING OF MAILS AT CHICAGO.

European Mails.

Friday, July 7.—For France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, British India, Austria, Belgium, Netherlands, and Russia, via New York; close at 2 a. m. and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Direct mails for Great Britain and Germany, also mails for Ireland, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, will close at 4:30 and 12 p. m. Sunday, via S. S. Lahn.

West Indies.

For Cuba, daily at 2 a. m., 1, 6:15, and 7:30 p.m. Arrive 9 a. m. and 8:30 p. m.

For Porto Rico, daily via New York, at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Arrive at 8:20 a. m., 4:30, and 9 p. m.

Jamaica, via Philadelphia, final close 12 p. m. today.

Note—Mail for offices in the Province of Santiago, Cuba, is forwarded to New York from 6:30 p. m. Saturdays until 7:30 a. m. Wednesdays to connect steamer sailing every Thursday. For the balance of week mail is forwarded via Havana to Batabano, thence direct by steamer.

Transpacific Mails.

For Philippines, China, and Japan, via Seattle, daily, 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close July 8, 8:15 a. m.

For Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, daily, 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close July 9, 2 a. m.

CHARLES U. GORDON, Postmaster.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., July 6.—Forecast for Friday and Saturday:

Illinois and Indiana—Showers Friday, threatening and cooler Saturday, variable winds.

Lower Michigan—Showers and warmer Friday, threatening Saturday, fresh southerly winds.

Upper Michigan—Rain Friday, probably fair Saturday, variable winds.

Wisconsin—Rain Friday, probably fair and cooler Saturday, variable winds, becoming northerly.

Iowa—Threatening and cooler Friday with showers in southeast portion, fair Saturday, variable winds, becoming northerly.

Missouri—Showers and cooler Friday, threatening Saturday with showers in southeastern portion, variable winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: July 6, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max. temp.	Direction of wind	Precipitation 12 hours	State of weather
Abilene	29.88	90	92	S.E.	....	Clear
Alpena	29.96	64	70	S.E.	....	Fair
Albany	29.84	76	86	N.W.	.02	Clo'dy
Atlanta	30.02	78	86	S.W.	Tr.	Clear
Amarillo	29.80	86	94	S.	....	Clo'dy
Battleford	30.00	68	70	S.E.	....	Fair
Bismarck	30.00	74	76	N.E.	....	Clear
Buffalo	29.94	70	74	W.	.06	Clear
Boston	29.84	80	90	S.W.	.02	Clo'dy
Cairo	29.94	84	88	S.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Calgary	29.84	68	70	S.E.	....	Fair
Charlotte	29.98	80	86	S.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Cheyenne	29.96	62	76	W.	.12	Rain
Chicago	29.90	76	76	S.	....	Clear
Cincinnati	29.96	80	84	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Cleveland	29.94	72	74	W.	....	Clear
Concordia	29.76	86	92	W.	Tr.	Rain
Davenport	29.86	82	88	S.W.	....	Clear
Denver	29.96	70	78	S.W.	.06	Clear
Des Moines	29.88	84	88	N.E.	Tr.	Fair
Detroit	29.96	72	74	E.	....	Fair
Dodge	29.72	86	96	S.E.	Tr.	Rain
Dubuque	29.82	84	86	S.	.02	Clear
Duluth	29.80	52	56	N.E.	.08	Rain
El Paso	29.74	90	98	N.E.	....	Clear
Edmonton	29.92	60	68	E.	.26	Fair
Galveston	29.98	82	86	S.	....	Clear
Grand Haven	29.92	70	74	S.	....	Clear
Green Bay	29.82	64	78	E.	.44	Clo'dy
Havre	29.96	76	78	S.W.	....	Clear
Helena	29.94	80	80	E.	....	Clear
Huron	29.98	74	80	N.W.	....	Clear
Indianapolis	29.98	78	82	N.	....	Fair
Jacksonville	30.06	78	86	S.	....	Clear
Kansas City	29.88	84	88	S.E.	.78	Clo'dy
Lander	29.84	82	88	N.W.	....	Fair
Little Rock	29.96	82	88	S.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Los Angeles	29.86	78	84	W.	....	Clear
Marquette	29.80	66	68	S.E.	.12	Rain
Memphis	29.98	74	88	N.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Medicine Hat	29.88	74	76	W.	....	Fair
Minnedosa	30.04	62	80	N.E.	....	Fair
Montgomery	30.00	80	90	S.	....	Clear
Montreal	29.84	64	78	N.W.	.32	Clo'dy
Nashville	29.98	86	90	W.	....	Clo'dy
New Orleans	30.00	84	90	S.	....	Fair
New York City	29.88	70	80	S.	.02	Rain
Norfolk	30.00	76	88	S.	.06	Clo'dy
North Platte	29.94	72	80	E.	Tr.	Fair
Oklahoma	29.84	86	90	S.	....	Clear
Omaha	29.84	80	86	N.	....	Clo'dy
Oswego	29.90	66	76	N.W.	.26	Clo'dy
Palestine	29.94	86	88	S.W.	....	Clear
Parkersburg	29.94	80	88	N.W.	.04	Clear
Philadelphia	29.90	74	84	S.	.02	Clo'dy
Pittsburg	29.92	76	82	N.E.	.02	Clear
Pueblo	29.86	82	84	E.	....	Clear
Qu'Appelle	29.96	66	70	E.	.10	Fair
Rapid City	29.88	80	84	E.	....	Clear
San Francisco	30.00	56	56	W.	....	Clear
St. Louis	29.92	84	86	S.	Tr.	Clear
St. Paul	29.80	76	80	W.	....	Clear
Salt Lake City	29.74	90	92	S.	....	Clear
Ste. Marie	29.90	68	78	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Springfield, Ill.	29.92	82	86	S.	Tr.	Clear
Springfield, Mo.	29.90	86	88	S.	.32	Clear
Vicksburg	29.98	78	88	E.	Tr.	Clear
Washington	29.94	76	82	S.W.	.02	Clo'dy
White River	29.96	66	78	W.	....	Clo'dy
Williston	29.98	76	76	S.E.	....	Clear
Winnipeg	29.96	68	74	N.	.04	Clo'dy

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 68; 9 a. m., 68; 10 a. m., 68; 11 a. m., 69; 12 m., 71; 1 p. m., 72; 3 p. m., 74; 6 p. m., 77. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.47; 6 p. m., 29.42.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given: Age.
William B. Burge, Mary Porter....37—31
Arthur L. Hermann, Minneapolis; Theresa I. Tepley, Milwaukee....40—21
Josef Gusec, Katarzyna Malek....27—23
John Deegan, Adele Smith....23—23
Paul Scholz, Emilie Sachs....22—21
Stanislaw Strek, Jadviga Cvolok....37—25
Emil Salen, Mathilda Nelson....30—26
Antonio Taborine, Maria R. Menta....32—24
Henry L. Klemm, Wilhelmine D. M. Plohg....24—17
Moriano Scalpasci, Salvatora Sanzana....47—47
Herman Wieldrayer, Katie Hockstra....22—19
Frank Gannon, Emma M. Land....42—27
Fred Moore, Margaret G. Doyle....38—25
Clifford L. Fosdick, Anna B. Caldwell....29—21
Joseph Uraska, Mary M. Kiene....30—31
Alfred E. Hensley, St. Louis; Maude C. Elliott, same....24—22
Crescenzo Iasilli, Angela M. Iaculio....23—17
Hiram A. Wynne, Annie Jorgenson....25—24
Adam M. Breit, Frieda A. Meyer....27—20
Lewis W. Wallace, Adel Plummer....50—49
John Osicl, Maryanna Nowak....27—18
John T. O'Connor, Annie O'Connor....28—21
Nicola Vitale, Christine Ferrone....22—17
George Loumos, Milwaukee; Thanaso Misiled....27—19
Chester B. Davis, Georgia A. Blackman....45—35
Jozaph Daunis, Antonio Juanarskaiti....28—23
J. Haydn Taylor, E. Boyd Buttan....21—18
John Kieff, Margaret Burke....31—27
Thomas Hedge, Elizabeth Paitoach....23—20
William A. Daugherty, Vene Hester....37—27
James M. Wilson, Etta Morrison....33—33
Raymond Lavere, Louise Capece....22—20
William Werner, Annie Schmidt....21—18
Reinhold Winkler, Minnie Heyer....38—27
Herman S. Johansen, Severine Samuelson....30—30
George Walker, Gussie E. Gruhlkie....32—24
Charles R. Ernst, Nellie G. Ferguson....22—21
Feleks Braciszewski, Stanislawa Wrublewska....22—19
John Smith, Effie Hassenberg....24—20
Wilhelm Hartwig, Adolphine Schieuse....52—50
Frank A. Nelson, Anna Anderson....26—22
Frank Joliceur, Lydia Dupont....22—18
Josef Uhlier, Rozalia Kroupik....26—20

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:
Brenner, George, 68; 94 Seminary-av., July 4.
Becker, Martha, 32; 72 Luli-pl., July 4.
Bynert, John, 38; Presbyterian Hospital, July 4.
Dougherty, Peter F., 54; 2490 W. Lake-st., July 4.
Detters, William, 90; Alexian Brothers' Hospital, July 6.
Howard, Mrs. F. J., 73; 3749 California-av., July 4.
Holer, Rasmine, 38; 759 W. Lake-st., July 5.
Henrich, George, 38; 672 North Park-av., July 4.
Hough, Isadore, 55; 5623 Green-st., July 4.
Harmon, Mary E. D., 63; 3975 Ellis-av., July 5.
Kaster, Myer, 34; 9549 Commercial-av., July 6.
Koch, August, 57; 383 N. Hoyne-av., July 5.
Kelly, Hanora, 68; 55 Washburne-av., July 5.
Koebke, William, 11; 581 Dickens-av., July 6.
Kurtz, George E., 4; 534 S. Oakley-av., July 5.
Lee, Francis, 65; 302 S. Desplaines-st., July 5.
Loftus, Peter, 32; 119 Bloomingdale road, July 4.
Lawrie, John W., 54; 1443 W. Monroe-st., July 4.
McDonald, Bridget, 29; 549 Duncan Park, July 5.
Mahoney, Bridget, 36; 4442 Ellis-av., July 5.
Moloney, Mary, 35; Mercy Hospital, July 5.
McBride, Robert, 31; 217 S. Aberdeen-st., July 5.
Markus, Henrietta, 55; 376 Campbell-av., July 5.
McDermott, Patrick, 42; 2551 Emerald-av., July 5.
Neitzel, Bertha, 42; 520 97th-st., July 5.
Peterson, Mary Ann, 41; 1694 Milwaukee-av., July 5.
Robc, Henry, 70; 787 21st-pl., July 3.
Reader, Julia Ann, 79; 6710 Perry-av., July 6.
Rickter, Frank, 71; 403 Elston-av., July 5.
Schumacher, William, 37; 937 W. 21st-st., July 4.
Smith, Edward T., 33; 2449 N. Leavitt-st., July 4.
Schroeder, Julia, 34; 1276 N. Ashland-av., July 5.
Schennemann, Marie, 29; 246 W. Division-st., July 5.
Schroth, John, 33; 298 Hudson-av., July 3.
Venhuizen, Cornelius, 67; South Park-av. and 72d-st., July 4.
Vanflossen, Viola, 30; 344 W. 12th-st., July 4.

DEATHS.

GOSNELL—July 5, William L. Gosnell, aged 63, 297 Lincoln-av. Funeral private. Baltimore and Boston papers please copy.

HARMON—Mary E. Harmon, widow of Isaac N. Harmon. Funeral Friday at 2 p. m. from residence of C. W. Merriam, 3975 Ellis-av. Burial private.

RICHTER—July 5, Frank S. Richter, beloved husband of the late Wilhelmina Richter, and father of Frank Richter Jr., aged 71 years and 6 months. Funeral from late residence, 403 Elston-av., cor. North-av., Friday at 1 p. m., to Rosehill.

Apollinaris
"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."
Bottled at and imported from the Apollinaris Spring, Rhenish Prussia, charged only with its own natural gas.
Annual Sales: 23,000,000 Bottles.
BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTIONS.

DEATHS.

LIPPMANN—July 6, 1899, Carl Lippmann, aged 37 years 7 months 11 days. Funeral from his late residence, 186 Center-st., Sunday, July 9, at 12 o'clock noon, to Concordia.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MEMBERS OF THE CLAREMONT LITERARY Society will give their first annual outing at Lyons, Sunday, July 9.

MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL ARCANUM WILL picnic at Burlington Park tomorrow. A balloon ascension will be one of the attractions.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

32X47 HOE, $1,000; 21X37 COTTRELL, $500; 19X 25 Cottrell, $450; 32x46 Campbell, $550. Wanner's Printers' Warehouse, 200 Clark-st.

STUDEBAKER Mats. Wed. and Sat.
14th Great Week. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 80 American Artists. | Auber's Romantic Opera, FRA DIAVOLO
ANNOUNCEMENT. Owing to the immense amount of work necessary to insure a complete and perfect presentation of the new opera, "Tarantella," the management announces the postponement of the production for one week, and in response to a very general request the
MIKADO MORE GORGEOUS THAN EVER.
Will be presented for One Week.
BEGINNING NEXT MONDAY NIGHT.

LAKE EXCURSIONS.
St. Joseph & Benton Harbor
$1.00 ROUND TRIP.
Heart of the Michigan Fruit Belt Reached via the
..GRAHAM & MORTON LINE..
Finest & Fastest Sidewheel steamers out of Chicago.
Double Daily Excursions.
Leave Chicago. Arrive in Chicago on return,
9:30 a. m. 9 p. m.
12:30 noon, except Sat. & Sun. 9 p. m.
11:30 p. m. 11:30 a. m.
SPECIAL TRIPS—10 a. m. SUNDAYS. 2 p. m. SATURDAYS.
Connecting at St. Joseph for Paw Paw Lake, Grand Rapids and Northern and Eastern Michigan.
Waukegan, Saturdays only, 10 a. m. Fare, round trip, 50c. Docks foot of Wabash-av. Tel., Cen. 2162.

HARLEM JOCKEY CLUB.
June 26th to July 8th. Races 2:30 p. m.
Special trains on LAKE ST. ELEVATED leave State and Lake at 12:48, 12:54, 1:03, 1:13, 1:23, 1:30, 1:37, 1:43, stopping at Madison and Wabash, State and Van Buren, Pacific and Van Buren, Madison and Fifth Ave., Randolph and Fifth Ave., direct to grand stand without change. Returning stop only at Ashland Ave., Halsted and loop stations. METROPOLITAN ELEVATED stops at all loop stations, leaving Franklin and Van Buren at 1:12, 1:24, 1:36, 1:48, stopping only at Halsted and Marshfield Ave., connecting at 48th with Suburban Electric direct to track. 12TH ST. ELECTRIC leaves State and Van Buren from 12:40 to 1:30 p. m., direct to track without change. MADISON ST. CABLE connects at 40th St. with Electric cars direct to track.
Admission to Grand Stand, 75c.

..TONIGHT..
CONTERNOS'
BATTLES OF OUR NATION
JACKSON FIELD.
(Sixty-third-st. and Stony Island-av.)
GRANDEST SPECTACLE EVER PRODUCED.
200 ARTISTS. Original costumes, scenery, music. Admission, with seats, 10, 20, 30 and 50c.
EVERY EVENING THIS SUMMER AT 8:15.

Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Transportation Co.
Steel Steamship MANITOU
For Charlevoix, Harbor Springs, Bay View, Petoskey, Mackinac Island, connecting for Detroit, Buffalo, and all Eastern Points.
TRI-WEEKLY SERVICE. Leave Chicago TUESDAY, 9:00 A. M. THURS., 11:00 A. M. SAT'RDAY, 4:00 P. M.
OFFICE AND DOCKS, Rush and N. Water-sts., Chicago.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8:30.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2:15. | Lower Floor, $1.50 & $1.00. Balcony 75 & 50c. Gallery 25c
AUGUSTUS THOMAS' ARIZONA
A Romantic Play of Camp & Army Life in the West
Seats on Sale Two Weeks in Advance.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Cora Tanner & Company. Al. Reeves.
Con Frederick's Troupe. Jessie Merrilees.
Adele Purvis Onri. Baker & Bunnell.
Brandon & Clare. The Jarretts.
Keeley Brothers. Minnie Church.
Mons. Geyer. Burkhart & Adler.
Kenealie Dogs. Moore Brothers.
Schwartz Children. Frances Thompson.
PRICES—10—20—30—CENTS.

POWERS' 4th Week. Nightly at 8:30. Mat. Saturday at 2:15.
Charles Frohman Presents Wm. Gillette's Comedy Triumph,
BECAUSE SHE LOVED HIM SO
"The Little Minister of Farce."
The Times-Herald says: "It takes rank in purity, finesse and artistic treatment with 'A Pair of Spectacles.'"
Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, $1 and $1.50.

SANS SOUCI PARK.
Pronounced by critics to be the finest amusement resort in America. ALL THIS WEEK.
Light Opera, Daring High Divers, Electric Fountain, Yale's Band, etc.
Opera matinees every afternoon. Admission evenings and Sundays, 25c. Week day afternoons only 10c; children under 8, free.
Next week—BARLOW'S MINSTRELS.

HOPKINS BARGAIN 25c MATINEE
MR. BARNES OF NEW YORK
Suburban Handicap in the BIOGRAPH—DIXON, BOWERS & DIXON—CLARICE VANCE and JOS. ADELMAN.

DEARBORN STOCK COMPANY.
..OUR BOYS..
Matinee Every Day Except Monday and Friday.

MASONIC TEMPLE.
STAR BILL OF THE SEASON.
PEERLESS PAPINTA.
ADELAIDE HERRMANN.
The DEONZO BROTHERS and Other Big Acts.
Daily matinees, 25c. Evenings, 50c.

FERRIS WHEEL PARK—Limits Car.
Today at 2 Tonight at 8 Wheel Rides Free Week-Day Afternoons | HINES & REMINGTON—BILLY VAN, EMMA CARUS, KNIGHT BROTHERS, Armstrong & Cassedy, Marie De Wolf, Griffin Sisters, Newhouse & Woodworth. ADMISSION 25c.

SAM T. JACK'S—Madison-st., near State.
Tel. Main 1194. Only Burlesque House in Chicago. 2 Grand Performances Every Day at 2 and 8.
Last Week of Skylarking.
KAMINA. LIVING PICTURES.
PRICES....15, 25, 35c.

The Tribune.

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Daily and Sunday, per month	75 cents

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Daily, with Sunday, three months	1.75
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Sunday issue, one year	2.00
Sunday issue, one month	.25

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WASHINGTON—40 WYATT BUILDING.

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Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepa'd cannot be forwarded.

FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1899.

The World Grows Better. THE TRIBUNE'S statistics, which have already been printed in these columns, show that during the first six months of this year ninety colleges, academies, and seminaries, and eight art institutes have received gifts amounting to about $30,000,000, a showing never before equaled in a whole year. It may be of interest to note in this connection that the total amount of money stolen by embezzlement during the same period, not counting embezzlements of less than $5,000, was only $1,327,170, which is $3,238,680 less than the stealings during the first six months of 1898. In other words where one dollar has been stolen about $23 have been given away to charity, religion, and education. And yet some people think the world is growing worse all the time.

Remeasurement of the Peruvian Arc. At the last meeting of the International Geodetic association at Stuttgart a suggestion was made that the old arc of Peru, measured between 1736 and 1739 by Bougner, La Condamine, and Godin, should be remeasured and extended so as to comprise from five to six degrees of latitude. The suggestion was made by the American delegate, Mr. Preston of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, and his action was taken to mean that the American government would undertake the work if France would not do so. The Minister of Public Instruction has announced to the French Academy of Sciences that a commission of two, M. Maurain, Captain of Engineers, and M. Lacombe, Captain of Artillery, has been appointed to set out for Quito to undertake this scientific work, which is of so great importance to geodesy.

Sanitorium Treatment. Of the five sections into which the subject matter of the Berlin Tuberculosis Congress was divided—viz.: First, extent and spread; second, etiology; third, prevention; fourth, medical treatment; fifth, sanitorium treatment—the last was the most popular and interesting to the physicians present, because of its relative novelty. This treatment consists in placing consumptive patients in an institution where they can be watched by skilled physicians, and where there are the necessary appliances for exercise, rest, amusement in the pure and dry open air, baths, and "forced feeding" (ubernährung). Americans and Englishmen seem to take less kindly to the sanitorium treatment than Germans, among whom the Nordrach treatment, Görbersdorf treatment, and other forms are popular. This may be due to the strict régime of those institutions, which is apt to repel liberty-loving Americans, but which does not seem so harsh to the disciplined Teutons. The advantages of liberty are apt to be overestimated, even among healthy men, and a little despotism is often conducive to the best interests of a consumptive patient.

Andrew Lang on Golf. In the current number of the North American Review Mr. Andrew Lang describes the royal and now republican game of golf. Scotchman as he is, Mr. Lang admits the probability that it was imported from Holland, such terms as "putt," "stymie," and "dormie" being evidently of Dutch origin. From Scotland it was brought by James I. to England, where it was kept alive at Blackheath by the Knucklebone club. Prince Charlie introduced the game into Italy, where it is still established in and near Rome. Signor Lanciani means to improve his style in golf next winter at St. Andrews, and incidentally to deliver the St. Andrews Gifford lectures on natural religion. The wit and wisdom of Mr. Horace Hutchinson led to the conversion of all England to golf. Mr. Lang enumerates some of the heresies, from a St. Andrews point of view, of the English neo-golfers, but admits that the English professionals are more or less the Scotchmen's masters. "You may be a statesman and a philosopher like Mr. A. J. Balfour, 'but gowf needs a heid.'" "If the learned, in their controversies, would only be sportsmanlike the Republic of Letters would enjoy repose."

Agricultural Instruction in the United States. The Field states that England has a great deal to learn from the methods employed in America in agriculture. Vegetable physiology, pathology, biology, entomology, and pomology all have their separate divisions. Another devoted to agrostology studies the grass requirements of localities. A subdivision is also at work making tests to protect farmers and merchants against foul and fraudulently imported seeds. The department has also four travelers in various parts of the world for collecting seeds and plants likely to be beneficial in the country. Instead of having one professor of agriculture to each college, posing as an authority in every department, there is an expert in each section—that is to say, a professor of plant production, another of animal husbandry, a third of soil physics, and so on, a system that is obviously a great step in the right direction. As a result 501 pamphlets were issued during the year 1898, with an aggregate circulation approaching 7,000,000 copies. These are placed in the hands of those who need them free of all cost. There is nothing in England, beyond private enterprise, as an offset to such advantages.

Reminiscences of Darwin. At the unveiling of Darwin's statue at Oxford on June 14 Sir Joseph Hooker, a life-long friend of the great naturalist, gave some personal recollections. When both were young men Darwin asked Hooker to accompany him to hear the organ at New College Chapel. On coming away Darwin said: "Hooker, I felt it up and down my back." In after life music, however, had no charm for him, "it set him thinking too energetically at what he had been at work on instead of giving him pleasure." Lord Kelvin has been an enthusiastic musician all his lifetime. Darwin's great trait was his indomitable perseverance under bodily suffering. "It is dogged will that does it," he used to say. On one occasion Hooker was describing to him the reception at the Linnean society of his essay on the dimorphism of the primrose. An enthusiastic admirer of Darwin likened British botanists, who had overlooked so conspicuous a contrivance to effect cross-fertilization, to Wordsworth's "Peter Bell." When Hooker told Darwin of this he roared with laughter, and, slapping his side with his hand, a rather common trick with him when excited, he said: "I would rather be the man who thought of that on the spur of the moment than have written the paper that suggested it."

ENGLAND AND CAPTURE AT SEA.

The news from The Hague shows that the peace conference is not to discuss the exemption of private property from capture at sea in time of war. The American delegates have the satisfaction of knowing that the urgency with which they have pressed the matter has secured a unanimous vote in favor of having a special conference summoned hereafter, which is to consider this important subject. The fact that the resolution was passed with reservations on the part of Great Britain, France, and Russia is suggestive.

It is safe to predict that England will not be found allying itself with the United States in favor of the exemption for which we contend. The two powers stand together for arbitration. It is greatly to be desired that they stand together for the exemption of private property at sea. Unfortunately the traditional policy of Great Britain upon this subject is as pronounced in opposition to the exemption from capture as that of the United States is in favor of it.

The Brussels conference of 1874 was assembled to consider and prescribe the usages of war. There was an earnest desire at that time for the adoption of this principle of exemption. It is probable that conference would have accepted and proclaimed it had it not been for the opposition of the English government. At any rate that opinion was expressed by a no less distinguished authority than Emile de Laveleye, who had an excellent opportunity for knowing the situation. The Paris congress of 1866 was also strongly in favor of conceding the exemption, but the British government was then, as in 1874, against the proposition.

The subject has been under discussion in the British Parliament on several different occasions. An interesting discussion took place in 1862, when the matter was debated for two nights by some of the most eminent men who ever sat in the House of Commons, but it did not reach a vote. In 1878 Sir John Lubbock brought the matter up again, and again it did not reach a vote. Sir Vernon Harcourt opposed the exemption in a vigorous speech.

While Great Britain has been consistent in favor of the existing rule, some of its leading statesmen have argued strongly for the exemption. Cobden, John Stuart Mill, Mr. Baring, and Sir John Lubbock have ably argued in favor of the position assumed by the United States. The British commercial interests are unquestionably on the side of exemption. As long ago as 1860 a deputation of merchants of Liverpool, Bristol, Manchester, Leeds, Hull, Belfast, and Gloucester appeared before Lord Palmerston and urged that somewhat erratic statesman to champion the cause of exemption. At that time Boards of Trade throughout Europe were passing resolutions calling for the abolition of the right of capture.

The most recent English writers on international law, like Hall and Lawrence, are in favor of the exemption. Hall admits that the practice of capturing private property at sea would be more calamitous than useful to England. This opinion is entertained also by Lawrence, who has made an elaborate argument to show that the position of the British government is most unwise. His argument has not been successfully met by any British statesman. The attitude of the government of that country in view of all the facts is quite inexplicable, at least upon any other theory than that it is exceedingly difficult to expel a rooted idea from the mind of a people.

There is no country in the world that would suffer more than Great Britain by the maintenance of the existing rule. For there is no country which has more commerce afloat, more property upon the sea that would be liable to capture. The Statesman's Year Book for 1899 gives the total British imports and exports in 1898 at 3,671 millions of dollars. The total number of vessels belonging to the British Empire in 1897 was 34,962, with a net tonnage of 10,416,442. Compare these figures with those of the United States. The total merchant marine of the United States in 1898 was only 22,705, having a total tonnage of 4,749,738. The imports and exports of this country for the last fiscal year were 1,826 millions of dollars.

Great Britain ought to be more anxious than the United States or any other of the powers for the protection of property at sea. To be sure the British navy is matchless. But the experience of the United States during the civil war demonstrated the fact that a power without a navy and possessing a few privateers like the Alabama can ruin the commerce of its antagonist. This it accomplishes not so much by the captures it effects as by the increased rates of insurance it makes necessary, thereby diverting trade into neutral bottoms.

MRS. LEASE QUITS POLITICS.

Mary Elizabeth Lease has abandoned politics and in a public statement explains the reasons. She says that the work in the political field is altogether too hard for a woman. She also says it "engenders too much strife, too much animosity to be pleasant for a woman." She pathetically complains that she was so misrepresented and misunderstood that it was extremely difficult for her "to keep up." Finally, she frankly assigns the most conspicuous reason. She says that when she went into politics ten years ago she had a definite object in view. She wished to make a reputation for herself as a public speaker. She thinks she has done this. She says: "I believe I am as well known over the country as any one in public life. I realized that it was necessary for me to get this reputation before I could with success follow the life I had picked out for myself—that of a public speaker—a lecturer."

Having accomplished her purpose, Mrs. Lease makes her prettiest bow and retires from the arena. Her admirers in Kansas and elsewhere will be pained to learn from her statement that she was not in politics, as they had believed, from any motives of reform, but purely with the selfish purpose of preparing herself for the rostrum. Perhaps she chose wisely, for the stump offers excellent opportunities for acquiring a popular style, for studying the characteristics of the people, and for perfecting oneself in variegated styles of oratory. It is a wearisome curriculum, but evidently it has paid in Mrs. Lease's case. She has mastered various elocutionary styles from plain talk to "yellin'," and now she is ready for the lecture platform and whatever money can be made out of it. She has frankly confessed her purpose.

But is Mrs. Lease the only one who has been working politics with the same end in view? Is there not another quasi politician whose voice is heard every day in the year and sometimes twice a day, who may be playing the same game? Is Colonel Bryan honest in posing as a reformer? Is his tiresome reiteration of 16 to 1 to be taken seriously? Is he not, like Mary Elizabeth, seeking to make a reputation as a public speaker preliminary to desertion of the political field and a début on the lecture platform? If such be the case, why should he not take Mary Elizabeth as partner and thus insure a continuous performance?

A Mortal Affront to Georgia. Colonel Bryan of silver fame has evidently become aware that his day is past in the South. When his wife spurned the gift of a carload of Georgia watermelons—with the unpaid freight bill that went with it—she practically signed the burial permit for the Colonel's political hopes in Dixie. How long these hopes have been defunct is not announced, but when an affront is offered to the Georgia watermelon the case must be desperate. To turn a haughty back upon a single luscious melon is enough to provoke a patriotic Georgian to arms, but to despise and reject a whole carload, freight bill and all, is enough to kill the largest goose that ever laid silver eggs. It is no excuse to say that he could not eat a whole carload of this refreshing fruit. Mr. Bryan's friends in the South have been cheerfully swallowing unlimited quantities of his crude and unwholesome political garden truck, on which they have cheerfully paid the freight. He cannot be expected to take any stock in the golden rule, but if he is not willing to do as he would be done by to the extent of eating a few hundred watermelons and submitting to a reasonable charge and a little inevitable stomach ache he cannot expect the South to do business with him any longer. Georgia will neither forget nor forgive the insult.

AN APPEAL TO M'KINLEY.

President McKinley ought not to feel aggrieved by the letter from the Chicago Civil Service Reform association criticising his recent executive order. "Faithful are the wounds of a friend," and the signers of the letter are friendly to the President. For that reason they appeal to him to rectify a mistake he has made and to live up to the pledges of the Republican platform and his letter accepting the nomination. The President said in that letter:

> Our opponents decry these reforms [civil service]. They appear to be willing to abandon all the advantages gained after many years' agitation and effort. They encourage a return to methods of party favoritism which both parties have often denounced, that experience has condemned, and that the people have repeatedly disapproved. The Republican party earnestly opposes that reactionary and entirely unjustifiable policy. It will take no backward step on this question. It will seek to improve, but never to degrade public service.

The Civil Service Reform association does not overstep the bounds of propriety when it reminds the President of this language, and contrasts with it the recent order taking nearly 10,000 places out of the classified civil service. As there was no necessity for the exemption of more than a few places this certainly is a "backward step." It unquestionably was "a concession to the demands of avowed spoilsmen." Those spoilsmen admit as much. They do not assert hypocritically that the order is for the good of the public service.

The letter alleges that the action of the President, contradicting as it does the Republican platform, and his own letter of acceptance, "strikes at the principle of representative government itself." This is a little exaggerated. The American people have not been educated to expect strict adherence to all the pledges of platforms or of candidates. They do not assume that representative government is a failure because not all Presidential promises are kept. But there are a great many persons who are disappointed and grieved when they see such a discrepancy between promises and acts as in this civil service matter. It will come hard on President McKinley to revise his order, or, as the spoilsmen will call it, to "back down." He cannot do a wiser act, however. The spoilsmen will rage, but good citizens will have unbounded confidence in a President who can own up to a mistake and correct it.

BRITISH CRITICISM IN LUZON.

No one will deny that on many points of our Philippine problem we may profit from British experience in India, but this does not necessarily imply that London journalists know more about the situation in Luzon than General Otis or President McKinley. The London Spectator kindly offers to conduct the Manila campaign for us, but most Americans will fail to see any proof of superior knowledge in the plan outlined by the Spectator's war editor. He pooh-poohs the idea of sending 100,000 men to Luzon to crush the insurrection, and insists, above all, on the creation of native regiments. Then he proceeds to display his ignorance more in detail:

> You cannot maneuver 100,000 men in a tropical forest, or feed them either. Ten thousand regulars, well led, steadily reinforced from home, and aided by 5,000 native auxiliaries will do the work much better if only it is once understood that the work to be done is not to kill Tagals, or hang Aguinaldo, or provide a reputation for General Otis, but to establish and protect a government in each district occupied, a government intent on restoring order and prosperity. It is by good administration supported by force, and not by force alone, that the Philippines must be pacified. The moment quiet is secured the Americans can disarm the people, perfect communications, organize a police, make arrangements with influential natives, and so render insurrection next to an impossibility.

Seldom does a paper of the Spectator's standing succeed in condensing more foolish suggestions into an equally brief space. To any one who has studied the Philippine situation it must be apparent that General Otis is correct in his belief that the time has not yet come for arming natives. Admiral Dewey's experiment in this direction has been sufficient—especially for the American soldiers who have had to face the muzzles of the cannon and rifles distributed at Cavite. One would imagine that a Britisher with a clear recollection of the Sepoy rebellion would be more chary with his advice on the subject of arming untried natives.

There is no intention of maneuvering 100,000 men in a tropical forest—or 50,000 either. The question is simply one of garrisoning the towns and territory once taken. This can be done neither with raw native recruits nor with a total force of 10,000 or 15,000 men, as has been thoroughly demonstrated in the last five months. We are following the only feasible method for achieving the end sought—namely: "To establish and protect a government in each district occupied." The Spectator's assertion that this could be done by 10,000 British regulars and officers resembles its further suggestion that "the moment quiet is secured the Americans can disarm the people." In other words, the moment the rebels quit fighting they can be induced to keep the peace.

Until the London critics of the Philippine campaign can furnish wiser suggestions than those of the Spectator the American government, in spite of its painful inexperience, will prefer to deal with facts as it finds them rather than with the fancies of London journalistic warriors.

Not Enough Men for Manila. Adjutant General Corbin errs when he says that twelve volunteer regiments will be enough of an additional force to crush the Philippine insurrection. The regulars assigned to Manila and already there fall short of a total of 30,000. The ten regiments now authorized to be recruited in this country, if filled to their maximum, will aggregate 13,590 men and officers. There is grave doubt as to whether two full regiments can be enlisted at Manila from the home-coming volunteers. Supposing they can be, the total of volunteers will only slightly exceed 16,000, and the whole force at General Otis' command will be barely 46,000 men. This leaves the Philippine army practically the same as it was last winter. The total force that went out to Manila during last fall and winter was 41,000. The experience of General Otis since last February has proved to the satisfaction of all observers that this force was not sufficient to crush the insurrection. If 41,000 men could not do it, what ground has General Corbin for believing that 46,000 can? The folly of any such assumption is apparent on the face of the proposition. THE TRIBUNE protests against any further experiments of the penny wise and pound foolish sort in the Philippines. From all present indications it will require the entire provisional army of 35,000 volunteers, in addition to the 30,000 regulars already at Manila, to complete the task of enforcing peace in the islands. The administration will make a mistake if it fails to have these men on the ground by the opening of the next dry season.

THE DETROIT STREET RAILROADS.

Detroit cannot own and operate its street railroads until the Michigan constitution has been amended or until there is a new Supreme Court. The organic law of the State provides that it "shall not be a party to or interested in any work of internal improvement." This was the work of men who were determined that the costly railroad building experiments of Michigan should not be repeated. Manifestly the State cannot build railroads or canals, nor can the Legislature empower municipalities to do what the State is forbidden to do.

The advocates of the law empowering Detroit to acquire its street railroad system have contended that such local roads, which were practically unknown when the constitutional provision was adopted, are not "internal improvements." Much can be said in favor of this view—so much that if the Supreme Court Judges had been as strongly in favor of the municipalization of street railroads as Governor Pingree is they would not have found it difficult to decide that "internal improvements" as understood by the framers of the constitution did not include street car lines, and that such lines are "public utilities of a local character." But whatever may have been the private views of the Judges about the advisability of the municipal ownership of street railways, they have decided unanimously that such roads are "internal improvements." That ends the matter as far as Detroit is concerned.

As the Judges hold the law clearly unconstitutional for the reason already given, they do not discuss at length the other objections raised against it, but they intimate that the failure of the law to give citizens and taxpayers an opportunity to say whether they wanted to engage in a new and expensive undertaking is a serious matter. It cannot be denied that this point is well taken, even though the probabilities are that the Detroiters would have voted in favor of the scheme had they had an opportunity to do so.

While this decision is conclusive as to Michigan, it has little weight in other States whose constitutions do not have the peculiar provision which the Michigan one does. The organic law of Illinois says the credit of the State shall not be loaned or appropriations made in aid of railroads or canals. It says also that no municipality shall become a subscriber to the capital stock of any railroad or private corporation or make a donation or loan its credit to such corporation. Such language would have to be strained considerably to make it a prohibition of the purchase and management of street railroads by municipalities.

Those who are interested pro or con in this question of municipal ownership will regret that it has become impossible for the experiment to be tried in Detroit. The result of the experiment, whether a success or a failure, would have supplied valuable information about a question concerning which there are many dictums but few data.

FLUCTUATIONS IN PIG IRON.

There has been a remarkable advance in the price of pig iron during the last twelve months. Alabama pig, which was selling not long ago for $6 a ton, brings $12 now, and the price is going up. This is not the work of a "trust." It is due to a demand which has momentarily outstripped production. Such a demand is an evidence of national prosperity for the time being.

The condition of the iron market today is but a reproduction on a more extensive scale of what happened in 1854, 1864, 1872, 1880, and 1889. In each of those years there was a startling advance in the price of iron. The country basked for a time in the sunshine of prosperity. Then came a reaction and dull times or a panic. Great enterprises in which the price of iron is the chief factor cannot continue to do a profitable business after the cost of that metal becomes abnormally high. Little by little they curtail production after they have worked off the lower-priced stocks they had on hand. The consumption of lumber, stone, brick, and other materials begins to decrease. Surplus stocks of iron begin to pile up. Prices fall. All the furnaces throw their product on the market and there is a slump. Although iron becomes cheaper, the managers of the manufactories which were its great consumers, lacking confidence, do not buy, and there are years of inaction.

The current number of the North American Review has an article on this subject by Mr. George H. Hull, who is himself an iron manufacturer of many years' standing. He ascribes these phenomena of feverish prosperity, followed by a painful reaction, to the fact that there is no other article of importance—and iron is of all articles the most important—which is subject to the same condition of inadequate supply or excessive advance in price. Every other great staple is either carried in large quantities or the output can be increased to any required degree on short notice. The iron men have believed that twenty-three days' stock was overproduction. Inevitably, therefore, the excessive demand of the last few months has resulted in an iron famine. To build a new furnace takes about a year. Hence the output cannot be increased rapidly to meet a sudden demand.

Mr. Hull's remedy for these inordinate advances and these depressing relapses in iron is to carry an ample supply—say six months' production. The stock should be large because the United States is henceforth to be the world's chief source of supply. A three weeks' stock in the United States has depressed prices below the cost of production in dull times, but Mr. Hull believes a six months' stock can be carried with ease, provided there is somebody to carry it. With such a stock on hand a sudden demand could be met, with no sharp advance in prices, and consequently without a subsequent shrinkage in prices.

The producer cannot carry a large stock of iron. Neither can the consumer. Mr. Hull asks, therefore, that the policy which has been adopted for grain, cotton, mineral oil, etc., be resorted to for iron. He says:

> At one time there was no profitable system for carrying large stocks of those products, and during that time these articles were subject to enormous fluctuations in price. Means of storage existed, but even then the carriage was attended by the loss of the cost of storage and interest and the price of these articles was inordinately low at the time of harvest. Later on certificates representing these articles came to be dealt in on exchange. As the dealings in these certificates grew to be large, this carriage through modern exchange methods became profitable and the extreme fluctuations in price were eliminated.

While there is gambling in connection with exchange dealings, it cannot be denied that the influence of institutions like the Chicago Board of Trade has been beneficial on the whole, steadying prices and tending to maintain a higher average. The fluctuations in the price of pig iron in Scotland, where it has been dealt in on exchange for fifty years or more, are a mere trifle as compared with fluctuations in the United States. Nearly one-quarter of the wealth of this country, says Mr. Hull, is represented by certificates dealt in on exchanges, and "a stock sufficient to insure the business of the country against these iron famines would not absorb one-hundredth part of the additional money which goes into certificates each year."

He says that "in this age an ample supply of iron, and stability in its price, is second only in importance to a stable government." Then by all means let pig iron, represented by warrants or certificates, be dealt in on 'Change as wheat and petroleum and silver are, if the iron market can be made more stable thereby. Doubtless iron will be handled thus as the production increases and as men of speculative turn of mind see that the business can be made profitable.

SMYRNA SERENADES.

That carpets should have been supplanted by the rug-covered hardwood flooring is well and good; the cause of health and beauty is served thereby. But there is one unpleasant feature to this innovation. Every housekeeper is now the possessor of a vast collection of more or less valuable rugs, and these must be beaten once or twice a week. The result is a rug orchestra that in volume of sound and lack of harmony is somewhat appalling. Physicians declare that this is one of the readiest means by which disease germs are spread, and that in closely settled residence districts such a practice ought not to be permitted. Here is an opportunity for a new enterprise.

GERMANY has been visited by a plague of June bugs. The expedient of excluding the bugs by prohibitory legislation did not occur to the Reichstag in time.

NEVER look a gift automobile in its price tag.

THE Democrats East and West do not appear to have any confidence in each other. But there is no reason why they should have any.

A GREAT many of the boys who went up against giant firecrackers last Tuesday must be tabulated under the head of "scattering."

THE road over which the American troops entered Santiago de Cuba is to be called Shafter avenue. It will be used, probably, for heavy teaming.

IT will be a great shock to Captain Dreyfus if he ever sees himself as the correspondents saw him.

IT would seem from the statement of Flammarion, the great French astronomer, that some bogus spirit claiming to be Galileo flim-flammed him as to the satellites of Jupiter.

THE people of Kentucky, as we learn from the esteemed Louisville Evening Post, "intend to vote." They intend to vote against Goebel, and they intend to have their votes counted, if they have to go to the polls armed with shotguns." It looks as if there might be several large and juicy feuds started in Kentucky on election day.

SECRETARY ALGER is still unable to tear himself away.

IT will be found that "Schley day" will stick.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Bound to Make a Noise.

"You may scorn me now, Cassimere McGinnis," exclaimed the youth, with eyes aflame and nostrils quivering, "because I am poor and unknown! But, mark what I say, haughty girl! The world shall hear from me yet!"

"So, George," she answered, sadly, "you are going to keep right on wearing that suit of clothes, are you?"

Saturated with It.

"I suppose you have become pretty thoroughly familiar with golf by this time."

"Familiar with it? Why, sir, I think in golf!"

Naturally.

"And the tornado blew your house clear over on its side? It must have been a terrifying experience."

"Yes, we felt a good deal upset over it."

Side Lights on History.

"Do I want the earth?" echoed Alexander the Great. "I should say I do. I want all the earths there are!"

"But, my master," urged one of his confidential advisers, "you couldn't display them to any advantage. You haven't the space."

It was then that Alexander wept.

Always on Hand.

"Yes, that's his fad. He is a good surgeon, but for the last ten years he has studied nothing but warts."

"Well, that's a sort of thing that grows on one, you know."

Blighted Hopes.

"I used to think Fordyce would make a great political boss some day."

"And you don't think he will?"

"Never in the world. He'll never make even a statesman!"

Giving Vent to His Joy.

"Got any umbrellas?" inquired the cheerful citizen who had rushed into a second-hand store while a pelting rain was falling.

"Yes, sir," replied the dilapidated man behind the counter, pointing to a lot of them stacked up near the door.

"How much for this one?"

"Half dollar."

"Here's a $2 bill. Never mind the change," said the customer, grabbing an umbrella at random, throwing down the money, and hurrying out again.

He was a heavy stockholder in a fire insurance company, and it was the Fourth of July.

To Make the Men Propose.

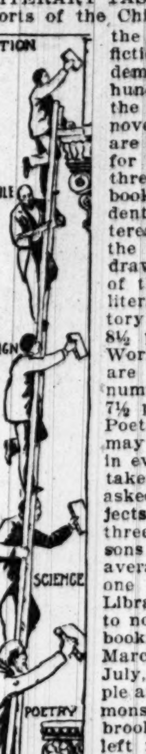
At a meeting of middle-class ladies of Athens, held recently, it was decided to ask Parliament to impose a heavy tax on all bachelors over 40 years of age. The newspapers, in commenting on the announcement, remark that the passage of any such measure is most unlikely, for the Chamber has become the chief resort of well-to-do bachelors, and consequently the tax would hit them heavily.—Le Petit Bleu, Brussels.

Cause of the Strikes.

The greatest strike year in the history of the country—1886—was one of marked industrial revival. A good many outbreaks of the kind are now being reported from various sections, but they tell only of more prosperous business conditions. The wage earners are merely trying to increase their share in the profits of prosperity.—Springfield Republican.

WHO'S WHO AND WHAT'S WHAT.

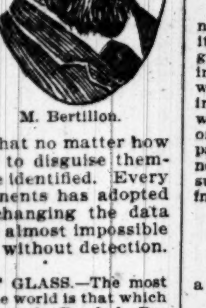
LITERARY TASTE OF CHICAGO.—The reports of the Chicago Public Library for the last two years show that fiction is still in the most demand. Out of every one hundred books taken from the shelves, forty-one are novels. They boys and girls are evidently great readers, for they take out twenty-three out of each hundred books drawn. It is also evident that there is much interest in foreign languages, the books on this subject drawn equaling 10 per cent of the whole. Next on the literary ladder stands history and biography, with 8½ per cent to its credit. Works on science and art are next in demand, the number drawn aggregating 7½ per cent of the total. Poetry is not popular, if one may judge by the fact that in every two hundred books taken out only seven are asked for on poetical subjects. In the last year three out of every five persons in the city, on the average, have drawn at least one book from the Public Library. It is interesting to note that there are more books read in February and March, and that in June, July, and August most people are too busy reading sermons in stones and running brooks to have much time left for library books. In 1897-'98 the average number of books drawn daily in March was 5,958, while in August it fell to 3,864. The total number of books in the library is nearly 250,000, so that on the average each is taken out six times a year.



What Chicago Reads in the Public Library

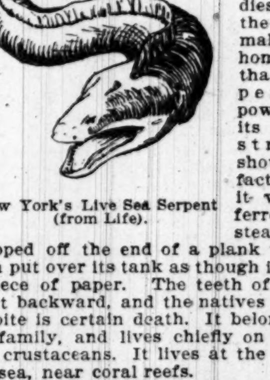
ILLUSTRATED CIGARETS IN PARIS.—A firm of cigaret manufacturers in Paris has taken advantage of the excitement over the Dreyfus case to advertise cigaret paper in books, each leaf containing the portrait and biography of one of the actors in the famous case. On the papers will also be printed summaries of the proceedings in "the affair." Prizes are offered for the best articles on the subject to be printed on the cigaret paper. "These papers," the advertisement continues, "will be the most powerful means of spreading a knowledge of the great struggle for right."

GREAT FRENCH THIEF CATCHER MAY LOSE HIS PLACE.—If the municipal council of Paris decides to remove M. Bertillon from his position at the head of the anthropometric department, every criminal on both sides of the Atlantic will rejoice at his downfall. M. Bertillon was one of the leading witnesses against Dreyfus at his first trial, testifying that the handwriting of the famous bordereau was that of the persecuted officer, but it is not as an expert in handwriting that his chief fame has been won. He is the inventor of the Bertillon system of measuring the facial angles of criminals, so that no matter how much they may attempt to disguise themselves they can always be identified. Every large city in both continents has adopted his system, and by exchanging the data ... it has been made almost impossible for a criminal to operate without detection.

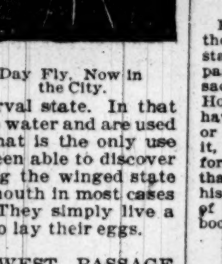

M. Bertillon.

STREET PAVEMENT OF GLASS.—The most curious street pavement in the world is that which has recently been put down on the Ruede la Republique in Lyons, France. It is of glass, the blocks being about eight inches square, each made up of sixteen smaller blocks in the shape of checkers. The glass blocks are so tightly fitted together that water cannot pass between them. As a pavement glass is said to have greater resistance than stone. It is a poor conductor of cold and ice will not form upon it.

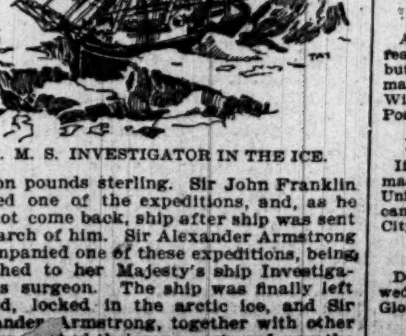
LIVE SEA SERPENT IN NEW YORK.—Down at Battery Park in New York a genuine sea serpent is on exhibition. It is seven feet long and twenty-four inches in diameter. Its common name is "Green Moray," and the natives of the West Indies, where the creature makes its home, believe that it has supernatural powers. That its jaws are strong is shown by the fact that when it was transferred to the steamer it snapped off the end of a plank which had been put over its tank as though it had been a piece of paper. The teeth of the beast point backward, and the natives claim that its bite is certain death. It belongs to the eel family, and lives chiefly on small fish and crustaceans. It lives at the bottom of the sea, near coral reefs.


New York's Live Sea Serpent (from Life).

ANNUAL VISITATION OF DAY FLIES.—The annual excursion of the ephemiridæ reached Chicago on Wednesday. On Wednesday evening millions of this short-lived species of insects were fluttering around the street lamps, while the sidewalks beneath were in some cases entirely covered with the bodies of those which had already given up the fight. Some of the ephemiridæ live but a few hours after reaching the perfect winged state, though they may live as long as two years in the larval state. In that condition they live in the water and are used for bait by anglers. That is the only use which science has yet been able to discover for them. After reaching the winged state they take no food, the mouth in most cases being entirely lacking. They simply live a few hours, long enough to lay their eggs.


Day Fly, Now in the City.

HOW THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE WAS DISCOVERED.—Sir Alexander Armstrong, whose death in London is announced, was one of the last survivors of the expedition which discovered the Northwest Passage. For three centuries the British government made ineffectual attempts to find a route from the Atlantic to the Pacific around the northern margin of the American continent. Twenty-two attempts were made in the sixteenth century, twenty in the seventeenth, and twenty-one in the eighteenth. Beginning in 1817 fifteen more attempts were made without success at a cost to the British government of more than a million pounds sterling. Sir John Franklin headed one of the expeditions, and, as he did not come back, ship after ship was sent in search of him. Sir Alexander Armstrong accompanied one of these expeditions, being attached to her Majesty's ship Investigator as surgeon. The ship was finally left behind, locked in the arctic ice, and Sir Alexander Armstrong, together with other officers, ...hed their way eastward over the ice fields. Altogether they spent four years in the unknown arctic. They found, however, that there was a navigable passage around the north of the continent, and in recognition of their discovery the British government divided among officers and crew the sum of $100,000.


H. M. S. INVESTIGATOR IN THE ICE.

LARGEST BUST ON RECORD.—The bust of Sir Joseph Paxton, the architect of the famous Crystal Palace in London, is now being moved from its old position on the Terrace to the Parade. The work of moving it is much like that of moving a house, for the bust is one of the largest ever made. It was completed in 1869 and stands over nine feet in height. Sir Joseph Paxton was born in Bedfordshire in 1803, and was knighted for his services in designing the Crystal Palace. He died in Sydenham in 1865. His plan for the Crystal Palace was accepted after 233 other plans had been declined. He also won fame as a landscape gardener and architect, and was elected to Parliament as a Liberal.

Bust of Sir Joseph Paxton.

RAPIDITY OF THOUGHT.—The human brain, according to scientists, is composed of millions of cells, each of which has stored up in it the memory of some experience of the past. When, for instance, a man meets on the street a friend whom he has not seen for years and tries to recall where he last saw him, the "thought current" runs through his brain for an instant until the proper cell is located, and may in a second, according to the calculation of some scientists, travel 1,500 yards, or nearly a mile, so minute and at the same time so complex are the ramifications of the brain cells. A number of English scientists are at present devoting all their time to a study of the brain and the rapidity with which it works.

A Flash of Brain Lightning.

ON THE BRUSSELS CARPET.

In Belgium evolution threatens to assume the form of a revolution.—Council Bluffs Nonpareil.

The Brussels Chamber of Deputies reminds one of a league ball game with a goggle-eyed umpire.—Minneapolis Journal.

If Leopold refuses universal suffrage the chances seem to be good for his deposition and the establishment of a republic. If he assents to the proposed law the power will pass to the Socialists, who are tolerably sure to dethrone him if they get possession of the offices and the army, which is inevitable.—Lincoln Journal.

King Leopold is not too popular anyway, his manner of life not leaving him a great margin of time for studying improved governmental methods or for meditating upon the wants and needs of his people. It would be wise for Ministers, therefore, under the circumstances, to go half way to meet the people, instead of going all the way to outrage them.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

But whatever be the result of the fierce strife now raging in Belgium no alarm need be felt of its direct effect on the rest of Europe. The Belgian monarchy does not wield a sufficiently potent influence in continental politics to embroil the whole or any considerable part of the old world in trouble over the misfortunes of Leopold. This was conclusively demonstrated by the failure of that monarch's efforts to enlist active sympathy for Spain in the late war, when he journeyed from Brussels to Madrid to personally assure the unhappy Queen Regent of his interest in her welfare.—Washington Times.

PERSONALS.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is paid $10,000 a year more than President McKinley's salary.

Colonel S. A. Johnson of Topeka is the oldest white native of Kansas. He was born at the Shawnee Mission in 1832.

According to the Washington Times the Rev. Sam Jones' income for several years has been between $25,000 and $35,000.

J. P. Bryant of Bardwell, Ky., is said to be the owner of the largest strawberry patch in the world. It covers 1,700 acres.

Jeremiah Curtin, translator of Sienkiewicz's novels, knows every language and most of the dialects of Europe, and is self-taught.

The German Emperor has never been a sluggard, and is usually hard at work in his study at 5 o'clock and on horseback at 6, while the Empress shares her husband's love of the morning hours, and may be seen cantering on her favorite mare two hours before the world breaks its fast.

"The only son of a prize-fighter who ever amounted to anything," says Victor Smith, "is the Rt. Hon. William Court Gully, Speaker of the British House of Commons. His father, John Gully, a butcher, and afterward a prize-fighter, grew rich and was a member of Parliament for Pontefract in 1835. Speaker Gully incidentally receives a salary of $25,000 a year."

"Like Solomon and some others, President Kruger has a weakness," says M. A. P. "It is not for wives (of whom he has but one), but for green carpet slippers. These seem to be his besetting snare, for he is seldom seen in the house without them. He is economy itself in handkerchiefs, and his weekly expenditure on the laundry is stated never to exceed, even under exceptional circumstances, the sum of fourpence-halfpenny."

Facts About Month of July.

The month of July was named after Julius Cæsar, who is its parent on its father's side. In the days of Romulus, July was the fifth month and was named Quintilis. It then had thirty-six days, but caught cold in them one day bathing in the River Tiber. Peritonitis set in and the last five were amputated. Julius Cæsar changed the month to the seventh, and in honor of the event it was rebaptized and named after Julius. Cæsar was born 100 years B. C., and when he grew to manhood he was a great fighter, and jabbed Roman civilization into the people of all the surrounding provinces. He stuffed the Gauls so full of it that they looked like they had been upholstered. He used to rush back to Rome after a victory and yell, "Weenee, Weedee, Weekee!" which means in English, I have came, I have saw, I have conquered. He divided all Gaul into three parts and wrote a book about his military achievements. He wrote the book in the Latin language and the language soon after died. It has been dead ever since. Teachers and college professors insist upon including this dead language in the course of study, although there are scores of live languages sitting around on the fence waiting to be studied. Many a college graduate, who has spent six years gnawing the bones of the dead languages, doesn't know what "zwie bier" means.—Hillsboro News.

Attacks on the Folding-Bed.

Folding beds are always made to look like what they are not, which is a fraud and deception to start on, and reminds one of a man who wears paste diamond shirt studs and a plug hat with a sack coat. It is fraudulent all the way through. How foolish a fellow feels to enter a room and have the landlord pull down the side of a mantel or a bookcase and invite you to sleep on it, or in it, because you are lucky if you are not in it before morning. And a fellow never feels sillier than when he gets up in the morning and puts on his necktie, looking into the mirror on the bottom of the bed, which makes a pretense of being a bookcase.—Washington Democrat.

Preferment in the Navy.

The other day the Secretary of the Navy gave a certain staff officer a sharp rebuke for having brought political influence to bear in order to procure special preferment. The officer, describing the incident later to friends at his club, said: "I asked the Secretary where he thought I would have been today if I hadn't always done that." The laughter with which the story was greeted showed that among his hearers there were few who could not have made a similar retort.—Washington Correspondence New York Evening Post.

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Peep into the Future.

The pushcart man, with liquefied air at five cents a gallon, will soon become a fixture. Thus each home may have its own cooler at a small expense, and, where power is needed, machinery may be operated with the same product.—Marion Chronicle.

Chance to Buy a Title.

A title of high distinction to be sold, old and real, with all legal rights and privileges; none but intending purchasers need apply; documents may be inspected and offers invited. Write T. X. Willing's, 162, Piccadilly, W.—London Morning Post.

Loyal Americans of German Birth.

If the Americans of German parentage called mass-meetings to approve of the policy of the United States, they would make the anti-American Germans look like six pfennigs.—Kansas City Star.

Only the Singer's Fee.

Does singing the song "O, Promise Me," at a wedding, promise anybody anything?—Atchison Globe.

Said After Mature Deliberation.

Chicago is a queer city.—Great Falls Leader.

[W]HAT'S WHAT.

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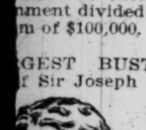

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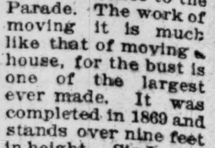

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HITS AT THE MORMONS.

UTAH DELEGATE APPEALS TO THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS.

Declares That in the Interest of the Whole Nation Steps Must Be Taken to Oust the Polygamist Member from Congress—Suggests a Flood of Protesting Letters—Chicago Men Speak at the Meetings of the Religious Workers in Detroit.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Detroit, Mich., July 6.—[Special.]—Utah cried out for aid at tonight's session of the Christian Endeavor convention. The Rev. W. M. Paden of the First Presbyterian Church of Salt Lake City, as the representative of the ministers of Utah, brought the plea of the churches and the anti-polygamists of the State to the 15,000 delegates in Detroit.

The trustees of the United society will act upon Utah's plea tomorrow morning and will probably draw up a memorial to Congress requesting the unseating of Congressman B. H. Roberts.

"The society will take some action," said Secretary John Willis Baer, "and it will probably be of the character of a memorial to Congress."

The Rev. Mr. Paden has another plan. He wants to convert the three million members of the forty thousand societies of the general society into as many members of a third house for the unseating of the Utah Congressman. He wants to have three million letters pouring upon the members of Congress demanding the action.

"What are you going to do about it?" asked the Rev. Mr. Paden, when he had concluded his statement of facts. "Let the three million members of your forty thousand societies go to work and the thing will be done. Write to your Congressmen and get your fathers, brothers, and neighbors to write to them."

Polygamy a Stubborn Evil.

The supposition that the overthrow of polygamy in Utah would be an easy task was held by Mr. Paden to be unsupported by the history of such endeavor.

"The fact is," he said, "that men who live or believe in polygamy are dominant in politics and ecclesiastical affairs of our State."

The plea of the Utah ministers to the delegates, as spoken by the Rev. Mr. Paden, follows in part:

"With us in Utah polygamy is again a living issue. The majority of our people still believe in the righteousness of this form of marriage, and scores of our leading men and hundreds if not thousands of their followers are now living in polygamous relations. At least two and probably four of the apostles have within the last few years taken new plurals.

"So, conceding, as we may, that under the pressure of the present agitation, something of a check has recently been given to new plural marriage, it is still certain beyond the peradventure of a reasonable doubt that at no period since the Edmunds-Tucker raid have polygamous relations been so openly acknowledged as during the last two years.

Made a National Issue.

"But for the election of B. H. Roberts to Congress this question might have remained, for a while at least, a State or local issue. But the demand that this man, who is living with at least three wives, be permitted to sit in our national councils, makes polygamy a living issue for every American citizen.

"Will you through your representatives permit what we by majority vote have made possible? Will you permit a man who lives in and defends polygamy to assist in making laws for this nation?

"Ten years ago he was serving out his sentence in our State penitentiary. The people of the United States had through their courts indicted him for polygamy. He left the country for some months to avoid arrest, but finally returned, went into court, pleaded guilty, and was dealt with mercifully. Since then he has manifested his penitence and gratitude by continuing the offense for which he was fined and imprisoned. And, as if to make his penitence more evident, he has added Dr. Maggie C. Shipp to the list of his plurals.

"What are you going to do about it? Not quite one year ago those who sympathized with Mr. Roberts in his candidacy virtually said: 'We will send him to Congress; if he is not unseated we may take it for granted that the people of the United States have no desire to interfere with our peculiar domestic relations; and that hereafter we may settle such matters to suit ourselves.' Are you going to permit Mr. Roberts and his copolygamists to fasten their marriage code on the State of Utah and thus on our nation?

Can Remove the Offender.

"As the people of the United States, through their representatives, thrust Mr. Roberts into the penitentiary in 1889, you, through your representatives, can thrust him out of your national council in 1899. Only let the 3,000,000 members of your 40,000 societies go to work and the thing will be done; your Congressmen can do as you please in this matter, and they probably will if you let them know your pleasure.

"That is the practical thing to do. Write to your Congressmen; get your fathers, brothers, and neighbors to write to them. Send them petitions; enlist the ten thousand communities in which you live in signing and sending such petitions. Not petitions to Congress, but petitions to the President and your own Congressmen. Add petitions for such an amendment to the national constitution as will make polygamy a crime against the United States, so you may deliver the young people of another generation from the humiliating necessity of asking the question: 'Shall a man who is living in polygamy be permitted to sit in the American Congress?'"

Talks on "Satan and Cities."

Tent Williston held an audience as large which listened to the Rev. P. S. Henson of Chicago on "Satan and Cities," and the Rev. John E. Pounds of Indianapolis on "Dollars and Duties." The Rev. Mr. Henson of Chicago said in part:

"The scriptures alone can lift the veil that hides the secrets of the spirit world, and in the light of the scriptures the devil looms colossal.

"In the Book of Job, perhaps the oldest in the Bible, he comes conspicuously to the front. In the Book of Genesis, the first book in the Bible, we hear his infernal whisper and have a taste of his satanic subtlety, and all along through the pages of the Old Testament we can see the slimy trail of the old serpent and hear his hiss.

"And if it be said, as it is said by the higher (modern) critics, that the Old Testament represented dispensation of types and shadows and of myths and allegories, we reply that the New Testament throws upon the devil a still more lurid light, and more vividly reveals the reality of his personality. John represents him as 'a sinner from the beginning.' Paul speaks of him as 'the god of this world' who 'blinds the minds' of men to the light of the gospel, and who does[it] most successfully by disguising himself as an angel of light. He warns his brethren not to 'give place' to him for an instant, and urges them to put on the whole armor of God that they might be able to stand up against him. And Peter represents him as 'a roaring lion, going about seeking whom he may devour.'

"The fact of the matter simply is that the personality of God is not more clearly taught in the Bible than is the reality of the personality of Satan, and if we reject the one we may as well reject the other.

"We may be sure of this, that he has lost none of his ancient subtlety, but has whetted its edge the rather against the hard experience of the centuries. Some things he has learned undoubtedly. One is that persecution is not adapted to accomplish Christianity's extinction, for the blood of the martyrs has ever been the seed of the church. He has discovered that sugar-coated pellets charged with poison do deadlier work than lion's claws, and that to counterfeit Christianity is a better way to beat Christianity than to come out into the open and fight it, and that such infernal delusions as Spiritualism, and Theosophy, and Christian Science will more successfully accomplish his purpose than blatant infidelity and blasphemous atheism. But some things he practiced in the beginning that all his experience and cunning have never been able to improve upon.

"Did I say that the worst of all the devil's devices for debauchery is the saloon? Perhaps in there there is a measure of exaggeration, for I am not sure but that after all a venal and licentious press has even a wider reach of malignant power. I say not that every press is venal or licentious—far from it, for I gladly and gratefully recognize the fact that in the press liberty, philanthropy, and piety have ever found their mightiest helpers.

"We must have larger conceptions of Christian life, and must crowd out the baser by the inflow of the better. We must make a business of religion and a religion of business. We must write 'Holiness to the Lord' not only on the bells in the steeples but on the bells on the horses; and, above all, also we must pour into all the devil's dens broadsides of sunbeams."

Twenty-five thousand people were present at the night sessions, 15,000 of whom were delegates. Tent Endeavor held half the number to hear the Rev. Mr. Paden, the Rev. F. A. Noble of Chicago, Frederick A. Wallis of Hopkinsville, Ky., and Treasurer William Shaw of Boston.

Testimonial to Charles M. Sheldon.

The popularity of the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon of Topeka, Kas., the author of "In His Steps," was shown by the reception given him at the afternoon denominational meetings. The Rev. Mr. Sheldon spoke at the Congregational meeting at the First Congregational Church, which held the largest audience of the afternoon. Christian Endeavorers crowded the auditorium, aisles, halls, and steps, and stood on stepladders looking in the window from the outside.

The Rev. Mr. Sheldon spoke on "What Is Congregationalism Doing to Solve the Sociological Problems of the Day?" He was followed by Graham Taylor of Chicago on "Congregationalism and the Municipal Center."

Nearly all of the forty denominations composing the Christian Endeavor held meetings during the afternoon—Mennonites, Friends, and Free Baptists among the rest. Bishop Samuel Fallows presided at the meeting of the Reformed Episcopal, held at the Church of the Redeemer.

The trustees of the United society will determine tomorrow upon a course of action in regard to the Sunday closing of the Ohio Centennial Exposition in Toledo. The trustees are expected to speak vigorously for Sunday closing. "The American Sunday is something that should be kept sacred," said Bishop Fallows.

The Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus of Chicago preached the convention sermon in the morning from the text:

And an inscription was written and placed upon the cross, saying in letters of Greek, and Hebrew, and Latin, "This is the King of the Jews."—St. Mark, xx., 24.

Dr. Gunsaulus' Sermon.

Dr. Gunsaulus dwelt on the significance of the fact that Pontius Pilate considered it necessary at the time of the crucifixion to inscribe the title of Christ in three languages.

"We must exalt day by day and hour by hour," said he, "this Christ, this King of Kings and Lord of Lords, who dragged the Greek, pulled the Roman, and compelled the Hebrew to write upon his cross, whether it was in irony or in sober fact, that he was King of the Jews. The Greek language is the language of intellect; the Hebrew is the language of the human heart; the Roman is the language of the human will. Superlative intelligence, profound emotion, resistless will—a combination of all these is necessary to express with any degree of adequacy the great fact of the atonement.

"Some of you in this audience are Romans, some are Greeks, but most of you have more of the Hebrew in your natures—more of the human heart and human emotion. It is the hour for the Christian Endeavor society to take the language of the Roman, the language of the Greek, and the language of the Hebrew and write, in the name of intellect, the name of resistless will, and the name of humanity, 'This is our King, the King of Kings and Lord of Lords.' Man's imperialism and God's imperialism is not only a strong arm and a powder cart, but it is right thinking and Christian living making for the advancement of civilization."

Chicago Delegate on Arbitration.

In the course of his address the Rev. F. A. Noble of Chicago, whose topic was "Arbitration," said in part:

"The question of arbitration naturally divides itself into two subordinate questions. Is arbitration desirable? To this question there can be but one answer. If justice, or anything like an approximation to justice, can be secured by submitting the cases in controversy to the honest judgment of disinterested parties; if aggression can be warded off and the rights of the people to themselves, or their institutions, or their territory can be maintained; if freedom and the precious opportunity of freedom can be either held or won by this process, then the method of arbitration must be conceded by all well disposed persons to be preferable to their method of war.

"In the first place, war is an immensely expensive method of harmonizing differences and reaching agreements between nations. It is expensive in money outlay. The thirteen years of war in which Napoleon was engaged cost France alone $1,000,000,000; add to this what these wars cost England, Italy, Austria, the German states, Russia, and other nationalities, which were more or less involved in these terrific struggles, and the grand total is a sum well nigh incomprehensible.

"It is expensive in human life. The Crimean war cost 600,000 lives; the Franco-German war was at an expense of 215,000 lives; our civil war called for a sacrifice of 800,000 men.

"Here falls in the second question which a study of the subject in hand forces upon us. Is arbitration practicable? Unquestionably arbitration is desirable. The consideration just brought forward in support of this view and the many more which might be advanced would seem to settle this point beyond all controversy. Few things, indeed, in the sphere of international relation can be imagined which are so desirable as finding out and applying some method other than a resort to deadly encounters on battlefields and high seas, by which the privileges of liberty and the ends of righteousness and the objects in general which make for the welfare of humanity can be secured. Is arbitration this method? Can the scheme of settling differences between nations by referring the matters in controversy to disinterested parties for decision be worked?

"It is no part of my thought that arbitration will be immediately and universally substituted for war as a way of getting on among the nations. Arbitration implies the idea that both nations which are involved in controversy are willing to do right and want only justice. This level of moral advance has not yet been reached. Men are climbing toward it, but not yet do their feet press the heights."

DISAGREEMENT IN DWYER CASE.

Jury Is Out Six Hours, but Cannot Reach a Verdict—Nine to Three for Conviction.

No verdict was reached by the jury in the trial of Bailiff John Dwyer, who was tried before Judge Gary on the charge of offering a bribe to Juror Thomas Kerwin. After reporting to Judge Gary that they could not agree they were discharged. The jury stood 9 to 3 for conviction, it was said. The case will be called for trial again within a month.

The trial was begun last week, but was interrupted by the introduction of a question of validity of the indictment and resumed on Wednesday. The jury retired in the morning at 11:30 o'clock and remained in session six hours continuously without food. At one time the jurors say they were divided 11 to 1 for conviction, but later two of the majority were won over by the vigorous minority member.

At the State's Attorney's office it was said that the disagreement of this jury would have no effect on the jury bribing trials which are to follow. It was stated it is not so strong a case as those against Lynch or the one against Coughlin. In the Dwyer case there was only one witness, the bartender, Thomas Kerwin, who swore that Dwyer told him there would be $50 for him if he stood with the West Chicago street car company in a damage suit. Dwyer was Bailiff in Judge Hutchinson's branch of the Circuit Court.

Peter Peiffer Cases Dismissed.

Ten cases against Peter Peiffer, former Treasurer of the School board of Lemont, Ill., which were on Judge Gary's call yesterday, were dismissed. The nolle was entered by the State's Attorney at the request of the citizens of Lemont. Peiffer was indicted on a charge of embezzling nearly $8,000.

Fail to Find Spakiewitz's Body.

Workmen engaged in the search for the body of Bartholomew Spakiewitz in the ruins of the Western Paper Stock Building at 1452 Indiana avenue failed to find the missing foreman yesterday. At five different points excavations to the bottom of the ruins were made, and work will continue today.

HOPE TO SAVE THE DAMS.

SHIPPERS TO ASK ALGER TO RESTRAIN SANITARY TRUSTEES.

Excursion Down Illinois River Develops That the Boat Owners Are Preparing to Make a Fight Through the Federal Government for Preservation of the Henry and Copperas Creek Obstructions—St. Louis Men May Be Instigators.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Peoria, Ill., July 6.—[Special.]—Before the Sanitary Trustees of Chicago get to the State dams at Henry and Copperas Creek to remove them they must give fight to the boat-owners and shipping interests along the Illinois River. In their excursion down this river today the trustees learned that these people are preparing to make an appeal to the federal government. They want the authorities at Washington to step in between them and the drainage district in the interest, they say, of navigation. They expect to reach the War department through Major W. L. Marshall, United States Engineer at Chicago. Navigation matters are all under his charge.

It is understood that the river shippers and the boat-owners are now preparing a petition, which will be sent to Major Marshall, asking him to lay their grievance before the Secretary of War and insist that the Drainage board be prevented from blowing up the State dams in question. Inasmuch as the government stands sponsor for dams at La Grange and Kampsville, the protesters believe they will be able to obtain favorable action in their behalf.

But the Drainage board will not be alone in a fight of this kind. It has the assurance of strong cooperation and assistance from the Illinois Valley association, composed mostly of farmers and residents of towns along the river. The bottom land farmers fear that unless the dams are all taken out their fields will be flooded and rendered useless when Lake Michigan is turned into the drainage canal. They contend, and have the statements of expert engineers with which to back up their contention, that an increased flow of 300,000 cubic feet per minute would cause an inundation of the low lands miles above each dam.

Helped by State Law.

Another thing which the trustees say is in their favor is a State law which provided that before the drainage channel can be opened the dams at Henry and Copperas Creek must be abolished. The Henry dam backs water for a distance of twenty-five miles, while the pool above Copperas Creek dam is fifty-nine miles long.

The increased flow of 300,000 feet, says E. J. Ward, engineer for the Valley association, would raise the water in the Henry pool twenty inches and in the Copperas Creek pool eighteen inches.

The Henry dam, which was inspected by the board and the State Canal Commissioners today, was completed in 1871 at a cost of $500,000. The dam is 6 feet high, 540 feet long, and now carries over its crest a flow of 270,000 gallons a minute. The Copperas Creek dam, completed in 1877, is 640 feet long.

The trustees express themselves as having no fears of interference in this matter on the part of the government, as Secretary of War Alger has issued a permit for the waters of Lake Michigan to be turned into the canal. They say he will hardly revoke his own order by preserving these dams.

In the event that these obstructions remain, the people of Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Peoria, and every other town along the river say they will try to enjoin the sanitary district from turning the course of Chicago's sewage in this direction. Their plea for removal of the dams is based on sanitary grounds. They assert that to leave the dams would mean a greater pollution of the river water, and that it is already so badly polluted as to be unfit for domestic use.

Furthermore, the farmers complain that the high water level of the river, owing to the presence of so many dams, causes damaging overflows on slight rises and prevents them from draining wet and marshy places. They also express fear that in high water periods the Chicago sewage might be carried out, spread over the low ground, and, as the water recedes, left there.

Careful Study Being Made.

The whole situation is being carefully studied by the trustees and their engineer during this excursion down the river. They are being met by representatives of the people who want the dams abolished, and furnished with much information in detail.

Coming down from La Salle to Peoria today Mr. Ward gave the trustees an immense lot of technical facts and engineering figures covering the situation. Mr. Snively said the State Canal Commissioners could not and would not make any sort of move to block the plans of the Drainage board.

There was a conference on board the excursion boat this afternoon of all the sanitary and canal officials, including two of the State Board of Canal Inspectors and their engineer, Desmond Fitzgerald, at which the situation was talked over to some length.

Pilot Alonzo Henderson, who has navigated the river for thirty-five years, brought the Juliet and its party to Peoria, reaching here at 5:15 p. m. The start was made from La Salle at 8 a. m. No more pleasant trip was ever made over the sixty miles covered by the Drainage District's little yacht.

The only exciting incident was the finding of a dead man in the river some miles above Henry. Mayor Forest of that town, who was out in a skiff, discovered the body, hailed the excursion crowd and had the body towed behind the Juliet to the Henry locks.

At this point the party disembarked and made an examination of the locks and dam. The engineers took many notes, while the trustees made rough estimates of the probable cost of destroying the work. They thought $500 worth of dynamite would clear it away.

Trustees Boldenweck, Thomas Kelly, Frank Wenter, James P. Mallette, and Joseph Braden looked the grounds over, and Isaac Taylor and A. F. Schock of the Canal Inspecting commission and Mr. Snively aided them in getting the pointers they wanted.

Night Run to Beardstown.

It was the intention to remain in Peoria tonight, but during the day it was found necessary to make a change in the program, which required a night run to Beardstown. Trustee Carter joined the party here. He was delayed by business matters at home and came down on the train this morning.

The most important point in the route is Bridgetown, where the trustees expect to meet a delegation from the Illinois River Improvement association. Some time will be spent there, as these people want help in securing the removal of the government dams at La Grange and Kampersville. Their troubles are said to be as serious as those of the people this side of La Grange, the first of the government dams.

Some of the officials expect to go on as far as St. Louis for the purpose of ascertaining the sentiment of the people of that city. There is where the most of the boats that ply on the Illinois River are owned, and it is believed that St. Louis men are behind the scheme of the local shippers to petition Major Marshall to urge the Secretary of War to interfere in their behalf.

MOHAWKS CHOOSE OFFICERS.

James R. Sovereign Heads the Organization, Which Is an Adjunct of the Democratic Party.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 6.—The Mohawks, a Democratic organization, said to comprise 600 wigwams and over 50,000 active members, has elected officers and adjourned to meet next year in the city selected for the National Democratic convention one week prior to that convention. Steps were taken to begin immediately the work of organizing new wigwams. The National Executive committee was reduced from thirteen to seven members. The resolutions adopted denounce trusts and monopolies, indorse Bryan and free silver, and oppose militarism. The following officers were elected: National Chief, James R. Sovereign of Idaho; Assistant Chief, C. B. Matthews of Buffalo; National Scribe, Michael Meehan of Missouri; Big Medicine Man, John M. Hennessey of Buffalo; Treasurer, George J. Zillig of Buffalo; Chief of Secret Service, Eugene V. Brewster of New York City. James R. Sovereign was appointed national organizer.

HOBART HAS A STRANGE CASE.

Aged Mrs. Pickert Disappears and Her Son Martin Is Accused of Making Away with Her.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Hobart, Ind., July 6.—[Special.]—What are considered mysterious actions on the part of Martin Pickert, coupled with the fact that his mother, who is almost 90 years old, has been gone from home since June 9 last, has caused his arrest on the charge of murder, and he has been committed to the Lake County Jail after a preliminary hearing before Justice Mathews of this place. Since making the arrest, it is said, the authorities have learned that Mrs. Pickert was seen in West Pullman only a few days ago, where she is thought to have dined at the house of Mrs. Carlson.

Investigations made by Marshal Busse, Sheriff Lawrence, and Attorney Conroy show that Mrs. Annie C. Pickert was seen leaving home the morning of June 9. She was seen on Main street by Marshal Busse and others and traced as far as Lake station on the Michigan Central railroad, four miles north of this city. On the road there she was seen by Henry Ewigleben, a farmer, between Hobart and Liverpool. At Liverpool she was seen by Mrs. Escherich. She was carrying an old-fashioned corn knife in her hand. She was seen at Lake Station by Mrs. Althea Boewers, whom she told she was going to the ocean. At this point she took the gravel road across the Calumet marsh, going in the direction of Miller's Station on the Lake Shore road.

Pickert and his mother came to Hobart a year ago from Crown Point. She had $500 in bank at Crown Point, and brought it with her in gold, keeping it in the house. Not long since Marshal Busse saw Pickert display a double handful of gold coin. It is claimed by Mrs. Lisius of Crown Point and Mrs. Louisa Youngeman of 1046 West Twenty-second street, Chicago, half sisters of the accused, that he wished to gain possession of his mother's gold and to marry a certain widow.

[Mrs. Julia Carlson of 12151 Emerald avenue, West Pullman, who was at Liverpool at the home of Mrs. G. Escherich last Monday and Tuesday, is positive she saw Mrs. Pickert in West Pullman last Saturday. When seen at her home last night Mrs. Carlson said:

"I was at the store in One Hundred and Twentieth street and Union avenue last Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, when an old and infirm woman asked me if I knew the address of some family with an odd name, sounding like 'Youngerman.' She said something about Twenty-second street, but her pronunciation was so poor that I could not understand her, and told her to inquire at the stores along the street for what she wanted. She was dressed just as Mrs. Pickert was dressed, according to what Mrs. Escherich told me. Mrs. Escherich knows her. She wore a blue calico wrapper, an apron, and a black cap or bonnet. She told Mrs. Escherich that she was lame from a kick, and the old lady I saw walked lame."

Mrs. Carlson said that Mrs. Pickert told Mrs. Escherich she was going to Chicago to live. Mrs. Pickert's daughter, Mrs. Youngerman, lives in West Twenty-second street, and it is considered likely that the old woman got lost and was in West Pullman within a block of One Hundred and Twenty-second street when she wanted to go to West Twenty-second street.]

JUSTICE KAPELA FOUND GUILTY

Convicted of Malfeasance in Office—Maximum Fine Is $10,000—Constable Kristan on Trial.

Justice Sylvester W. Kapela of Cicero was found guilty yesterday of malfeasance in office by a jury in Judge Baker's court. Constable Joseph Kristan, who is under a similar indictment in connection with the same case, was then put on trial. A verdict is expected this morning.

The prosecution was under section 238 of chapter 38 of the criminal code, which provides as punishment for the offense named a fine not to exceed $10,000 and the removal of the offender from office. A motion for a new trial for Justice Kapela was filed and he was released on bonds.

The complaining witness in both cases is Jan W. Idzikowski, a photographer at 433 Milwaukee avenue. He was taken into custody late on Sunday night, Aug. 31 last, by Constable Kristan on a warrant issued by Justice Kapela. Idzikowski declares that the constable refused to take him before another justice to give bonds and took him to the County Jail. He was held there until Monday, when he was released on a writ of habeas corpus by Judge Chetlain. The warrant upon which the complainant in the present case was arrested was sworn out by another photographer named Niklas and charged Idzikowski with disorderly conduct.

It came to light at the hearing of the habeas corpus case that when Justice Kapela issued the warrant he was preparing to go away for a week or two. He issued the warrant, continuing the case, fixed the bonds, and issued a mittimus committing Idzikowski to the County Jail in case he failed to give bonds satisfactory to the constable. All this was done before Idzikowski was arrested. When Judge Chetlain heard the story he held the justice and the constable to the grand jury and they were indicted.

Justice Kapela acknowledged on the stand that the signature on the jail commitment was his, but he said he had not filled in the paper. Constable Kristan was then called, and he confessed he had filled in the paper himself.

As soon as the verdict of guilty was returned Kristan was put on trial.

CUTTER MORRILL IN CHICAGO.

Vessel That Was Used as a Gunboat in the War with Spain Attracts Crowds to the River.

The United States revnue cutter Morrill, which was in service along the Cuban coast during the Spanish-American war, and which is now stationed at Milwaukee in place of the Gresham, steamed into the Chicago River yesterday and tied up near the Wells street bridge. The Morrill has been stripped of its heavy war armament and put in trim for light lake duty, yet the associations of its heroic service during the war were sufficient to make its berth the attraction for vast crowds all day.

When hostilities opened the Morrill was sent to Havana for blockade duty, equipped with a battery of two four-inch guns mounted fore and aft and a secondary battery of one-pounders and Colt rapid fire rifles. The cutter, then a gunboat, carried eight officers and fifty-two men. H. D. Smith was Captain, and H. G. Fisher and C. S. Craig were Lieutenants.

The gunboat on reaching Havana was detailed on the inner patrol. In company with the Vicksburg on May 7 it gave chase to a fishing boat, and in the midst of the excitement drew into the range of the guns of the Santa Clara battery. A Spanish shell burst above its deck between the man at the wheel and the lookout. At this the patrol boat drew off, but not without taking a parting shot at the retreating fishing vessel, and tearing away a small boat from its stern.

After the war the Morrill was ordered to Philadelphia, where it was stripped of its armament and given a six-pounder rifle forward. This gun was taken from the Hudson, the gunboat that went to the defense of the Winslow when it was disabled and hard pressed by the Spaniards in the fight in which Ensign Worth Bagley was killed.

At Philadelphia A. R. Davis succeeded H. D. Smith as Captain, and took the Morrill to Montreal last fall. From there the boat passed up the St. Lawrence into the lakes to relieve the Gresham at the Milwaukee station.

WILL TEST ANTI-"FREAK" LAW

George Middleton Arrested on a Charge of Exhibiting Barney Nelson in a Dime Museum.

On a charge of exhibiting in a dime museum Barney Nelson, described as "a freak of nature," George Middleton of Kohl & Middleton was arrested yesterday at the instance of A. J. Dixon, the purpose being to provide a test case under the law passed by the last Legislature against such exhibitions. Middleton was taken to Justice Bradwell, who said he must give bail for a continuance or go to the County Jail. He refused and sat later in the Sheriff's office, while his attorney, Jacob Kern, filed a petition for his release on a writ of habeas corpus. Judge Gibbons ordered the release of Mr. Middleton until he had time to hear the case. Later at the hearing a continuance till July 11, at 10 a. m., was agreed on.

Carrier Pigeon Caught at Whiting.

A carrier pigeon with a tag marked "K—36,166" attached, was caught July 5 at Whiting, Ind. It is being cared for by F. H. Murphy, 10024 Avenue M, South Chicago.

SAY PALMER WAS SLAIN.

FRIENDS OF EVANSTON MAN DENY THEORY OF SUICIDE.

Henry C. Noyes, His Attorney, After a Day of Search, Finds No Reason to Think the Real Estate Man Ended His Life—Points to Articles Picked Up Near Him as Evidence Another Fired the Shot—Police See Significance in Life Insurance.

Friends of Percy W. Palmer, the Evanston real estate man, assert that he was murdered. They refuse to accept the theory of suicide as explaining the manner of his death. Many of them will be witnesses at the Coroner's inquest at the East Chicago Avenue Police Station this morning to present testimony to indicate that some hand other than his own fired the shot that ended his life.

The reason given for refusing to accept the theory of suicide is that there were evidences of murder about the spot where the man was found dying. This was in the mouth of the alley off Michigan street, in the rear of 60 Wells street. The umbrella found standing against the wall in the alley, Mr. Palmer's friends say, was not his. The revolver found there, from which it appears the shot was fired, they say also, was not his.

Henry C. Noyes, who for twenty-five years was Mr. Palmer's attorney, said yesterday that he was convinced that Mr. Palmer had been murdered. He was busy all day investigating the affair, and last night he asserted that he was certain it was not a case of suicide.

"Mr. Palmer was not the sort of a man who would kill himself," said Attorney Noyes. "He was not as prosperous as formerly, but he was not in distress. He was worth about $50,000, I should say, and besides he had many influential friends. He was cheerful and happy at home, and not despondent. There was nothing his friends or relatives could recall today to indicate to them that he was in an unusual state of mind.

"As to the umbrella, his daughter, Mary, says he left home without one, and James Woods, the tobacco dealer at 232 Washington street, says he saw Mr. Palmer pass his house in Evanston when he was leaving home the last time, and that he had no umbrella. His revolver is still in his house. I am convinced he was murdered."

There has been found no motive for murder. Attorney Noyes said he could tell of no one who would be benefited by the death of Mr. Palmer so as to desire it. No robbery had been committed. Mr. Palmer's money and watch were in his pockets when he was found.

Place of Death Hints at Suicide.

The police base the suicide theory on the fact that no robbery was done, and that $20,000 of the insurance held by Mr. Palmer would have expired at noon on July 5, eight hours after he was found almost dead. They also point to the fact that he was found in the alley behind a building at 60 Wells street that had been the cause of the greater part of his financial trouble. This building was mortgaged for $25,000, and recently a receiver had been appointed for it. The title to the building is in the name of Sarah R. Walker, Mr. Palmer's step-sister, who lives in Lowell, Mass.

Captain Revere of the East Chicago Avenue Police Station, who is in charge of the case, said that some witnesses had been found who had seen Mr. Palmer with an umbrella the night before he was found dying.

Another witness says he met and talked with Mr. Palmer in Madison street, near Dearborn, at 9 o'clock that night, and that Palmer seemed to be in a state of dejection. He then went to a vaudeville theater and staid during the remainder of the performance. This witness says he is positive Mr. Palmer had no umbrella with him then.

The umbrella was shown to Mrs. Palmer and her daughter, and they unhesitatingly declared it was not one they had ever seen before. They say Mr. Palmer seldom carried an umbrella, because he had an aversion to doing so.

Barkeeper Fletcher of the Sherman House said Mr. Palmer was at the bar there at 10:30 o'clock that night, and that he had no umbrella.

Heavy Loss by Gold Mine.

Some years ago Mr. Palmer invested in the Mammoth gold mine at Bishop, Cal., which was owned by the Chicago, London and Gold Mine company. Much litigation over this mining property has followed, and it was suggested by some of the acquaintances of the real estate man that his death might have been the result of the feud over the possession of the gold mine. This theory is not accepted by Attorney Noyes.

The reason given by Mr. Palmer for leaving his house in Evanston at 5 o'clock the evening of July 4 and coming into Chicago was that he wished to consult with some prospective purchaser of the building at 60 Wells street. Mr. Palmer's equity in the building was estimated at $25,000. The men with whom he talked that night have not been found.

Former Friend a Suicide.

In this connection it is related as a coincidence that Mr. Palmer was the most intimate friend of Vice President Hammond of the defunct Illinois National Bank, who committed suicide by jumping into the lake when that bank failed.

The night Hammond killed himself he visited at Palmer's house and had a long talk with him. They discussed the advisability of Hammond's flying to Canada to avoid the consequences of his violations of the national bank loaning law. Mr. Palmer had had the law on the subject of extradition investigated. That night he telephoned to Attorney Noyes to come to Evanston and talk the matter over. The attorney was not at home, and when he failed to come Hammond went to the lake and jumped in.

WILL PUBLISH THE TAX LISTS.

Board of Review Decides to Take the Responsibility—Deputy Assessors Threaten to Strike.

The Board of Review yesterday decided to take the responsibility of the publication of the assessment lists from the Board of Assessors. The Assessors reported that their work was delayed, so that early publication by them would be impossible. Fred W. Upham, President of the Board of Review, says there will be no further delay in the publication, and that the list of the South Town assessments will be made public not later than July 15.

The Board of Review will hold its first public session next Monday. At the preliminary meeting yesterday the failure of the Assessors to prepare for the issuance of the prescribed pamphlets was commented on and the indications are that as contracts for the printing have not been let and the lists are not even prepared for the printer the work of the Board of Review will be retarded.

The three Deputy Assessors of the Town of Cicero notified the Board of Assessors yesterday that they would not complete the Cicero assessment or give up the assessments thus far completed until they were paid wages due them for the month of June. Five ex-Deputy Assessors of Cicero who were dismissed on June 13 also claimed that wages were due for work performed between June 1 and June 13. Assessor Wolf notified the complaining deputies that the Board of Assessors would settle the matter today. The Assessors evince little concern over the matter.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Vessel Movements.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Kendall, Troy, 9 last night; Oades, 11; Andaste, 11:40; Sparta, 12:20 a. m.; Sauber, 2; Waldo, 3; St. Paul, 7; Appomattox, Armenia, 8; Portage, 8:10; Italia, Australia, 9:30; Nyanza, Russia, noon; Wallace, 1 p. m.; Avon, 1:30; Coralia, 2; Watt, Krupp, 3; Manhattan, 6; Rappahannock, 7. Down—Mason, Craftsman, 9:20 last night; Wawatam, 11:20; Colgate and whalebacks, Masaba, Magna, 11:30; Spokane, midnight; Bermuda, Grampian, 2:40 a. m.; Lyon, 3:15; Joliet, 7:15; Plankinton, 7:50; Strong, Bronson, 8:15; Tuscarora, 8:30; Vail, Baltic, 9:30; Mahoning, 10; Pueblo, 10:40; Pickands, Clint, 1:40 p. m.; London, 2:20; Armenia, 4:20; William Case (sailed), Carnegie, 5; Cranage, 6; Fairbairn, Roebling, 8:30.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Pennsylvania, 9:40 last night; Green, Our Son, Genoa, 11; Holden, Empire City, 2:40 a. m.; Continental, Holland, Hudson, 3; Cort, Russell, Pratt, Athens, 3:30; Penobscot, 4:30; Iron Age, 5:40; Owen, Michigan, 8; Linden, 8:30; Columbia, 9; Gratwick, Moravia, Fassett, 10:10; Kaliyuga, Fontana, 11; McDougall, Constitution, 12:40 p. m.; Hiawatha, Foster, 2:40; La Salle, 4:10; Prentice, Middlesex, Halsted, 4:30. Down—Mariska, Baita, 9:30 last night; Pathfinder, Sagamore, 10:30; Simpson, 11:30; Manola, Maia, midnight; Gladstone, 1; China, Roby, 2; Caledonia, Polynesia, 5; Sicken, Spademan, Melvina, 8:30; Shenandoah, Abyssinia, Crete, Calvin, Ceylon, Augustus, 7:30; Marina, Maria, 9:30; Minnesota, noon; Business, 3:30 p. m.

Dyspepsia, Gout, Rheumatism, and all kindred ailments are quickly overcome by the use of

Londonderry Lithia Water

Nature's great remedy and general health producer.

TO OPPOSE STEEL TRUST.

INDEPENDENT COMPANY ORGANIZED IN ST. LOUIS.

Purpose of the Scullin-Gallagher Concern Is to Operate on the Lines of the Big Eastern Plants and to Have No Dealing with the Combine So Long as a Profitable Business Can Be Conducted—Toledo Story Is Without Foundation.

St. Louis, Mo., July 6.—[Special.]—The Scullin-Gallagher Iron and Steel company filed articles of incorporation today and in this new concern will be a powerful competitor to the great steel trust. The capital stock is $500,000, which is divided into 5,000 shares at $100 each.

The incorporators and their holdings are: John Scullin, 4325 shares; Harry Scullin, 100 shares; Thomas M. Gallagher, 500 shares; Festus J. Wade, 50 shares, and Edward S. Robert, 25 shares.

Officers have not yet been elected, but a meeting will be held in a few days for that purpose.

The incorporators have announced that they will immediately begin the construction of a mammoth plant between the Missouri Pacific and the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad tracks, opposite Clifton Heights. The plant will be complete in every department and will be fitted with the latest improved machinery. It will employ several hundred men, and will be the largest enterprise of its kind in the West.

The promoters say they will not under any circumstances enter the trust and that the plant will be operated on a strict independent basis. They say they have organized in opposition to the trust and will not recede from their position so long as they can carry on a profitable business. While the capitalization is $500,000, the resources are many times that amount. Thomas M. Gallagher, one of the incorporators of the company, was Superintendent and Vice President of the Shickle, Harrison & Howard Iron company of this city until the 1st of this month. He has just returned from Pittsburg, Pa., and has had long experience in the iron and steel trade. He will have charge of the new plant.

The company's purpose is to operate its business on the plan of the Carnegie and other Eastern iron and steel concerns. It will build homes for its workmen near its plant and will supply them with the most modern conveniences. Every effort will be made to make their lot as comfortable as possible.

Toledo Story a Canard.

Toledo, O., July 6.—[Special.]—The report telegraphed from here last night that an anti-trust company had been formed to manufacture steel by a new process is without foundation.

BIG ICE TRUST DECIDED UPON.

Large Concerns from Maine to Chicago to Be Merged in the American Company.

New York, July 6.—[Special.]—The consolidation of the interests of the big ice companies from Maine to Chicago into a trust was practically determined upon at a meeting of the officers of the Consolidated and Knickerbocker companies. There were also present representatives of the two other large Western ice concerns and officers of the American Ice company, by which name the trust will be known. This latter concern was incorporated a few weeks ago under the laws of New Jersey with a capital stock of $60,000,000. At today's meeting President Morse of the Consolidated Ice company explained the plan of consolidation as advanced by the American Ice company, which offers its stock share and share alike for the stock of the Consolidated and Knickerbocker companies. All the smaller companies are to be purchased for cash.

Cotton Yarn Trust Incorporated.

Trenton, N. J., July 6.—[Special.]—The New England Cotton Yarn company, with a capitalization of $11,500,000, was incorporated with the Secretary of State here today. Of the capital stock $6,500,000 worth of shares is to be preferred stock, bearing interest at 7 per cent. Incorporators are George D. Hallock, James G. Wallace, and William T. Thorpe.

Criticises Governor Rogers.

Austin, Tex., July 6.—[Special.]—Governor Sayers this morning received a letter from Deputy Insurance Commissioner C. G. Helfner of the State of Washington, criticising Governor Rogers of that State harshly for opposing the holding of the anti-trust convention in St. Louis and asks Governor Sayers to please recognize some other State officials from Washington, as that State desires to go on record against trusts. Helfner charges that Governor Rogers on this trust question is not in accord with other State officials.

River Interests Merged.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 6.—[Special.]—It was reported in financial and business circles here today that the combination of all the coal concerns, including mines, wharves, and boats of the Monongahela Valley had been completed. The combination will embrace all the leading shipping interests on the Monongahela River between Pittsburg and Geneva. Forty million dollars will be the total capitalization of the new concern.

Card Companies Combine.

Cincinnati, O., July 6.—[Special.]—John Omwake, secretary of the United States Playing Card company, made the announcement today that the plant will probably go to Indianapolis. Said he:

"The directors of this company have met in regard to our removal, and it is now almost a certainty that the United States Card company will move to Indianapolis and run in connection with the National Card company.

"LONDON OLD BOYS" ORGANIZE

Residents of Chicago Who Formerly Lived in the Canadian Town Form an Association.

The London Old Boys' association of Chicago was organized last night at a meeting of nearly a hundred former residents of London, Canada, held at the Great Northern Hotel. The officers elected are:

President—Thomas Weston.
Secretary and Treasurer—W. A. Small.

The third annual meeting of the London Old Boys' association, a Canadian organization, will be held at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, Canada, Aug. 5. Former residents of London from many American and Canadian cities attend these annual gatherings, and the new Chicago association decided to attend the Toronto meeting, leaving Chicago Aug. 4.

Your money is safe when invested in a diamond; easy terms. Loftis Bros. & Co., 103 State.

MUNYON'S DOCTORS CURED HIM.

YOU SHOULD CONSULT THEM. MEDICAL ADVICE IS FREE.

Mr. J. L. Buell, No. 6413 South Lawrence street, Chicago, says: "For a long time I suffered with kidney trouble and it had assumed a most aggravating form. I was unable to secure relief in any direction that I tried until I consulted Munyon's specialists. It required but two bottles of Munyon's Special Kidney Cure and three treatments of their wonderful electrical machines to completely cure me."

Munyon's Remedies—57 in number—are for sale at all druggists; mostly 25 cents. Munyon's Inhaler cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Asthma, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. The new hard rubber Inhaler is unbreakable and unspillable. Price, $1.00 at all druggists. Munyon's Electrical Department cures stiff and swollen joints, impending paralysis, etc. Open all day and evening, except Sunday.

Atwood Bldg., Cor. Clark and Madison Sts.

Boils

Capt. W. H. Dunlap, Chattanooga, Tenn., says: "Several years ago boils and carbuncles appeared upon me to an alarming extent, causing me great trouble and pain. Physicians' treatment did not seem to avail, and finally I decided to give S. S. S. a trial. I improved at once, and after taking six bottles, the boils and carbuncles disappeared entirely."

S.S.S. For The Blood

(Swift's Specific) is the only blood remedy guaranteed purely vegetable; it forces out every trace of impure blood, and cures cases that no other remedy can touch. Valuable books mailed free by Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

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THE ST. PAUL ROAD

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SHORT LINE

ELECTRIC-LIGHTED TRAINS ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

Ticket Office, 95 Adams Street.

INDIGESTION.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Reaches forms of indigestion that no other medicine seems to touch. Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

HAIR DRESSING, Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths, Wigs, Scalp treatment. Imperial Hair Regenerator and Toilet Preparations are the best. Booklet free.

E. BURNHAM, 71 and 73 State-st.

Kodaks SWEET, WALLACH & CO.

84 Wabash Ave., Opposite Field's.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

Chicago, July 5, 1899.

Sealed proposals will be received by the West Chicago Park Commissioners, at office in Union Park, until 4 o'clock p. m. Tuesday, July 11th, 1899, to furnish and deliver at the various buildings in the West Chicago Park system large egg, small egg, range, chestnut, and lump steam coal, in such quantities as may from time to time be ordered, from Oct. 1, 1899, to Oct. 1, 1900.

Proposals must be made out upon blank form to be obtained at the office of said Park Commissioners, and be accompanied with two hundred dollars ($200.00) in currency, or a certified check for same amount drawn on a responsible bank doing business in the City of Chicago, and made payable to the order of the West Chicago Park Commissioners, as a guaranty of good faith on the part of the bidder; the envelope containing bid to be addressed to "West Chicago Park Commissioners," and indorsed "Proposals for Coal."

The contractor to whom this contract may be awarded will be required to furnish a bond in the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000) acceptable to said Park Commissioners, for the faithful performance of said contract.

The West Chicago Park Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

JOSEPH W. SUDDARD, President.

Attest: ERNEST G. SCHUBERT, Secretary.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, 415 Pullman Building, Chicago, Ill., June 10, 1899.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here and at offices of quartermasters of stations named, until 11 o'clock a. m., July 10, 1899, and then opened, for furnishing oats, corn, and bran during fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, at Forts Brady and Wayne, Mich.; Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Fort Sheridan and Chicago, Ill.; and Fort Thomas, Ky. Proposals for delivery at other points will be entertained. U. S. reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Information furnished on application here or to quartermasters of stations named. Envelopes containing proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Oats, Corn, and Bran," addressed to undersigned or quartermasters of stations named. CHAS. D. PALMER, Capt. A. Q. M.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, Port of Chicago, Ill., June 16, 1899.—Commencing at 9:30 o'clock on Wednesday, July 12, 1899, there will be sold at public auction all goods, merchandise and wares in custody of the customs authorities in Chicago that by reason of nonpayment of the customs duties, or for any other reason, are subject to sale. The sale will be held in the U. S. Appraiser's Stores Building, corner Harrison and Sherman streets, and will be conducted under the direction of the Collector of Customs by Samuel L. Winternitz, auctioneer. Catalogues of the sale may be had at the Collector's office, Custom House, Manhattan Building, 315 Dearborn street, after June 27, and will be distributed to persons assembled at the sale. WM. PENN NIXON, Collector of Customs for the Port and District of Chicago.

THE TRIBUNE PRINTS ALL THE NEWS.

AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

LIFE OF HENRY REEVE REVEALS AN INTERESTING FIGURE.

His Memoirs Show That He Played a Considerable Part Behind the Scenes in the European Politics of the Century—United States Entered but Little into His Thoughts—Professor Nash's "Ethics and Religion" Briefly Reviewed.

SUCH a life as fell to the share of Henry Reeve fills up a measure of high ambition. Never a prominent figure in the public eye, he was always the trusted friend and adviser of English public men. He avoided the perils of popularity, though his influence was of the widest scope. He was sought by the great with the most evident flattery, because he was so competent to advise them in many ways. And so he lived and died, a personage among personages, while to those who come to little he was quite unknown.

If this alone were to be learned from the two volumes of most interesting details, brought together by the professor of modern history in King's College, London, John Knox Laughton, under the title, "Memoirs of the Life and Correspondence of Henry Reeve, C. B., D. C. L." (Longmans), it would still be worth while going over most carefully. Reeve was born in 1813 and lived until 1895, dying then as the result of an operation, "literally in harness," as a friend says. In these eighty-three years passed at the focus of the highest interest in the most fascinating period of the world's history, Reeve spent not less than sixty "as Clerk of Appeals, Registrar of the Privy Council, as critic [of literature], leader writer on the Times, editor of the Edinburgh Review, and literary adviser of a great publishing firm."

Professor Laughton bears witness in his preface to the part played in European politics by Reeve, but the body of the book is still more eloquent. He carried on a voluminous correspondence in several languages with scores of the great statesmen of Europe. He had an erudite knowledge of several little known matters, such as the history of Poland. His knowledge of passing events was that of a statesman and a great editor. He wrote to Guizot, Tocqueville, St. Hilaire, the Duc d'Aumale, the Comte de Paris, and the Duc d'Orleans, among Frenchmen; to Bunsen, Geffcken, and Vitzthum, among Germans; and to Russians, Poles, and others in profusion. Besides all this, he was in constant communication with the English diplomatists abroad. The result, though it fills two such volumes, is fascinating and far too brief, for all its length.

Unfortunately so little was Reeve concerned with the United States that the nation's name does not appear in the index. A careful reading of the book as a whole does not reveal much of anything which justified the insertion of the name. A rather crude comment by Reeve on the evils of "mob government" in respect to the Trent affair—illustrating the curious fact that England has always been friendly to us when we did not need a friend, and never at any other time—which seeks to hold the American people responsible for the outburst of anger that followed the deliberate arming of England against us in the midst of great national peril; an even cruder comment on the great possibility of the overthrow of the Washington government during the war of the rebellion, and one or two other minor affairs equally inconsequential in their treatment, fill up the measure of Reeve's interest in the United States as interpreted by his memoirist. Canada comes in for a much larger share of his attention, and even Liberia is of importance enough to have the facts in regard to its early identification with the slave trade brought out. These things are useful to the American by way of chastening—we shall be of world-wide importance just in so far as we obtain it by deeds of conquest, either of commerce or war.

When it comes to the other material, the field of European politics in particular, it is almost impossible to make a choice. Interesting personal reminiscences contest even this field—if not in importance, at least in interest to the general reader. Lord Brougham's sudden and tragical taking off, the reflections upon it, even to the fact that he had dined thirteen at a table a day or two before—followed by the news that the report, with all its bloody details, was the hoax of a confirmed practical joker! The dining with Louis Napoleon so soon after his escape from prison that his mustache was not grown, and his statement that what a man in detention thinks of chiefly is "how to get out." All these are the merest samples of pages of good reading.

In Mr. Laughton's words, "the life of Henry Reeve has the peculiar charm of opening out a clew to the solution of many vexed problems both in politics and literature, and of throwing a light, often unexpected, on the history of the recent past." To this every one who brings even casual attention to these memoirs will lend hearty adherence.

"Ethics and Religion" (Dutton) is the title of a number of lectures on the Bohlen Lectureship, by Professor H. S. Nash of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, on such themes as ethics and religion; the spiritual significance of the free state; comparative religion and the principle individuality; the church's conception of revelation; prophecy and history; and Christ and the creative good. The aim of these lectures, it is stated, is to show that the Bible works out the road along which conscience must travel if it would treat life with true seriousness. But the author's way of looking at the modern method of dealing with the Bible is well expressed by himself:

"It has been the work of criticism to bring the Bible out from behind the barriers of tradition and leave it in the open field of history. Ignatius says to Polycarp: 'The times call for thee as the winds call for the pilot.' Even so do the times call to the spirit of reverent, fearless scholarship within the church. The Bible is out in the open—a history upon the field of universal history. It has been set free. All books that are classic and timeless have the secret of their safety in their own keeping. This is supremely the case with the Bible. It was not canonized without solid reason. The inherent power of our scriptures has not been weakened. The Bible is able to recanonize itself. Humanity is entering upon a new experience. We must put the Bible face to face with that experience."

Although the author's mind is not of the original and constructive order, his book is full of much suggestive thinking, with many things that are singularly well expressed.

Fresh Literary Notes.

L. Frank Baum's new book of nursery rhymes, which is to be called "Father Goose: His Book," is being illustrated by William W. Denslow.

Cassier's Magazine for July contains an exhaustive article on "The Strength of the British Navy: What It Represents as an Insurance Against a Foreign Foe," by Archibald S. Hurd.

Mrs. Edith Wharton's brilliant collection of stories, which recently appeared from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons, under the title of "The Greater Inclination," is to be published in London by John Lane.

A series of about seven volumes on the "History of the Church of England" is announced by the Macmillan company. The Very Rev. W. W. Stephens, dean of Winchester, is the general editor of the series.

"The Story of the Great Republic," by H. A. Guerber, is the textbook on the United States in the Eclectic Historical Series of the American Book company. The author's name is a guarantee of merit, for Miss Guerber's historical "stories" have become standard.

In an action for breach of contract brought by John Milne, a London publisher, against David Christie Murray, at the London Sheriff's Court, the plaintiff was awarded £150 damages. Mr. Murray had agreed to write a book to be entitled "The Resurrection of Soapy Smith."

Frederick A. Ober's "History of Spain for Young Readers" is too brief for a textbook, but it is an attractive historical short story. Spanish history has acquired a new chapter by war with the United States, which the little volume attempts to present, but in too condensed a form to be practical.

The only contribution by General Merritt to the literature of the Spanish-American war is an article on "The Fall of Manila," which he contributes to the Youth's Companion of July 6. The article is especially valuable for its revelation of the attitude which Aguinaldo and his principal colleagues bore to the Americans following the Battle of Manila Bay.

A descendant of one of Scott's most intimate friends tells in the July Century the pathetic story of the romance of Sir Walter's early life. An incident not mentioned by the writer, but of special interest to Americans, is the fact that a grandson of the girl whose failure to love him clouded the romancer's career, enlisted in the United States army, and fell fighting under Custer on the day that saw the young General and his command annihilated by the Indians. Sir William Forbes was Scott's lifelong friend, as well as his fortunate rival; and John Stuart Forbes was the name of the grandson who died in the American service, at the age of 27.

Henry Cabot Lodge in the July issue of Harper's Magazine brings to an end the history of the war with Spain with an account of the Manila campaign. Senator Lodge writes with authority, and the position he held on the Committee of Foreign Affairs gives an added importance to his narrative. He has borne witness to the fact that there existed in official circles gross mismanagement and criminal negligence, and the fact that he held an important position gives weight to his statements. The work is in many respects an admirable piece of historical writing, and should take a prominent place in our historical literature.

THE REV. L. P. CAIN TO COME TO CHICAGO.

The Rev. Louis P. Cain, who will come from Sedalia, Mo., to assume the pastorate of the Edgewater Presbyterian Church in a few days, is a native of Danville, Ill. He is a graduate of Wabash College and of McCormick Theological Seminary. He was pastor of a church at Sheldon, Ill., for a time. For the last two years he has been pastor of the Broadway Presbyterian Church of Sedalia.

ANNIE TRIPP KILLS HERSELF.

She Takes Arsenic and Goes to the National Hotel on Van Buren Street to Die.

Annie Tripp, 18 years old, who said she had come to Chicago to look for her former fiancé, killed herself by taking arsenic at the National Hotel, 28 Van Buren street, on Wednesday night. After registering as Annie Cunningham shortly after midnight, she told J. G. Stankey, the clerk, that her real name was Annie Tripp and that her parents lived in Canada. Miss Tripp was unusually handsome and her manner and appearance indicated good breeding. The clerk recognized her as a guest who stopped a night at the hotel on June 27. She was so ill from taking the arsenic that she had to be assisted to her room, but the cause of her illness was not suspected. At 4 o'clock a noise was heard in her room and she was found lying on the floor dying. A doctor was called, but she died a few minutes later.

H. A. Maxwell, 1426 Diversey avenue, Miss Tripp's brother-in-law, and Miss Margaret Brown, 3826 La Salle street, where Miss Tripp had boarded, testified at the inquest, and a verdict of suicide was returned.

Before hanging himself with a wire at 213 West Twelfth street Matthias Welling of Detroit wrote a note saying his wife and daughters had nagged him until he was tired of life. Welling was visiting his brother-in-law, August Behrendt, 312 West Twelfth street. He has acted strangely of late.

Aftermath of the Circus.

One of the alluring remarks of the man whose duty it was to sell tickets for the side show yesterday was to the effect that there would be no more circus here today than there was the day before yesterday, but a close observer will see that the prediction is not true if he watches the small children playing circus today.—Great Falls Leader.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

Woman's Wit.

NO; I don't believe that Cap'n Jenkins ever took stock in second sight, the seventh daughter of a seventh daughter, or none of them fool fads. Still, bein' a man of destiny, like Cæsar and Napolyun, he naterally used to lay great stress by his dreams, believin' that a guardian spirit whispered to him in his sleep.

When the Cap'n wuz a-ranching down to'ards Yuma, an' I wuz a sorter foreman for him, there wuz a rush into the Pinal kentry owin' to a pocket find w'ich panned out 'bout $30,000.

This wuz th' only strike ever made in them diggin's, but th' excitement kept up for 'bout three months, during w'ich time Cap'n Jenkins made big money buyin' goods, wares, an' merchandise from them miners as wuz a-comin' out, and selling the same to them as wuz a-goin' in. He also kep' a selec' stock of wines an' likkers in a 'dobe cellar.

'Mongst the queer characters that came an' went durin' th' excitement wuz one John McDougall, nicknamed "Baron" McDougall. He owned silver mines in Arizona an' big cattle ranges.

He always traveled with a bodyguard of three renegade Cheyennes, w'ich he had enticed away from their reservation years before.

I like McDougall for his vim an' energy, in spite of his evil repertation. He used often to come to the ranch, an' took a great fancy for Mrs. Jenkins, who wuz a-stoppin' there then. He c'ld talk on any subjec', an' 'twuz plain to see that he'd been, sometime an' somewhere, a man of parts an' eddication. His friends feared him an' his enemies hated him like men hate a rattlesnake.

Wa'al, to come back to the Cap'n an' his dreams. He wakes up one mornin' an' says to his wife:

"Jane, I had a queer dream last night. I drempt that there wuz a man a-standin' under that pepper tree yonder a-tannin' a buckskin. An' he said to 'nother man that wuz a-lookin' on: 'Bill, go up to th' house an' ask Mrs. Jenkins for the tea leaves out of her teapot. I want to set the tan on this hide so we kin cut some gloves out of it.' I saw it all," says the Cap'n, "as plain as day."

An' Mrs. Jenkins says to him, "Cap'n, there's somethin' a-goin' to happen."

After a little the dream wuz fergot. But 'bout a week later, as we wuz all a-settin' in the shade takin' our noonin', a feller come runnin' into camp, all dirt an' sweat, an' half crazy, an' said that McDougall wuz after him an' wuz a-goin' to murder him. Quarrel over a minin' deal. This feller McDonald had found a mine, an' McDougall, follerin' his usual custom, had jumped the claim. After a little show of fight McDonald had guv it up, but McDougall wuz a-goin' to kill him for not lettin' go quicker.

I can't say that I admired McDonald's personal 'pearance. It seemed to me like 'twuz a Scotch fight, anyway, an' I wuz for a-lettin' it alone. But the Cap'n begun t' arrange his plan of campaign right away. Sent half a dozen Mexicans out to scout for McDougall. Put guns into a tent that wuz handy by the house an' cut some slits in the canvas.

If McDougall wuz to come I wuz to go inside the tent with four or five of the best men, an' we all to cover McDougall an' his Inguns with our rifles. The Cap'n wuz to meet him unarmed. But, if the Cap'n raised his hand an' snapped his fingers, we wuz to blaze away an' to wipe McDougall an' his braves off'n the planet.

Nothin' come of the matter for two or three days. In the meantime some of the Cap'n's men, who had been away on a hunt in the mountains, come back with a fine buck, w'ich they perceeded to skin an' dress, an' we feasted on venison.

But what should McDonald do but go an' tan the hide? He wuz a-workin' under the pepper tree near th' house, an' he said to a young feller a-standin' near, "Billy, go up to th' house an' ask Mrs. Jenkins for the leaves in her teapot. I want to set the color on this hide, an' we'll cut some gloves out of it."

Jest then Mrs. Jenkins happened to come to the door an' heered the remark. She pinted her finger at her husband an' said: "Your dream." An' he pinted his finger at his wife, at the same instant, an' said: "My dream." Then the Cap'n walked up to McDonald an' held out his hand.

"McDonald," he said, "your fate is linked with mine. You an' I air spiritool affinities. I dreamt 'bout you before I ever sot eyes on you. You're safe here now, McDonald. I'll fight for you to the last drop in my veins."

'Twa'n't many hours after this episode when a scout come a-runnin' in with th' information that McDougall wuz a-comin' with his Injuns. The Cap'n ordered us all to our stations an' told Mrs. Jenkins that she'd better go into th' house.

I wuz inside the tent with a half dozen others, all armed, when McDougall an' his Injuns come a-whoopin' an' a-gallopin' into camp an' pulled up right abreast of us. In half a second we had them all covered.

"What's the matter, McDougall?" sung out the Cap'n. "What the devil do you ride into my ranch for in this warlike manner? You act like you wuz on a raid."

"I understand," said McDougall, "that you're a-harborin' one McDonald with which I have a feud."

"He's here," replied the Cap'n. "But I ain't a-harborin' nobody—only I'm a-goin' to see jestice done. An' you an' your cowardly red whelps ain't a-goin' to murder no white man on my premises. If McDonald will come out an' fight you I'll be a second for you both. But you've got to fight fair. Four agin one ain't a square deal."

"Shall I kill him?" said one of th' Injuns to McDougall, in a dialec' that he thought we didn't understand. "Shall I kill him now?"

"No," said McDougall sharply, in the same lingo. "Don't shoot. I want to keep this man alive. If ever I want to git off'n th' earth in a hurry he's the man that'll help me in good shape."

I had a bead on McDougall. If the Cap'n had raised his hand an' snapped his finger I'd have sent McDougall t' happier huntin' grounds. An' the boys beside me had them Injuns all covered.

But jest when the seconds seemed like hours, an' my eye had begun t' ache a-squintin' 'long that rifle bar'l, the quick wit of woman broke the strain, an' Mrs. Jenkins come out of th' house an' walked straight up to McDougall, never givin' her husband a glance, an' held out her hand.

"W'y, Baron," she said, "it's a long time sense you wuz here. Won't you git down an' have an egg nog or a little toddy?"

McDougall shed his sombrero an' bowed as polite as a dancin' master. He said somethin' to them Injuns that made them ride away, then handed his gun to Mrs. Jenkins an' sprung to the ground, as light on his feet as a cat.

Us boys sneaked out of the tent, an' McDougall never knew how near he stood that day to th' undiscovered kentry. McDonald kep' the tent twixt him an' McDougall, an' had skipped into the brush. We never see him again, nor the buckskin, nor the Cap'n's double bar'l'd shot-gun.

"Cap'n Jenkins," said McDougall cheerfully, smackin' his lips, after the toddy had circulated a few times, "this is mighty fine whisky of yourn. What d' ask for it?"

An' that's how what seemed like to be a field of gore was changed by a woman's wit into a neat business deal, an' likewise a scene of festivity.—San Francisco Traveler.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

[Copyright, 1899, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]

In this country whenever a person undertakes to provide for the musical education of young people that person is invested with the doubtful title of "angel," and in nine cases out of ten improper motives are suspected. In Europe, however, it is quite the thing for great nobles of either sex to devote a portion of their wealth to the training and future of young people possessed of fine voices, "en tout bien et tout honneur." Thus the Dowager Countess of Craven, mother-in-law of the American Lady Craven (née Bradley Martin of New York) maintains a magnificent choir for the private chapel of her country seat at Ashdown Park. Her choristers are all gentlemen's sons. There are about thirty of them altogether. They all live under her roof, and not only does she provide for their musical training but likewise for their education as the sons of gentlemen, keeping three private tutors, graduates of Oxford University, on the premises for the purpose. When they have completed their education and have become useless as choristers she uses her influence to procure them appointments of one kind and another, and I am assured that she maintains a kindly interest in their welfare ever afterwards.

The late Duke of Buccleuch ran a private choir on almost identically similar lines, and there are several other great ladies and peers who devote money to the same purpose. On the continent, especially in Austria and Hungary, I know of numerous instances of the same kind, notably the late Count Nicholas Esterhazy, to whom not merely scores but even hundreds of men and women now prominent in various professions are indebted for their education and training.

Nobody dreams over there of imputing questionable motives to money thus well spent, and the rôle of a Mæcenas is regarded as thoroughly in keeping with that of a great noble or of a great lady. In fact, it is considered as every bit as worthy a use of money as the maintenance of a racing stable or of a hunting pack.

Life before the mast on board a ship is characterized by so much hardship that it is difficult to conceive what possible attraction it can offer to men, especially when they happen to be of gentle birth and education. Yet the mysterious temptation that it presents is so strong that one finds men, not merely of wealth but likewise of the highest ranks of the nobility, laying aside all the attributes of their position in order to ship as common sailors. Perhaps it is the coarseness of the fare and the despotism of the warrant officers and mates which possess to their jaded palates the piquancy of novelty. Perhaps, too, it is the element of adventure and of romance which suggests itself in the idea of a personage of wealth and of title shipping as an ordinary seaman.

But the fact remains that there are quite a number of instances of this kind that could be cited, the most recent being that of the young Marquis of Graham, eldest son and heir of the Duke of Montrose, who is now serving before the mast on board an Australian liner. In fact, he came of age the other day while on a trip home from the antipodes, and it is doubtful whether the heir to any great dukedom and to estates comprising hundreds of thousands of acres has ever celebrated the attainment of his majority under more peculiar circumstances than young Lord Graham. The freak of the young Marquis is all the more strange as he was entered for the royal navy, graduated with honors from the Britannia, and served for a time as midshipman and as sublieutenant. That a man who has held a commission as officer in the royal navy should embark subsequently on a merchant vessel as a common sailor is almost without precedent, since it is difficult to conceive the tremendous gulf that divides these two branches of the seafaring profession from one another. The young Duke of Montrose, by the bye, is a good-looking youth, and has inherited much of the comeliness of his lovely mother.

The only other instance that I can recall of Englishmen of wealth and title shipping before the mast are the late Earl of Aberdeen, who perished while working as a common sailor on a sailing vessel bound from New York to Melbourne, after having allowed six full years to elapse since his succession to the earldom and large estates worth some $400,000 a year without taking possession thereof. Then, too, there is the mysterious case of the real Sir Rodger Tichborne, who vanished while serving as a sailor before the mast on a sailing ship on its way from Valparaiso to Sydney.

One of the royal Bavarian Princes, a son of Prince Louis, the future King, ran away from home at Munich with the object of securing a position before the mast as cabin boy, or something of the kind, on board a sailing ship as soon as he reached Hamburg. He, however, started out with too little money in his pocket, and after the most extraordinary adventures that have ever happened to any scion of a reigning house, including imprisonment for vagrancy, he finally wound up in the pauper ward of a public hospital half way between Leipsig and Dresden, where at the end of three days his identity became known.

That exceedingly pious youth, Lord Beauchamp, who achieved distinction as a Sunday school teacher and a street corner preacher before securing the appointment of Governor of New South Wales, has inaugurated his career as a satrap of the antipodes in an extremely unfortunate manner. If there is one thing more than another about which Australians of every degree are unduly sensitive it is about the fact that the original colonists of Australia were convicts and that the ancestors of most of the leading families in Australia are people who were sentenced to transportation across the seas by way of punishment for their crimes. It was because he realized this that the late Sir Henry Parkes, popularly known as the grand old man of Australia, while Premier, made a public bonfire in Sydney of all the records and documents in government offices relating to the history of Australia as a penal colony.

Lord Beauchamp had evidently not been warned of this prejudice. For no sooner had his ship touched at Albany than he sent off from that, the first Australian port which he visited, a telegram greeting the people over whom he is called to rule in the name of the Queen with the following words: "Your birth stain have you turned to good." It is not astonishing that the message should have created the utmost indignation at Sydney, where the reception of the young Earl is likely to be proportionately cool.

Just at the present moment, when a good deal of interest is centered upon the forthcoming international yacht race for the America Cup, it may be timely to call attention to the fact that Mr. C. D. Rose, who after issuing a challenge for the America Cup withdrew it in deference to pressure exercised by Lord Dunraven and the members of the Royal Yacht Squadron, is now on his way to western Australia. He was for a long time the racing partner of the Prince of Wales, and has been quite successful on the turf, his horse Cyllene having carried off the Ascot Cup this year.

He is no longer the London partner of ex-Governor Levi P. Morton, whose London business is today known as Morton, Chaplin & Co., instead of as Morton-Rose as formerly. One of Charles Rose's sisters is married to General Sir Stanley Clarke, the equerry to the Prince of Wales and private secretary to the Princess. Mr. Rose's mother was a lovely American girl hailing from Vermont and with the maiden name of Temple. His father, Sir John Rose, was Finance Minister of Canada before migrating to England, where he became the chief financial adviser of the Prince of Wales. Sir William Rose, his brother, was formerly a conspicuous figure in society, but has entirely withdrawn from the latter since being cited as corespondent in a London divorce case brought against a popular American actress, Minnie Palmer, by her husband.

There is much talk in London over the will of the late Lord Stratford, who was ground to pieces a few months ago by the wheels of a locomotive. He has not left a single cent to his American widow, who practically retains possession of nothing whatsoever but of her title. Every vestige of property of which the last Earl could dispose has been bequeathed to his two daughters, Lady Normanton and that Lady Mary who married that soidisant "Count" Mauny Talvaude who spent a couple of seasons in this country earning his livelihood as a lecturer. The new Earl gets nothing but the entailed estate, with little on which to maintain it, and it is doubtful under the circumstances whether he will not be obliged to let it in order to make both ends meet.

"Horse and Horse."

Are combinations of capital to deny the right of combination to labor?—Indianapolis News.

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DISCUSS HOW TO TEACH.

OPENING SESSIONS OF NATIONAL HERBART SOCIETY HELD.

Papers Read at the University of Chicago Call Forth Criticisms—Prof. A. W. Small Denies Theory of Prof. F. J. Turner, That Topographic Conditions Determine Human Movements—Mrs. Florence Kelley Gives a Lecture.

The features of the opening session of the National Herbart society, held at the Chicago Normal School yesterday afternoon, were the criticism of the teaching of history delivered by Professor Albion W. Small of the University of Chicago and the discussion between Colonel Francis W. Parker and Charles A. McMurray on the subject of "True Americanism."

The occasion of the criticism was the paper of Professor Frederick J. Turner of the University of Wisconsin, entitled: "The Significance of the Frontier in American History." The argument of the paper was to the effect that topographic and physiographic conditions are predominantly influential in the movements of the human race.

"Although topography is one of the elements in the making of history," said Professor Small, "I do not believe it is the principal one. It is not what is outside, but what is inside of men that determines the trend of history. Topographical reasons do not account for the phases of immigration so much as the internal polity of the native lands of the immigrants. There are few Italians, for example, south of Mason and Dixon's line, where from topographical reasons we should expect to find them."

Discuss Teaching of History.

Dean Harry Pratt Judson followed with a comparison of the old and new methods of teaching history. "There are two things to recognize," he said. "One is that American history must follow the controlling idea of the expansive influence of European institutions; the other, that United States history is but a small part of the great world drama."

Dr. McMurray stated that in his opinion frontier stories are of more value for educational purposes than Greek myths. Colonel Parker took exception to this view. "American spirit is not necessarily characterized only in this country," he said. "The same quality can be traced back as far as Judea."

The second session of the society was held in the evening in Kent Theater, at the University of Chicago.

Program for Today.

The program for today is as follows:

CHICAGO NORMAL SCHOOL—9:30 A. M.

"Child Study and the Teaching Attitude," Miss Kate C. Mavity, Normal School, Whitewater, Wis.

"The Relation of the Kindergarten to Primary Schools," Principal Francis E. Cook, Crow School, St. Louis, Mo.

Discussion by Miss Bertha Payne, Chicago Free Kindergarten, and Miss Flora J. Cooke, Chicago Normal School.

"The Kindergarten and the Child," Miss Elizabeth Harrison, the Kindergarten College, Chicago.

CHICAGO NORMAL SCHOOL—2:30 P. M.

"How Far and to What Extent Shall Child Study Be Applied in the School?" Colonel Francis Parker, Chicago Normal School.

"The Blind, the Deaf, and the Deaf-Blind, and Those in Possession of All Their Sense Faculties Compared with Respect to Imaginative Power," Superintendent Frank Hall, Jacksonville, Ill.

"The Relation of Certain Physical Privations to Mental Development in School Children," Dr. Joseph C. Gordon, Jacksonville, Ill.

"Two Studies of School Children," Miss Maud Valentine, Normal, Ill.

Mrs. Kelley on Need of Laws.

Mrs. Florence Kelley delivered a lecture at the university in the afternoon on "Legalized and Non-Legalized Legislation." She treated of the loss of life in factories and sweatshops. "Chicago," she said, "has the record of sacrificing more employés' lives than any other city in the country. Massachusetts in its legislation on this point is in advance of all other States."

Wednesday's Lecture by Miss Addams.

In connection with the joint course of lectures being delivered by Mrs. Florence Kelley and Miss Jane Addams on Wednesday afternoon, the bulletin board in front of Cobb Hall announced a lecture by Mrs. Kelley, and which was reported yesterday in THE TRIBUNE as her lecture on "Business-Men and Ethics." When the hour arrived Miss Addams appeared and read from manuscript. The impression gained acceptance that Mrs. Kelley was unable to be present and that Miss Addams was delivering her lecture for her. It now appears that the paper was by Miss Addams.

"It is true," said Miss Addams last evening, "that Mrs. Kelley and I are delivering a joint course, but our lectures are separate. We collaborate on none of the papers. It was my lecture which I gave on Wednesday afternoon and which by mistake the bulletin board announced as Mrs. Kelley's."

Camp Goodwill to Open.

Camp Goodwill, Oak Park's institution for the relief of the poor mothers and children of Chicago, will be opened for the summer tomorrow afternoon at Chicago and Euclid avenues and will remain open five weeks. The tented camp will accommodate 100 inhabitants, and each week will be in charge of different churches. With each change of management will come a change of guests, so that 500 persons from the crowded districts of Chicago will have an opportunity to breathe fresh air and enjoy wholesome food and recreation.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Reception at the Country Club of Evanston—Hubbard-Low Wedding—Personal Mention.

A reception was given at the Country club of Evanston yesterday afternoon by the women of the directorate. The clubhouse was decorated with pink and white. Miss Edith Ward presided at the frappe bowl and tea was served by Mrs. C. J. Connell, assisted by Mrs. Harry Pearsons, Mrs. W. W. Ross, and Mrs. Dawes.

Miss Genevieve Hubbard and Mr. Herbert Low of Brooklyn will be married on Wednesday evening at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Hubbard, 39 Thirty-third place.

Mr. Frederick A. Keep, 387 Dearborn avenue, will sail on Wednesday for Paris, where he will join his brother, Mr. William Keep. He will be absent until September.

Major and Mrs. John Caperton and Mr. and Mrs. John H. Caperton of Louisville are at the Chicago Beach Hotel for the summer.

Mrs. W. J. Fabian, Mr. Francis G. Fabian, Miss Mary Fabian, and Miss Elizabeth S. Fabian of Evanston sailed on Wednesday for Europe.

Mrs. Thomas H. Bellas and the Misses Bellas, 1634 Prairie avenue, are at Murray Bay, Quebec, to be absent until October.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Caton, Mr. Marshall Field, and Mr. and Mrs. E. B. McCagg are at Murray Bay, Quebec.

Miss Anne Warden of Pittsburg is the guest of Miss Anna Boal, 1732 Michigan avenue.

Colonel and Mrs. Henry L. Turner, 46 Cedar street, and Mrs. Lillian V. Roddin will go to Jamestown, N. Y., for the summer.

Mrs. D. Benjamin of Kansas City and formerly of this city is at the Chicago Beach Hotel for the summer.

President W. H. Newman of the Lake Shore road and Mrs. Newman are at the Chicago Beach Hotel.

Slept Four Hours a Day.

Alexander von Humboldt, the great German philosopher and traveler, rarely spent more than four hours in bed, and, on the testimony of Sir James Sawyer, was frequently content with two hours; and Littre, who lived to be 80, thought that to spend more than five hours a day in bed was shameful self-indulgence. Although his invariable hour of rising was 8 o'clock, he scarcely ever left his desk until 3 in the morning, or until sunrise warned him that a new day had dawned.

Many of England's greatest men have scorned the delights of bed while living "laborious days." Brunel, the great engineer, who lived to be 80, rarely spent more than four hours in bed at any time of his crowded life; and Sir William Arrol, the engineer of Tay and Forth bridges, and the Brunel of our day, rises earlier than any of his employés, and will frequently crowd twenty hours' work into one day during the progress of his great enterprises.—London Mail.

A Poetess.

Miss Vasser—"Don't you think Miss Springlove is a charming poetess?"

Uncle Solomon—"O, yes, a sweet poetess, and her cousin, Miss Chambers, is a charming painteress, and her aunt Lucrece is an excellent sculptoress, and her mother used to be an excellent dishwasheress, and—"—Harlem Life.

FINE OF $3 FOR MRS. M. ROBY.

She Is Compelled to Pay This Sum, Being Convicted of Assault on Mrs. Wallace.

The suit of Mrs. Wallace against Mrs. M. Roby for assault on the morning of June 9 came up before Justice Callahan yesterday at South Chicago. Mrs. Wallace, whose husband is a plumber, testified that Mrs. Roby had entered their shop and demanded an itemized bill of some work that had been done for her, and that when she replied that the bill could not be furnished until the return of her son, who kept the books, Mrs. Roby became violent and attempted to take the books by force. Further quarreling resulted in the suit, which Justice Callahan settled by imposing a fine of $3 on Mrs. Roby.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

White foulard gown, with black dots; trimmed with ruffles of black India silk and bands of shirred chiffon; belt of black velvet.

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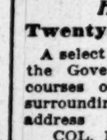

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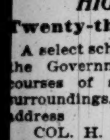

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MAKE LITTLE HEADWAY.

MEMBERS OF THE CLEARING-HOUSE TO HAVE ANOTHER MEETING.

Indifferent Progress Is Made in Formulating New Rules and Regulations—Biscuit Common Leads in the Local Stock Market—Activity Coincident with Dividend Gossip—West Chicago Strong—American Steel and Hoop Declares a Dividend.

The Clearing-house association has not yet succeeded in reaching an agreement as to proposed changes in the bylaws. It was imagined in some quarters that yesterday's meeting was to be perfunctory in character and that certain printed recommendations would be adopted. The association disposed of one plan, however, when it disapproved of the Blount substitute amendment. This was as follows and was styled a "Proposed bylaw to take the place of section 20":

"All moneys paid to the Chicago clearing-house by the different members of this association shall be paid in United States gold or United States Treasury certificates therefor, payable in Chicago; United States legal tender notes and Treasury notes or United States Treasury certificates therfor, payable in Chicago; United States silver certificates or coin certificates or national bank notes. The gold to be put up in strong canvas bags, containing $5,000 each, all coins in any one bag to be full weight and of the same denomination, the bags to be securely fastened by wire with a lead seal (bearing the name and clearing-house number of the member putting up such package), in such manner that in the opinion of the clearing-house manager the fastenings cannot be sufficiently released to allow of the removal of any of the contents without mutilating the seal. Such packages shall have a suitable label or tag bearing the name of the sealing member, amount of contents, and date of sealing.

"All currency paid to the clearing-house by the different members of this association (except large notes of $50 and upwards) shall be put up in packages of $5,000 each, the notes in any one package to be all of one denomination and kind (and no note of a less denomination than $5), which shall be plainly marked on the cover, with the name of bank and date of sealing. Such packages shall be inclosed between cardboard bands of full width and length of the notes on the upper and lower sides of the package, all currency to be in good condition and fit for circulation.

"The value of such gold or currency package shall be guaranteed by the member whose seal it bears, to any member breaking the seal, until and including the 15th day of March, June, September, or December next after dating. This guarantee shall not extend to any package which may have passed into the hands of any party not a member of this association or entitled to its privileges.

"Every member of this association shall deposit in a safe or safes, to be provided for by the association, United States gold coin equal to 5 per cent of its average deposits as shown by its statement to the association for the previous year. Said gold shall be put up in strong canvas bags of $5,000 each, all coins to be of the same denomination and of full weight. Each bag shall be securely fastened by wire and sealed with a lead seal in such manner that the fastening cannot be sufficiently released to allow the removal of any of its contents without mutilating the seal. A suitable tag shall be attached bearing the name of the sealing member. The clearing-house manager shall witness the putting up of such packages and shall give his approval of the same by writing on the tag and attach the seal of the association. The contents of such package shall be guaranteed by the association until 3 p. m. of the day following withdrawal, and each member shall be liable in case of loss in the same proportion as the amount required to be deposited.

"The association shall, through its Clearing-house committee, provide a safe or safes of modern construction and convenient of access in which to store the gold deposited. They shall each have three combination locks, requiring three different persons to open the same. One of the three combinations to be kept by the manager of the clearing-house and by two members of the association. One to be kept by the President of the association and two other members. The other to be kept by the chairman of the Clearing-house committee and two other members of the association, no one person having a knowledge of over one of the combinations. A record shall be kept of all deposits and withdrawals of money and shall be signed by the parties opening the safe. The Clearing-house association shall open a credit with each bank for the amount of its deposit and all balances due the association must be paid by check against such credit. The manager shall open an account called 'clearing account,' in which these checks shall be credited and shall draw against such account his checks for the amounts due creditor banks, thus balancing the account daily. A depositing bank can at any time withdraw any part of its balance from the association on twenty-four hours' notice to the manager."

Another Meeting to Be Called.

This amendment was defeated and the substitute offered by the Clearing-House committee was the subject of general discussion until late in the afternoon. A rough draft of an amendment satisfactory to the majority of the members present was drawn up and the whole matter was turned over to a committee consisting of the President and Vice President of the Clearing-House, the Clearing-House committee, and the acting counsel. The association will meet subject to the call of the committee. The substitute for the bylaw relating to reserves was not favored. It was as follows:

"Every member of the association agrees as a condition of membership to keep at all times in its vaults in funds current for the payment of its debts at least 25 per cent of its net deposits that are payable on demand and 12½ per cent of its deposits on which it has an option of requiring a time notice of withdrawal, the net deposits to be its gross deposits from which are deducted its checks on the clearing-house and amounts due from solvent banks. If any member fails to keep the required reserve in two successive statements, as provided in section 21 of the bylaws, the Clearing-House committee is authorized to cause an examination of said bank to be made, and if its reserve, as required in this section, is not good, or made good within ten days from date of said examination and maintained so for ten consecutive days, thereafter, said committee shall report the same to the association for action in regard to its suspension from the privileges of the clearing-house."

On the New York Exchange the coal stocks were notably strong in tone, though not active. It was officially announced that the anthracite production for June was 4,024,000 tons, an increase of 1,000,000 tons over the same month last year, and an increase of [illegible] tons over May, 1899. The announcement was construed as a confirmation that the coal deal is on.

The American Steel and Hoop company has declared the first quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on its preferred stock, payable July [illegible]. Books close July 14. The American Tinplate company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on its preferred stock, payable July 29. Books close July 14. The United States Rubber company has declared a dividend of 1 per cent on its common stock and the regular dividend on preferred.

Biscuit Unusually Active.

Biscuit common was the feature in the local stock market and the best recent price was made at 46¼, but there was subsequent reaction to 45. Sales of 6,500 shares were reported. The talk is that a dividend will be declared on common stock next month. A "director" of the company was anonymously quoted as saying that such action will be taken, but the [illegible] authorities claim that there is more than a probability of a dividend. West Chicago was [illegible] in activity to Biscuit. Sales were made [illegible] as 123¼. The tone generally was strong. [illegible] sales were light.

[illegible] on the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.
American Linseed	9	9	9
American Linseed pfd.	45	44½	44½
American Tinplate	36¼	35¾	36¼
American Tinplate pfd.	85	84	85
American Strawboard	32	32¼	[illegible]
Diamond Match	152	151	152
Lake Street	17½	17¼	17½
Lake Street offs	15½	14½	15½
Metropolitan Elevated	15½	15¼	15½
Metropolitan El pfd	56	56	56
National Biscuit	46¼	45	45
National Biscuit pfd	98½	98	98
South Side Elevated	97	96	97
West Chicago	123¼	121¼	123¼

[illegible] on the curb for unlisted securities [in New] York were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
[illegible]	31	32
[illegible] Copper	96¼	96¾
[illegible] Gas	2¼	2¾
[illegible] Vehicle	106	108
[illegible]	120	122
[illegible] Distillery	15½	17
[illegible]	55	57
[illegible]	26	27

Republic Iron and Steel	17	18
Do pfd	60¼	61½
United States Rubber	23	....
Do pfd	79½	81½
Standard Oil	457	459

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	July 6.	June 29.
New York	$260,046,714	$209,888,551
Chicago	25,902,201	23,309,075
Boston	38,061,611	21,816,450
Philadelphia	19,280,886	18,718,213
St. Louis	5,889,051	9,332,903
Baltimore	4,611,453	3,049,321

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 40c discount; St. Louis, 15c premium bid, 25c asked.

WALL STREET STOCKS REACT.

Shifting in Speculative Interest from Standard Securities to Lower Priced Shares.

[BY H. ALLAWAY.]

NEW YORK, July 6.—[Special.]—Today's stock market was characterized by a reactionary tone which cooled bullish ardor and resulted in a much smaller volume of transactions than heretofore. There seemed to be a shifting of speculative interest from the standard shares to lower priced stocks and to some of the industrial specialties, and this gave the general market an appearance of irregularity which disturbed some of the fainter-hearted bulls.

In such stocks as the grangers, the Vanderbilts, Pennsylvania, and other standard issues there was considerable profit taking, which was more or less effective upon prices. In the last hour a general raid by the traders, many of whom were again rampantly bearish, forced out a good deal of long stock speculatively held by commission house clients.

Money was again rather close until in the last hour. Most of the call loans were made between 5 and 6 per cent, and around the latter figure there seemed to be an ample supply of money. It is noteworthy that time loans are readily obtainable for all purposes at unchanged rates despite the high figures obtained in the call market.

This is significant, indicating that the present call rate is unnatural and by no means warranted by money market conditions. Indeed, it is evident that the larger banks and trust companies have instructed their Stock Exchange representatives to hold the call money for higher figures.

Attempts were made today to bear the granger shares on reports of excessive rainfall in the Northwest. These circumstances received considerable attention among speculators in grain, the strength of wheat prices being directly due to them. In the stock market, however, the only people who gave the matter any attention were the bearish traders who seized upon it as an excuse for much aggressive selling in the afternoon.

Among strong interests sentiment on the grangers continues altogether bullish, conservative people predicting 130 for Rock Island, 150 for St. Paul, and an even higher figure for Burlington. There is a good deal of confidence in coming dividend developments both in St. Paul and Rock Island.

Considerable strength was shown today in the industrial stocks, which reflected the shifting of speculative interest to that class of securities. Sugar, Steel and Wire, Federal Steel, Tennessee Coal, and Tobacco stocks showed strength on buying by some of the larger operators, and gossip on all of the group was much more bullish than for some time past. Wall street people identified with the steel and iron stocks, and also with sugar trust, are talking with a good deal of confidence on the immediate market prospects of these shares.

Profit taking was quite heavy in New York Central and Pennsylvania today, but both stocks were well supported by inside interests, the buying being once more of a character that seemed to confirm current reports of impending deals of importance involving these two properties.

The strength of Manhattan came from buying by local railway interests that was more aggressive than at any time recently. The street was puzzled by the advance in the stock, because there has been general disbelief of the Manhattan-Metropolitan consolidation story and general expectation of a sharp decline in the shares. Inside interests have absorbed a lot of both stocks lately.

Manhattan insiders have admitted that propositions have been made to them for the purchase of their holdings of the stock, and it is hardly likely that they would admit even this much unless the negotiations had progressed to a considerable extent.

An encouraging feature of the present market situation is the continued foreign buying. During the last two weeks London has taken large blocks of such stocks as Pennsylvania, New York Central, St. Paul, Louisville, Norfolk and Western preferred, and Atchison preferred, and the fact that only a little of this stock has been sold on the advance indicates that Londons bullishness is not merely gambling for a turn.

Foreign houses say that many of the American stocks recently sent abroad have gone to investment interests, and these statements seem to be borne out by the continued buying of American shares by London.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The market for stocks was reactionary today. Last prices of most railroad stocks were the lowest and net losses for the most prominent railroad stocks in the list average about 1¼ per cent. These include the great trunk lines, Pennsylvania and New York Central, and about all of the grangers. There were spasmodic advances in a number of industrial specialties, but these were not held, the last prices showing reactions of between 1 and 2 points. Realizing sales were in evidence from the opening, but were well absorbed in an active market, business continuing of large proportions pretty well up to noon.

The weakness of the grangers was especially notable and was undoubtedly associated with the reports of too heavy rains in the Northwest and of consequent damage to the spring wheat crop. The firmness in wheat was coincident. The damage in the Southwest by floods was also a depressing influence to a less extent.

Undoubtedly there was a large short interest closed out yesterday and today's market lacked that sustaining force.

But the most potent influence towards reaction was the continued firmness of money. The promised abundance of funds to flow into New York from July disbursements of dividends and interest did not materialize and interior exchanges continued to run against New York.

The rate for call money held near 6 per cent all day. A stiffening in the London money market also caused some uneasiness lest it might lead to a renewal of gold exports.

The prevalent weakness of railroad stocks was in contrast to a sharp upward movement in a number of industrial specialties, Sugar being most prominent. Strength was also shown by the Tobacco stocks, Steel and Wire, Tinplate, Tennessee Coal, Anaconda, Manhattan, Rubber, Leather preferred, and Cotton Oil. In the outside market Amalgamated Copper was strong, selling at 96¾. All of the specialties, however, showed reactions in the late dealings.

Bonds showed decreased activity and price changes were mixed. Total sales, par value, $2,585,000. U. S. 3s and the new 4s advanced ¼ and the 5s ¼ in the bid price. The old 4s registered declined ¼.

Money on call, 3½@6 per cent; last loan, 3½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3½@4 per cent. Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at 487¼@487½ for demand and at 485¼@485½ for 60 days; posted rates, 486@486½ and 488½; commercial bills, 484½.

Silver certificates, 60@61. Bar silver, 60⅝. Mexican dollars, 48¼.

Government bonds irregular. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds irregular.

The total sales of stocks today amounted to 524,911 shares.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing July 6.	Closing July 5.
Amn. Sugar	55,300	161¾	159	159½	158⅞
Do pfd	100	118	118	118	117
Amn. Tobacco	18,500	98½	95½	98	95
Anaconda	6,000	57	56	56	56
Amn. Cot. Oil	4,800	38⅝	37	38½	36⅞
Do pfd	100	92	92	92	92½
A. Tel. & C. Co.	40	103½	103½	103½	104½
Amn. Tin	1,000	37	35¼	37	34½
Do pfd	400	85	84	85	84
Atchison	5,300	20⅜	19½	19½	20
Do pfd	37,800	60⅜	59⅝	59⅞	60⅛
Amn. Hoop pfd	750	77⅝	76⅞	77½	77
A. Spts. Mfg. Co.	300	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6½
Ann Ar. Ry pfd	100	41	41	41	.....
Amn. Malting Co.	200	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	.....
Do pfd	200	71	71	71	.....
Amn. Steel & W.	18,000	57	55	55⅝	55
Do pfd	1,000	95½	95¼	95½	95
Car Foundry	650	16¼	16	16	16⅜
Do pfd	450	61¾	60	60	60⅜
Bkn. Rap. Tran.	46,500	119¼	116⅜	116⅞	118⅛
Balto. & Ohio	2,600	49½	49	49	49½
Do pfd	3,100	73	72½	72¾	72¾
Adams Express	15	113¼	113¼	113¼	.....
Amn. Smelting	1,700	36	35	35½	36
Do pfd	1,400	83	81⅜	83	83½
Brunswick	350	14¾	14¼	14¾	.....
Chicago Ter.	100	15	15	15	15
Do pfd	200	47	46½	46½	47¾
C., B. & Q.	27,000	138¼	136⅝	136⅝	137⅞
C. & N. W.	800	160½	160	160	160½
C., M. & St. P.	27,800	132⅞	131⅜	131⅜	133
Do pfd	100	174½	174½	174½	.....
C., R. I. & P.	27,200	118½	116⅞	117	118½
C., St. P., M. & O.	200	106	105	105	106¼
Canada So.	300	55	54	54	54⅞
Ches. & Ohio	1,900	26⅞	26½	26½	26⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	1,800	58⅜	57½	57½	58⅛
Cen. R. R. of N. J.	1,100	118¾	118	118	118¾
C. & E. I.	10	75½	75½	75½	75
Do pfd	250	122½	121	122½	.....
Canadian Pac.	50	99	99	99	.....
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	300	188¼	188¼	188¼	188½
Chi. Traction	300	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
Con. Tobacco	12,000	42⅜	41	41⅝	40⅞
Do pfd	1,700	80⅛	80	80	79¾
Co. F. & I Co.	1,000	45	44⅜	45	44½
Col. So. 1st pfd	200	45	45	45	.....
Do 2d pfd	75	17¼	17¼	17¼	.....
Col. C. & I. com.	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	.....
Con. Ice	200	90	88	88	.....
C., I. & L. pfd	100	39¾	39¾	39¾	.....
Chi. G't West	2,400	15	14½	14½	14⅞
Do pfd B	200	31⅝	31	31⅝	.....
D., L. & W.	100	170¾	170¾	170¾	170
Del & Hudson	900	124¾	123½	124	124½
Den & Rio G.	1,400	22½	22	22	22½
Do pfd	1,200	78⅜	78	78	78½
D., M. & Ft. D.	200	21½	21	21	21½
Erie	200	14	14	14	13¾
Do 1st pfd	900	37½	37⅜	37½	37½
E. & T. H.	800	40	40	40	40
Fed. Steel	8,900	59⅜	58¼	58¼	58⅞
Do pfd	1,300	81½	81¼	81⅜	81⅜
H. V.	20	23½	23½	23½	.....
Do pfd	100	57½	57½	57¼	.....
General Elec.	400	118½	118⅛	118⅛	118½
Gt. Northern pfd	556	171½	171	171	171⅝
Glucose	400	67½	67	67	67½
Do pfd	10	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107
H. B. Claflin	400	115	112½	115	112½
Ill. Central	1,900	117¼	116½	116½	117¼
Iowa Cen. pfd	400	49⅛	49	49	49¼
Int. Paper	2,300	44½	43¼	43½	43½
Do pfd	300	79⅜	79¼	79¼	79½
Louis. & Nash	17,900	72½	71⅝	72	71⅝
Long Island	200	70	70	70	.....
L. E. & W.	200	18	18	18	.....
Do pfd	200	72	72	72	72
Manhattan	19,900	118⅞	117¼	118⅜	118
P. S. S. M.	600	27	26½	26½	27⅜
Do pfd	200	66⅝	66½	66⅝	66⅝
M., K. & T. pfd	2,100	34½	33⅜	34	35
Met. St. Ry	2,000	225½	225⅜	226⅜	226¾
Mex. Cen. (Ltd.)	2,300	14⅞	14½	14⅝	14½
Mob. & Ohio	200	41½	40½	40½	.....
Missouri Pac	6,300	45⅞	45	45	45⅝
Mex. National	300	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
Minn. & St. L.	500	55	54⅝	55	55
Nat. Biscuit	800	46¼	45⅜	45⅜	.....
Nor. Pacific	6,900	51	50⅛	50⅛	50⅝
Do pfd	1,100	78⅛	77⅝	77⅝	78⅜
N. Y. Central	7,200	140	138⅝	138⅝	140
Norfolk & W.	2,900	21¼	21	21	21
Do pfd	2,000	71½	71	71	71
N. Amn. Co.	300	11½	11⅜	11⅜	.....
N. Y., O. & W.	3,200	27½	26⅞	27	27
Nat. Lead pfd	20	112¼	112¼	112¼	.....
N. Y. C. & St. L.	100	13	13	13	13
N. Y. Air Brake	100	185	185	185	.....
Nat. Steel	1,200	50¼	50⅛	50⅛	50
Do pfd	200	90	89⅝	89⅝	90
Or. Ry & Nav.	20	40	40	40	40½
Do pfd	400	77	75	77	75
People's Gas	6,300	122	120⅝	120⅝	121⅜
Penn. R. R.	14,100	136⅞	135½	135½	137
Pac. Mail	1,500	48⅞	48½	48½	48⅜
Pullman	200	160	160	160	161½
P., D. & E.	300	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
P., C., C. & S. L. pfd	10	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	.....
Pac. Coast 1st	40	86	85	86	.....
Do 2d	100	59⅞	59⅝	59⅞	.....
Pressed Car	100	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	51½
Reading	1,700	22	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
Do 1st pfd	7,400	63	61⅝	61⅝	62⅜
Do 2d pfd	1,000	35	34¼	34¼	35
Southern Ry	2,700	12	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
Do pfd	3,200	52⅜	52⅛	52⅛	52⅜
St. J. & G. I. 1st pfd	100	43	43	43	.....
Do 2d pfd	100	12½	12½	12½	13
Southern Pac	2,000	32½	32⅛	32⅛	32⅜
St. L. & S. W.	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	.....
Do pfd	1,200	33	32½	32⅝	33¼
St. L. & S. F.	200	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	11
Do 2d pfd	900	37½	37¼	37¼	37¼
St. P. & Dul.	100	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	53¼
Stand. Dis.	300	15½	15½	15½	.....
Texas Pac.	900	20	19½	19⅝	19⅞
Tenn. C. & Iron	10,500	67⅜	66	67¼	66
Union Pacific	3,300	44¾	44¼	44¼	45
Do pfd	3,300	78⅛	77⅝	77⅝	78⅜
U. S. Rubber	7,300	54⅞	53	53⅝	52⅜
Do pfd	265	117¼	117¼	117¼	117⅛
U. S. Leather	1,200	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	5⅞
Do pfd	9,400	72⅝	71	72	71⅜
U. S. Express	40	50	50	50	48½
Union Bag pfd	100	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	79
W. & L. E.	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
Do 2d pfd	100	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	.....
Wabash pfd	200	22⅛	22	22	21⅞
West. Union	3,800	91⅞	89⅞	89⅞	90
Wis. Cen. w. i.	1,000	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
Do pfd, w. i.	300	53⅞	53⅝	53⅝	53⅞

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	111	United States	48½
American	135	Fargo	126

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 2s, reg.	101	U. S. old 4s, reg.	112½
U. S. 3s, reg.	108¼	U. S. old 4s, coup.	112½
U. S. 3s, coup.	109	U. S. 5s, reg.	112½
U. S. new 4s, reg.	129⅞	U. S. 5s, coup.	112½
U. S. new 4s, coup.	129⅞	Dist. of Col. 3.65s	119

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS —10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

150000 At gen 4s 102⅜@⅞	2000 do gold 170
145000 do adjmt 85@⅞	1000 MLS-W Ash div 146
20000 Am Spir 6s 92	1000 MK-T 5s Tex 90
10000 A-NW 1st 97½	31000 MoP con 6s.119@¼
4000 Ann Ar 4s.95½@96	20000 do tr 5s.97⅝@98
112000 B-O 3½s 97⅝@98⅛	5000 do 1st call 5s 95½@96
131000 do 4s 101⅝@¾	2000 NYC deb 5s 109⅛
10000 B R T 5s 113¼	6000 NYC LS 3½s 102⅝@¾
12000 Bkln U El 1st 104@¼	5000 NYC M C 3½s reg 101
2000 BCR-N 1st .108	1000 NY-NE 7s 117⅝
25000 Can S 1st 5s.108	3000 NYO-W rf 4s.106⅛
14000 Cen Ga con 5s 96¼@½	1000 NYS-W Terl 1st 111½
20000 C P 1st.101⅝@102	80000 N-W 4s 95¼@½
25000 C-O gen 4½s 95⅝@96	33000 NP gen lien.68@½
2000 do con 5s 119⅝	13000 do prior 4s.104@⅛
4000 CB-Q deb 5s.113	50000 OSL inc B 73½
5000 CStPM-O cons 137¼@⅝	5000 Pac C 1st 5s.104½
1000 C B-N 1st 106⅜	81000 Rdg gen 4s 89½@⅞
45000 Chi Ter 4s 100	11000 RW-O 4s 99½@100
2000 CCC-St L gm.134½	1000 R-P cons 130¼
27000 do gm 4s 95@⅛	201000 StL-I 5s.111¼@⅞
184000 Colo S 4s.89¾@90	40000 StL-W 1st 95¾@96
25000 CNJ gm 5s reg 119⅜	94000 do 2d inc.59⅛@60
30000 CRI-P 4s.95¼@⅜	17000 StL-SF gm 6s.124
5000 Det Gas 5s 98⅜	25000 StPM-M 4½s.117⅝
5000 DM-ML G 18½	4000 SA-AP 4s 80
1000 D-IR 1st 110	6000 SV-N E 4s 100
70000 Er gen lien 73¼@74¼	6000 SC-Ga 1st 5s.109
1000 do prior 4s 93	15000 So Ry 1st 5s 109½@110
5000 EL-BS 5s 103	2000 SRT 6s 86
3000 E T V-G 5s 118	5000 do inc 25
2000 EC-N 5s 100¼	9000 So P Cal 5s stamped 107½
14000 GH-SAM-P 5s 103¼@104	22000 TC-I 6s deb.107
3000 H-StJ con 124	10000 Tex P 1st 5s.115
8000 H Val 4½s 102⅝	1000 TH-B 1st 99
1000 I-Gt N 1st 125	5000 T P 2d inc 55½
19000 do 2d 63@¼	36000 TStL-KC 1st tr 117@119
20000 Ill C L 3½s 103¼	2000 Ul-D 1st 103
1000 do 4s 1951 113¼	12000 US new 3s 109
5000 KCP-G 1st 60	5000 U S 5s 112⅝
13000 LE-St L con 1st 5s tr.56@60	6000 U S 4s 1907 reg 112¼@⅝
4000 L-N call tr 5s 108½	3000 Wab 1st 5s 116¼@117
5000 do P-A 1st 109	4000 do 2d 103
43000 do unf 4s 99	142000 do deb Ser B 35¼@36
1000 Mor L-T 7s 138	1000 WNY-P 1st.115
2000 M S Ry 5s 123½	16000 do gm 71
120000 Mex Cent 2d inc 12½@13	3000 WNC 6s 117¼
10000 Mid-NJ 1st .122	10000 W-E 1st 106⅞
36000 MK-T 1st 4s 93@¼	35000 Wis C 4s 95@¼
53000 do 2d 67@68	2000 W S gtd 4s 114½
2000 M-StPC-M 1st 5s 121	

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

Statement Showing the Available Cash Balance and the Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6.—Today's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows: Available cash balances, $279,608,571; gold reserve, $242,168,463.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., July 6.—[Special.]—Boston had a continuation of revived interest in the mining shares today and some further good gains were recorded, the interest being maintained well through the day, but there was a receding disposition in prices of some specialties. There was good buying of Sugar and profit taking in Atchison and Union Pacific preferred and in Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, followed by a better tone in the afternoon. In mines, Calumet held at 800; Montana was up 9½, at 367, closing at 365; Tamarack gained 2, to 227, falling back later to 220; Quincy held at 160; Butte gained 1, to 88; Parrot ⅜, to 55⅝, receding to 54; Rhode Island was up ⅜, at 7¼; Santa Fé 1, at 13½; United States ⅜, at 22½, receding to 22¼; Utah gained ¾, to 44⅝; Wolverine ⅜, to 46⅞; Osceola ⅛, to 90; Old Colony was up ¾, at 11⅞; Michigan held at 14; Franklin gained ¾, to 21¼; Copper Range rose ⅛, to 46, but sold later at 45 again; Centennial was ⅛ better, at 36½; Bingham up ¾, at 13; Arcadian up 1, at 64; and Zinc rose 2¼, to 48⅞. Call loans, 3@4; time money, 3@4½; commercial paper, 3½@5½. At the clearing-house balances between the banks loaned at 3 per cent.

General closing quotations:

STOCKS.

A., T. & S. F.	19½	Federal Steel	58⅛
Do pfd	59⅞	Federal Steel pfd	81⅛
American Sugar	159½	Mexican Central	14⅝
Boston and Albany	255	Mich. Telephone	99
Boston Elevated	109⅝	Old Colony	203
Boston and Maine	190	Old Dominion	38⅞
C. B. & Q.	136½	Union Pacific	44¼
Ed. Elec., Ill.	200	Union Land	8¼
Fitchburg pfd	116½	West End	95
General Electric	118	West End pfd	114

BONDS.

Atchison 4s 101¼

MINING SHARES.

Adventure	9¼	Osceola	90
Allouez Min. Co.	8¼	Parrot	53⅞
Atlantic	30	Quincy	155
Boston and Mont.	365	Santa Fé Copper	13¼
Butte and Boston	81¾	Tamarack	220
Cal. and Hecla ask	800	Winona	14
Centennial	36	Wolverines	46⅞
Franklin	21	Utah	44⅝
Humboldt	2⅛		

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Tendency of Cash and Securities in London, Paris, and Berlin.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The Commercial Advertiser's London cablegram says: The markets here opened firm today, the Transvaal news being regarded favorably, but the close was dull on somewhat discredited stories of a revolt in Bulgaria and the flight of the Prince. Americans were fairly active early, but London is still bullish on St. Paul on its traffic statement and on Louisville and Nashville on expectation of a $2.00 dividend. A sharp reaction came in the afternoon on New York selling. The strongest features were Atchison preferred, Wabash bonds, Ontario and Western, and Reading. Spanish 4s were 49.508; Coppers were strong on the rise in the metal; Tintos were 46¾@46 7-16; Anacondas, 11⅝; Utahs, 9¼; £65,000 gold in bars was bought by the bank; £5,000 arrived from Australia, and £10,000 went to Rio. There is a good French demand at 77s 9½d. Money is hardening. The Bank of Bengal has reduced its discount rate from 5 to 4 per cent.

LONDON, July 6.—The market for American securities, after a dull opening, was firmer but rather inactive, business being limited to professional traders. The closing tone was steady and the demand light. Money stiffened today owing to the payment of treasury bills and the County Council loan. Spanish 4s closed at 59¾. Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance today, £60,000.

Consols for money, 107 5-16; do for account, 107 7-16; Canadian Pacific, 101¼; Erie, 14¼; Erie first preferred, 38¼; Illinois Central, 120¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 80; St. Paul common, 135⅞; New York Central, 144½; Pennsylvania, 70; Reading, 11¼; Union Pacific preferred, 80⅜; Atchison, 20⅝; Louisville, 74¼; Grand Trunk, 8; Anaconda, 11⅝. Bar silver steady; 27 13-16 per ounce. Money, 2¾@3 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three-months' bills, 2¾ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve, decreased £213,000; circulation, increased £378,000; bullion, increased £165,147; other securities, decreased £4,814,000; other deposits, decreased £2,038,000; public deposits decreased £3,285,000; notes in reserve, decreased £155,000; government securities, decreased £4,000. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 41.25 per cent. Last week it was 37.59 per cent. Rate of discount unchanged at 3 per cent.

PARIS, July 6.—Prices on the bourse today were favorable at the outset, operators being strongly impressed by reassuring Transvaal telegrams. Spanish 4s reacted on realizations and the reports of riots in Spain. Rio Tintos advanced, being stimulated by the firmness in copper in America, but subsequently the advance was lost on realizations, notwithstanding the improvement at Natal. Kaffirs were strong in spite of freer sales of Rands and Goldfields.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation, increased 30,350,000 francs; treasury accounts current, decreased 50,500,000 francs; gold in hand, increased 15,225,000 francs; bills discounted, decreased 27,275,000 francs; silver in hand, decreased 3,600,000 francs.

BERLIN, July 6.—In sympathy with the weakness of the Vienna markets prices on the bourse here today were easier on large realizations and in view of the approaching holiday season. Transvaal railroads were strong. Canadian Pacifics were firm on favorable traffic returns.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations in the Leading Trading Centers of the Country.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Mining stocks:

Chollar	30	Ontario	750
Crown Point	28	Ophir	100
Con. Cal. & Va.	150	Plymouth	10
Deadwood	65	Quicksilver	210
Gould & Currie	35	Do pfd	700
Hale & Norcross	25	Sierra Nevada	67
Homestake	6000	Standard	210
Iron Silver	55	Union Con	35
Mexican	55	Yellow Jacket	35

DENVER, Colo., July 6.—[Special.]—Closing mining quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Anaconda	49¼	49¾	500
Acacia	13¾	14	4,000
Isabella	79½	80	1,500
Ironclad	5½	6¼	3,000
New Zealand	29	29½	500

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 6.—[Special.]—Closing mining quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Acacia	13¾	13⅞	39,000
Anaconda	49¼	49¾	700
Alamo	11½	11⅝	18,000
Findley	16¼	16⅞	21,000
Gold Sovereign	6¾	7	14,000
Independence	58¼	59	4,300
Jackpot	37½	37¾	2,000
Lexington	11⅝	11⅞	1,000
Matoa	33½	34	1,000
Moon Anchor	116	116¾	2,700
Mountain Beauty	5¼	5⅝	8,000
National	11¾	11⅞	12,000
Portland	193	194	200
Pinnacle	17½	18	8,000
Pharmacist	3½	3⅝	16,000
Union	27⅝	28	14,000
York	22¼	22¼	2,000

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., July 6.—[Special.]—Mining stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Acacia	13¾	13¾	13,500
Anaconda	50	.....	10,000
Damon	16¼	16½	8,000
Gold Sovereign	2⅞	2⅞	5,000
Kimberly	8¼	8¾	18,000
Pharmacist	3½	3⅝	7,000
Mountain Beauty	5½	.....	14,000
Princess Alice	39	40	2,400
Bull Hill & S.	8	10	2,000
C., C. & M.	.....	8¾	11,000
Seven Hills	6	.....	10,000
Goldstone	1¼	1⅜	8,000
Mars	7⅜	7½	2,000
Oriole	5⅝	5⅞	10,000
Silver, Gold	1	1⅛	15,000
Ross & Hard Tunnel	.....	.....	5,000

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Grain, Cotton, and Provisions in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, July 6.—Provisions—Hams—Short cut, 45s 6d, firm. Bacon—Short clear backs, firm, 28s; long clear middles, light, firm, 29s; long clear middles, heavy, firm, 28s 6d. Shoulders—Square, firm, 24s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, steady, 22s 6d. Cheese—American finest white, steady, 42s; American finest colored, steady, 42s. Cotton seed oil—Hull, refined, July-August, steady, 15s 6d. Turpentine spirits steady, 32s 3d.

Grain—Wheat—Spot No. 1 red Northern, Duluth, dull, 6s ½d. Futures steady. July, 5s 9d; September, 5s 11⅝d; December, 6s ⅛d. Corn—Futures quiet; July, 3s 4¼d; September, 3s 5½d; October, 3s 6d.

Cotton—Spot, fair demand, unchanged. American middling, 3 11-32d. The sales of the day were 10,000, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export, and included 9,500 American. Receipts, 9,400, all American. Futures opened quiet, with a poor demand; closed quiet at the decline. American middling, l. m. c., July 3 18-64d sellers; July-August, 3 17-64@3 18-64d sellers; August-September, 3 17-64d sellers; September-October, 3 16-64d sellers; October-November, 3 15-64d sellers; November-December, 3 14-64d buyers; December-January, 3 14-64d value; January-February, 3 14-64d buyers; February-March, 3 15-64d sellers; March-April, 3 15-64@3 16-64d buyers; April-May, 3 16-64@3 17-64d sellers; May-June, 3 17-64d buyers.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Movement of live stock at the Chicago Stock-Yards (hogs received at down-town packing-houses not included) for dates mentioned:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, July 3	11,538	194	36,000	16,286
Tuesday, July 4	Holiday.			
Wednesday, July 5	20,398	446	35,389	8,858
Thursday, July 6	11,000	200	30,000	12,000
Week thus far	42,936	1,240	81,398	37,144
Same period last week	52,573	3,865	99,137	68,139
Same period 1898	30,910	2,584	63,215	36,129
Shipments—				
Monday, July 3	3,886	16	12,655	679
Tuesday, July 4	Holiday.			
Wednesday, July 5	3,388	20	8,164	1,048
Thursday, July 6	2,000	50	6,000	500
Week thus far	9,274	86	26,819	2,237
Same period last week	14,979	291	34,571	4,892
Same period 1898	9,841	675	15,208	1,508

Estimated receipts today: 3,500 cattle, 27,000 hogs, and 10,000 sheep.

The noted Texas feeder, J. B. Wilson of Dallas, had on the Chicago market ten cars of Texas-bred and Texas-fed cattle, which did credit to the State. They sold at $5.00 to $5.65, mostly at $5.25@5.30. The top cattle averaged 1,628 lbs.

Those specially fed 173-lb Berkshire bacon hogs which sold at $4.00 on June 30, did not prove to be as satisfactory as expected. The killing test showed that there were some good fat hogs and some good lean ones in the lot. They dressed close to 71 per cent, but were only considered the equal of good corn-fed hogs of the same weights. Armour & Co. paid $4.00 for them when their drove cost $3.83, and they feel that these hogs were not worth the difference.

Receipts, with comparisons, at four markets:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	11,000	30,000	12,000
Kansas City	4,000	11,800	5,800
Omaha	2,500	9,000	400
St. Louis	2,200	11,000	6,800
Totals	19,700	61,800	25,000
Cor. day last week	18,900	64,000	16,000
Cor. day 1898	18,000	42,400	17,200
Cor. day 1897	15,400	42,400	19,000

Cattle—Receipts were about 1,500 larger than a week ago today, but the week's run so far is still 9,500 behind last week same time. The proportion of grassy and coarse cattle was larger, and such grades sold slowly at yesterday's closing prices. The good to choice dry-fed cattle sold at fully steady prices. There were no strictly fancy cattle here today. Among the best offerings were some 1,628-lb cattle direct from Texas which sold at $5.65. The cow market was steady to weak.

Revised quotations follow:

Choice to extra beeves, 1,200@1,500 lbs.	$5.45@6.00
Good to extra beeves, 1,500@1,700 lbs.	5.30@5.70
Good to choice steers, 1,000@1,400 lbs.	5.15@5.65
Plain beef cattle, 950@1,350 lbs.	4.65@5.30
Common to choice fed Western steers	4.80@5.60
Poor to choice Texas steers	4.30@5.65
Choice to fancy cows and heifers	4.35@5.40
Fair to good beef cows	4.00@4.35
Common to fancy canning cows	2.50@3.30
Calves, fair to fancy veal	6.25@7.00
Calves, plain to good, heavy	4.30@6.00
Feeding cattle, 600@1,000 lbs	3.50@5.00
Poor to fancy bulls, 900@2,000 lbs	3.00@4.50

Hogs—The shipping demand was good, and the hogs of desirable quality sold at fully steady prices. Packers held off, and later succeeded in buying some hogs 2½@5c lower than opening prices. The bulk of the hogs sold at about steady prices. Mixed, mediums, and butchers sold largely at about $3.87½@3.95. Fancy selected heavy, fancy selected light, and fancy selected medium weights sold up to $4.00. Poor to best light sold at $3.80@4.00, largely at $3.90@3.95. Nine packers bought 24,500 hogs, shippers took 5,500, and about 4,000 were left. Packers bought as follows: Armour & Co., 6,000; Anglo-American Provision company, 3,500; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 1,300; Continental Packing and Provision company, 2,600; G. H. Hammond company, 800; International Packing company, 3,000; T. J. Lipton company, 1,500; N. Morris & Co., 1,400; Swift & Co., 3,200.

Revised quotations follow:

Choice to fancy, 260@400 lbs.	$3.90@4.00
Poor to choice packing, 240@350 lbs.	3.80@3.90
Selected butchers', 200@260 lbs.	3.90@4.00
Rough and heavy packing	3.60@3.75
Selected light, 175@197 lbs	3.95@4.00
Selected light, 145@170 lbs	3.90@4.00
Light and mixed, 100@230 lbs	3.85@3.95
Common to fancy, 90@140 lbs	3.50@3.95
Culls to poor stuff	1.50@3.65

Sheep—The market was generally about steady. Sales included some good native wethers up to $5.40 and yearlings at $5.00@6.30. Some 77-lb Texas sheep brought $4.50, and Arizona yearlings at $4.75. Good lambs sold at $6.75, with bulk at $6.00@6.50. Cull lambs sold at $3.75@5.00.

Revised quotations follow:

Medium to fancy wethers	$4.80@5.15
Good to choice mixed natives	4.55@5.00
Inferior to fair mixed natives	3.50@4.50
Poor to fancy yearlings	4.65@6.10
Native lambs, choice to fancy	5.50@7.00
Native lambs, common to good	4.15@5.35
Fair to fancy Western lambs	4.90@6.40
Common to best Western sheep	3.65@5.00

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Beeves—Receipts, 400, all for slaughterers. Nothing doing. Feeling steady. Cables quote live cattle firmer at 11¼@12¼c per lb, dressed weights. Exports, 500 cattle and 4,100 qrs of beef. Calves—Receipts, 5. Dull at unchanged prices. Veals, $4.00@6.25; common buttermilks, $2.75; mixed calves, $3.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 5,109. Good sheep steady; medium lower; heavy sheep not wanted; choice lambs 10@15c higher; good to prime steady to firm; medium dull. Poor to good sheep, $3.00@4.75; culls, $2.00; common to choice lambs, $4.75@7.25; most of the sales, $5.25@6.75; culls, $4.50. Hogs—Receipts, 1,785. Slow and lower at $4.20@4.30.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500, including 1,000 Texans. Market steady to strong. Fair to choice native shipping and export steers, $4.90@5.45, with fancy worth up to $5.65; dressed beef and butcher steers, $4.10@5.50; steers under 1,000 lbs, $4.00@5.20; stockers and feeders, $3.30@4.60; cows and heifers, $2.25@5.00; bulls, $2.85@4.00; canners, $1.50@2.85; Texas and Indian steers, $3.40@5.00; cows and heifers, $2.30@3.25. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000. Market steady. Pigs and lights, $3.35@3.95; packers, $3.80@3.95; butchers', $3.90@4.00. Sheep—Receipts, 6,000. Market steady. Native muttons, $4.25@4.75; spring lambs, $4.25@7.00; culls and bucks, $3.00@4.25; stockers, $2.75@3.35.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,600 natives, 300 Texans. Best grades steady, others little weak; slow. Native steers, heavy, $5.25@5.40; medium, $4.75@5.25; light, $4.25@5.50; Texas steers, $3.25@4.90; Texas cows, $2.35@3.70; native cows and heifers, $2.00@5.25; stockers and feeders, $3.10@5.00; bulls, $2.55@4.00. Hogs—Receipts, 11,800. Market strong to 5c higher, closing weak. Bulk of sales, $3.85@3.95; heavy, $3.85@4.05; packers, $3.80@4.00; mixed, $3.70@3.95; light, $3.65@3.85; Yorkers, $3.80@3.85; pigs, $3.60@3.75. Sheep—Receipts, 5,800. Market firm. Lambs, $4.75@6.85; clipped muttons, $4.00@4.60; stockers and feeders, $3.00@3.50; culls, $1.65@3.25.

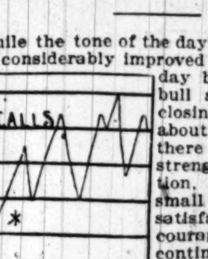
SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., July 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,400. Market strong to 5c higher. Native beef steers, $4.60@5.60; Western steers, $4.00@4.90; Texas steers, $3.30@4.70; cows and heifers, $3.75@4.60; canners, $2.25@3.50; stockers and feeders, $3.75@5.00; calves, $4.00@7.00; bulls, stags, etc., $3.00@4.20. Hogs—Receipts, 9,000. Market steady to 5c higher. Heavy, $3.47½@3.82½; mixed, $3.80@3.82½; light, $3.82½@3.87½; pigs, $3.25@3.80; bulks of sales, $3.80@3.85. Sheep—Receipts, 500. Market active and stronger. Muttons, $5.00@5.30; lambs, $5.00@7.00.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 6.—[Special.]—Cattle—Receipts, 1,154. Market steady. Native beef steers, $4.95@5.65; Western steers, $3.10@3.25; cows and heifers, $3.40@4.85; canners, $2.00@3.25; veal calves, $4.00@7.00; bulls and stags, $3.25@4.50; stockers and feeders, $3.00@5.10. Hogs—Receipts, 6,054. Market strong to 5c higher. Good heavy, $3.95@4.00; rough, heavy, $3.67@3.92; medium, $3.87@3.97; light and mixed, $3.82@3.92½; pigs, $3.00@3.72; bulk of sales, $3.87@3.95. Sheep—Receipts, 446. Market steady.

ON A SLIGHT UP-TURN.

WHEAT RECOVERS PART OF THE LOSS MADE WEDNESDAY.

Not Much in the Local or Statistical Situation, However, by Which the Bull Contingent May Justify Themselves in Being Enthusiastic as to Materially Higher Prices—Failure of Foreign Markets to Respond to Depressed Conditions Here a Help.



Sept. Wheat Range.

While the tone of the day's wheat market was considerably improved over that of the day before, from a bull standpoint, and closing prices were about ½c higher, there was little real strength in the situation, and an equally small percentage of satisfaction or encouragement to the contingent looking for higher prices. At no time during the session was wheat within ½c as high as the day before, when the situation was admittedly weak all around. The opening Liverpool was expected to be weak, but the trade was not quite prepared for a decline on the other side of only ⅛@¼d, this fractional loss being entirely out of line with the sharp break established in this market Wednesday. During the day, however, Liverpool cut some figure in that bids on wheat were received from that market, but holders on this side considered them out of line. For this reason more than because of any English indifference to American wheat little or no direct business was done locally, though New York reported clearing 425,000 bu.

Such comparative strength as there was in the market came mainly from two causes: lighter Northwestern receipts and something of a disposition on the part of local traders to buy back the property they so freely sold the day before. One of the heaviest of these buyers was the Smith interest, which gathered in about 500,000 bu around 74½c, the top price for the day. Primary receipts were 711,000 bu. Wheat men in the Northwest figured that farmers' deliveries were only about 15 per cent of the quantity coming in ten days ago. The three points, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Chicago, had 763 cars, as compared with 633 on the same day last week and 57 cars on the corresponding day last year. These figures were smaller only when compared with the heavy days which have intervened since last Thursday. Duluth figured two days and gave 350 cars. St. Louis had 31,000 bu, largely new wheat. In the absence of a decided movement the slightly higher price was generally attributed to a natural reaction.

There was, as usual, both kinds of news on the floor. The Price Current could see no material change in either the yield or quality. The Orange Judd Farmer held that if present crop conditions are maintained the spring wheat yield would be about 275,000,000 as a minimum and not over 300,000,000 bu as a maximum. The weather was not much of a factor. Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, and Minnesota reported considerable rain, which other sections would much liked to have had.

Fair Strength in Corn.

Corn was a relatively stronger market than wheat, in that only one delivery—September—showed any decline, and that only fractional. Export demand was rather better than that on local speculative account. The principal impediment to a free movement is said to be a scarcity of vessel room, for which there is a good demand on a basis of 2¼c for wheat and 2c for corn to Buffalo. Light contract stocks attracted some attention, these now being down to about 2,000,000 bu. In public houses the corn stock is 4,090,000 bu, and in both public and private 9,088,000 bu. The Price Current noted some improvement in the general situation, though reporting a need of rain in Ohio and the Missouri Valley. The opening was steady, with offerings light. Bartlett-Frazier, Counselman, and Pacaud were the buyers, while Gifford was on the selling side. New York reported 50 loads cleared. Primary receipts were 1,153,000 bu and shipments 509,500 bu. Locally receipts were 855,350 bu and shipments 271,500 bu. On the corresponding day last year local receipts were only 169,000 bu. Local sales on shipping account were 845,000 bu. Country offerings were generally more moderate. The Ohio State report made the area 98 per cent and the condition 85 per cent. Elevator interests generally sold July and bought September.

Provisions showed few features and ruled dull and spiritless throughout. The tone, however, was fairly firm on a lighter run of hogs than was expected. Shipments of products were liberal at 4,000,000 lbs meats and nearly 3,000,000 lbs lard for the twenty-four hours. Cash trade was fair, helped by the fact that prices of product are showing practically no margin of profit for the packer. Hogs at eight points were 82,000.

Oats ranged about with corn, being weak early, a continuance of Wednesday's depression more than the presence of any new bearish influences. Outside of Buckley New York was the best buyer, taking about 500,000 bu for the seaboard. Local receipts were 453 cars, with 145 cars estimated for today. Wednesday's short sellers among the local traders were the buyers yesterday. Crop reports were generally favorable. The seaboard cleared 606,000 bu, which fact started the short covering. Rye was entirely neglected, nothing being done in futures. No. 2 regular was nominally unchanged at 60c. For July and September 59c and 57c respectively were asked. The latter price was ⅝c off. Exporters still wanted barley, the demand being particularly good around 39@40c. For No. 2 September 42c was bid. Seeds were dull, with October clover at $2.45 bid and the same delivery in clover $7.50 bid. Flaxseed was firm but dull at $1.04@1.04½ for No. 1 Northwestern, $1.01 off to $1.00½ July, 98c September, and 97c October. Receipts were 13 cars here, 1 at Minneapolis, and 25 at Duluth.

Cash Produce Transactions.

FLOUR—Cash produce transactions: Winter wheat patents quotably $3.65@3.75; straights, $3.35@3.45; special spring brands, $4.35; hard patents, $3.70@3.80; straights, $4.35; hard patents, $3.70@3.80; straights, $3.10@3.30; soft patents, $3.40@3.50; soft bakers' exports, bags, $2.30@2.45; white rye, brls, $2.90@3.00; dark, $2.80@2.85.

BRAN—Demand good and prices higher; offerings light. Sales free on board, $11.50.

WINTER WHEAT—Demand fair and market stronger. Free on board: No. 4 red, 63@65c; No. 3 hard, 70½c@70¾c.

SPRING WHEAT—Demand fair and market stronger. Sales in store and to go: No. 1 Northern, 85,000 bu on private terms; No. 3 spring, 72c. Free on board: No grade, 58c; No. 4, 69c; No. 3, 71½@73½c; No. 4 white, 65c. Billed through: No. 3, 72½c.

CORN—Market active, with an easy feeling. Sales in store and to go: No. 2, 34@34¼c; 55,000 bu for shipment on p. t.; No. 2 yellow, 34¼@34⅜c; No. 2 white, 34¼c; 22,000 bu for export on p. t.; No. 3, 33⅝@34c; 130,000 bu to arrive on p. t.; 75,000 bu for shipment, part late Wednesday, on p. t.; No. 3 white, 33¼@34c; No. 3 yellow, 33⅝@34½c; 25,000 bu for shipment on p. t.; No. 4, 32¼@32⅜c; no grade, 29@30½c. On track: No grade, 39c; No. 4, 31@32⅜c; No. 3, 34c; No. 2 white, 35½c. Free on board: No grade, 26½@31c; No. 4, 32@33½c; No. 3, 33⅜@34c; No. 3 yellow, 34¼@34½c; No. 2 yellow, 34⅜c; No. 3 white, 33⅜@34c; No. 2 white, 34½c. Billed through: No. 4, 31¼@32c; No. 3, 33¼c; No. 3 yellow, 33¼@34⅜c; No. 2, 33½c; No. 2 yellow, 34⅜c; No. 3 white, 32⅜c.

OATS—Unsettled and weak. Sales in store and to go: No. 4 white, 26@26½c; No. 3, 24¼@26¼c; No. 3 white, 90,000 bu on p. t., 26¼@27¼c; No. 2, 24½c; white clipped, 50,000 bu on p. t. On track: No. 4 white, 25¼c; No. 3 white, 26¼@28c; No. 2, 25c; No. 2 white, 27½c. Free on board: No grade, 20c; No. 4, 25c; No. 4 white, 26@26½c; No. 3, 24@24¼c; No. 3 white, 25¼@27⅜c; No. 2, 24⅜c. Billed through: No. 4, 23¼@24c; No. 4 white, 24¾@26¼c; No. 3 mixed, 23¼@25¼c; No. 3 white, 25½@27⅜c; 10,000 bu new to arrive in July and August at 22¼c; No. 2, 24½c.

PROVISIONS—Offerings moderate, stronger feeling indicated, and slight advance in prices. Cash lots mess pork, $8.30@8.35 for regular and $7.50@7.60 for old. Lard, $5.07½@5.10 for choice and $4.97½@5.00 for old. Short ribs, $4.60@4.90, according to weight.

HAY—Demand fair; market steady. Receipts, 606 tons; shipments, 8 tons. Track sales included: Choice timothy, $11.50@12.00; No. 1 timothy, $11.00@11.25; No. 2 timothy, $10.00@10.25; No. 3 timothy, $9.00; choice prairie, $8.00@9.50; not graded, $5.00@5.50.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

Trade on the curb was slow and featureless. September wheat sold moderately from 74⅛c and 74⅜c. Puts on September sold at 73⅝c at the opening, dropped to 73⅜c, and then went back to 73⅝c. Calls ranged from 74⅜c to 74⅝c, closing at the latter. On corn puts were 33⅜c and calls 34⅜c.

Stocks of grain in the private elevators are: Wheat, 3,855,000 bu; corn, 4,090,000 bu; oats, 1,750,000 bu. Total public and private stocks are: Wheat, 9,177,000 bu; corn, 9,081,000 bu; oats, 2,616,000 bu.

Flax-seed people say that the acreage is large this year. There is a variety of views as to the condition. South Dakota has not done as well in this particular as North Dakota and Minnesota.

Southeastern Missouri grain dealers report Nashville, Tenn., bidding 2c per bu more for wheat than St. Louis receiving houses, with millers in the Southeast contracting for all the wheat farmers have to offer.

Winnipeg dispatches report the Manitoba crop conditions generally favorable, although in sections there is most too much rain.

Estimated receipts today: Wheat, 60 cars; corn, 400 cars; oats, 145 cars; hogs, 25,000.

On the subject of Russian crops Broomhall says: "There have been various reports of rains in south Russia, but we have yet to learn whether they come soon enough or have been sufficiently general to save the crops. On June 13 our Rostoff correspondents telegraphed raining heavily. Later we had news from Odessa that rains had fallen in the Hinterland of that port and lastly Reuters reported yesterday rains in several governments. In Odessa itself there has been no rains and our last advice from the Crimea gave a bad account of the crop situation there. In addition to the many complaints of crop damage from drought in the South and Southwest there have been other complaints of damage by excessive rains from the Volga regions in the East."

The Price Current, in its weekly crop summary, says: "The situation of the corn crop has improved some during the last week. Rain is now needed for it generally in Ohio and the Missouri valley. No material change to note in regard to the yield of wheat and the quality is quite good. Oats are promising and good yield. Packing for the week 490,000 hogs, against 405,000 last year."

The N. K. Fairbank company give the following estimates of the stocks of lard held in Europe and afloat on June 1, with estimates of former years, and stocks in cities named:

	1899. July 1.	1899. June 1.	1898. July 1.
Liverpool and Manchester	52,000	48,000	54,000
Other British ports	7,500	10,000	13,000
Hamburg	8,000	10,000	28,000
Bremen	3,000	3,000	4,000
Berlin	2,000	3,000	4,000
Baltic ports	8,500	9,000	10,000
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Mannheim	2,000	2,500	2,500
Antwerp	10,000	6,000	10,000
French ports	7,000	5,500	9,500
Italian and Spanish ports	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total in Europe	101,000	98,000	136,000
Afloat for Europe	70,000	72,000	50,000
Total in Europe and afloat	171,000	170,000	186,000
Chicago contract	196,738	164,222	168,234
Chicago other kind	13,620	8,983	13,532
East St. Louis	14,000	11,052	2,084
Kansas City	30,013	26,610	17,578
Omaha	5,752	5,131	4,408
New York	13,036	14,009	13,913
Total tierces	444,159	400,007	405,749

	Closed on Wednesday.	High.	Low.	Closed yesterday.	Closed July 8, 1898.
WHEAT.					
July	72¼	73	72⅝	72⅞	76¼
Sept	73⅝-¾	74¼	73⅝-¾	74⅛-¼	68⅜
Dec	75⅝	76¼-⅜	75½	76-⅛	68⅜
CORN.					
July	33⅝	34	33½	33¾-⅞	32⅜
Sept	34⅜	34¼	33⅞-¾	33⅞-¾	32⅞
Dec	33¼	33⅜	33⅛	33¼	33⅛
OATS.					
July	23¼	23⅜-½	22⅞	23⅛	22⅜
Sept	20⅝	21-⅛	20⅝	20⅞-¼	20¾
Dec	23	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	23-⅛
MESS PORK.					
July	8.30	8.35	8.35	8.35	9.90
Sept	8.47½	8.55	8.50-2½	8.55	10.05
LARD.					
July	5.05-7½	5.07½	5.07½	5.07½	5.47½
Sept	5.17½-20	5.20-2½	5.20	5.20-2½	5.55
SHORT RIBS—SIDES.					
July	4.75	4.80	4.77½	4.80	5.60
Sept	4.90	4.92½	4.90	4.90	5.62½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	6	83	8	97
Spring wheat	31	100	14	145
Corn	325	584	261	1,170
Oats	34	330	89	453
Rye	1	5	3	9
Barley	...	8	11	19
Totals	397	1,110	386	1,893

Inspected out—97,000 bu spring wheat, 115,000 bu corn, 986 bu oats, 18,208 bu barley; total, 231,194 bu.

BUTTER MARKET WILL NOT DOWN.

Test of Its Strength Shown by a Failure to Reduce Extras.

The strength of the butter market was tested yesterday, when the bearish element on the board sought to reduce extras ½c and failed. However, a lot of extras was sold on a 17½c basis. The market was easier and better, with a firm tone. Eggs remained the same, and poultry showed a good feeling, with good demand for good sized springs. Potatoes were reported from 1c to 2c higher per bu, choice stock bringing 58c. Receipts were light yesterday in all lines on account of the weather conditions. Firmness and good demand for good apples characterized the market. The pear market is beginning to open, though it will not become established for two weeks. California stock is coming to the market, but it is more or less because of the earliness of the season. Georgia stock will reach the market within the next two weeks. Tragedy prunes spurted up 10c. Apricots are practically out of the market. Berries sold briskly at the same figures as on the day previous. Green corn finds a good demand for good stock. The quality, however, is short, there being but little fancy on the market. Squashes are a drug on the market, whereas last week the demand was good and prices ran from 50c to 60c. It is difficult to get 20c now.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Butter, c'y, ex	18c	Firsts	14@15c
Firsts	16¼@17c	Seconds	12@13c
Seconds	13¼@14c	Eggs, 1st loss off	12½c
Dairy, fancy	15@16c	Candled, cases inc.	13c

POULTRY.

Live turkeys, lb	7@8c	Iced turkeys	8@9c
Chickens, spring	12@14c	Chickens	9@9½c
Old hens	9c	Ducks	8@9c
Geese, doz	$3.50@4.00	Geese	6@7c

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus, Racine, doz	30@35c	Mint, 1-2 bu	50c
Home gr'n, case	40@50c	Onions, gr'n, bun	5@7c
Beets, home grown, doz	15@20c	Dry onions, Ky.	$1.00@1.15
Beans, pea new	75c@$1.25	Potatoes, old	20@28c
Medium	$1.05@1.06	Triumphs, new brls	$1.35@1.50
Wax, Ill., bu	75c@$1.25	Sacks	52@57c
Cucumbers, home grown, doz	15@25c	Pieplant, bunch	6@9c
Miss., bu box	35@60c	Radishes, Ill., 100 bunches	$1.00
Caulifl'r, crates	50c@$1.00	Spinach, Ill., tubs	75c
Cairo, small crts	40@50c	Tomatoes, Tenn.	50@65c
Green peas, 1½ bu sacks	$1.10	Texas	50@60c
Lettuce, hd. tubs	25c	Culls	20@30c
Mushrooms, lb	25@35c	Illinois	50@65c
		Sweet corn, box	30@40c
		Sacks, 8-10 doz	25@75c

FRUITS.

Apples, Spies	$3.50@5.50	crate	$1.50@1.60
Baldwins	$3.00@4.00	Cherries, white, good	$1.10@1.25
Western, box	$1.25@2.50	Plums, peach	$1.15@1.25
Pears, box	$2.75@3.25	Plums, Simona, 4-bas. crate	$1.00@1.25
Half box	$1.75@2.00	Cherries, Royal Anne, 10-lb	90c@$1.35
Strawberries, 16 qts	50c@$1.50	Peaches, Tex., 4-bas crate	75c@$1.00
Ch'ries, 16 qts	$1.25@1.50	Plums, 24 qts	75c@$1.00
Currants, 16 qts	75c@$1.00	Tragedy prunes	$1.10@1.35
Gooseberries, 24 qts	75@90c	Oranges, Med. Sweets	$3.25@4.00
Black raspberries, Ind., 24 qts	$1.00@1.25	Valen. Lake	$4.00@4.50
16 qts, Mich	50@75c	Lemons, M'a	$3.50@4.50
Blackberries, 24 qts	$1.00@1.25	Cal., 300@360	$3.00@3.50
Blackberries, Mich.	80c@$1.10	420s	$3.00@3.50
Red raspberries, 24 pts	80c@$1.00	Bananas, bun	$1.00@1.75
Blueberries, 16 qts	$1.05@1.50	Watermelons, car, Ga.	$125.00@165.00
Cal. peaches, 20-lb box	$1.10@1.50	Gems, Tex.	50@60c
Apricots, 4-basket		Cantelopes, box, Fla.	$1.75@2.00

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of country produce for the last forty-eight hours, as compared with the same time last year:

	Receipts 1899.	Receipts 1898.	Shipments 1899.	Shipments 1898.
Apples, brls	.....	198	.....	59
Beans, bu	597	948	510	991
B. corn, lbs	.....	55,800	10,810	2,290
Butter, lbs	1,176,258	1,449,474	649,429	698,270
Cheese, lbs	191,232	428,944	128,393	116,575
D. fruits, lbs	3,100	89,500	117,227	39,680
Eggs, pkgs	13,662	11,685	6,684	4,634
Hay, tons	606	612	8	.....
Hides, lbs	351,562	513,680	508,575	335,406
Hops, lbs	.....	20,000	.....	.....
Potatoes, bu	29,718	24,747	3,582	780
Poultry, lbs	49,600	13,775	15,179	5,761
Poultry, c'ps	31	315	344	.....
Wool, lbs	1,282,580	383,816	727,156	154,299

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Closing Quotations in the Various Exchanges of the Country.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Flour—Receipts, 40,683 brls; exports, 13,015 brls. Sales, 5,000 pkgs. Market was steady; on winter straights buyers and sellers were 5c apart; spring patents were offered sparingly. Rye flour—steady; sales, 500 brls.

Cornmeal—Steady. Rye—Steadier; State rye, 60c. Barley—Steady, but dull. Barleymalt—Quiet.

Wheat—Receipts, 182,750 bu; exports, 144,887 bu. Spot firm; No. 2 red, 81½c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 red, 79½c elevator; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 82¼c f. o. b. afloat to arrive; No. 2 hard, Duluth, 85⅝c f. o. b. afloat to arrive. Options opened steady and afterwards advanced by covering in response to excessive rains in the Northwest; speculative trade was dull; exporters bought moderately and ocean freights were reported strong and higher. Foreign news came weaker, supplemented by selling for European account. Closed firm at ⅜@½c net higher; July, 79 1-16@79⅜c, closed 79⅜c; September, 78⅝@79c, closed 78⅞c; December, 80⅞@81c, closed 80⅞c.

Corn—Receipts, 356,850 bu; exports, 436,372 bu. Spot easier; No. 2, 40½c f. o. b. afloat, 39c elevator. Options opened steady, advanced later on heavy clearances, but finally broke under heavy selling by Western houses; closed weak at ⅛c net decline. July, 38⅞@39¼c, closed 38⅞c; September, 39¼@39⅝c, closed 39⅜c.

Oats—Receipts, 155,000 bu; exports, 292,286 bu. Spot quiet; No. 2, 30c; No. 3, 29½c; No. 2 white, 30½c; track mixed Western, 30@31½c; track white Western, 31@36½c; track white State, 31@36½c. Options quiet.

Feed—Firmer. Hay—Quiet. Hops—Steady. Hides—Steady. Leather—Steady.

Beef—Firm; beef hams, $22.50@23.00; city extra India mess, $14.00@15.00; cut meats firm; pickled hams, 9¼@10c. Lard—Steady; Western steamer closed at $5.32½; city, $4.80@4.85; July closed $5.32½ nominal; refined unchanged. Pork—Dull.

Coffee—Options opened steady, unchanged; ruled inactive all day with weak undertone following heavier Brazilian receipts, bearish crop estimates, absence of speculative support, local liquidation, and small warehouse deliveries and local spot demand. Closed quiet, unchanged to 5 points lower. Sales, 3,750 bags, including July, 4.60c; August, 4.75c; September, 4.85c; October, 4.90c; December, 5.30c. Spot coffee—Rio dull; No. 7 invoice, 6⅛c; No. 7 jobbing, 6⅝c. Mild quiet and steady; Cordova, 8@15c.

Sugar—Raw about steady; fair refining, 4c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4½c. Molasses sugar, 3⅞c. Refined steady and unchanged.

Butter—Steady; Western creamery, 15@18½c; do factory, 12@14½c; imitation creamery, 13@16c; State dairy, 13½@17c; do creamery, 15@18½c.

Cheese—Market steady; large white, 8c; small white, 8½c; large colored, 8c; small colored, 8½c.

Eggs—Market steady; State and Pennsylvania, 15½@16c; Western, fresh, 14½@15c; Southern, 9@11c.

Tallow—Dull and weak; city, 4 5-16c; country, 4⅜c. Cotton seed oil—Firm. Petroleum—Firmer; refined, New York, $7.40; Philadelphia and Baltimore, $7.35; do in bulk, $4.85. Resin—Firm. Turpentine—Market strong; held higher, 41@41½c. Rice—Firm.

Metals—Tin made another important forward step today on increased demand from local buyers. Firm advices from primary points added to the stiffness of this particular metal and strengthened the arbitrary views of holders. The other departments displayed sympathetic steadiness, but little animation. At the close the Metal Exchange called pig iron warrants nominal at $13.50; lake copper steady, with $18.00 bid and $18.50 asked; tin firm, with $27.62½ bid and $27.75 asked; lead steady, with $4.50 bid and $4.55 asked; spelter firmer for futures and unchanged for spot, with $6.00 bid and $6.25 asked. The brokers' price for lead is $4.30 and for copper $18.50.

Cotton—The cotton market opened quiet and steady at a decline of 1@2 points, cables being unsatisfactory and crop accounts no worse, if not better, than yesterday's advances. Later the market dragged and was weak without further change until the early afternoon, when a steadier feeling followed a demand from the shorts without particular new feature to explain the unexpected movement. Covering soon became quite general and the market slowly worked up to 4@5 points above yesterday's closing. On the rise there was some investment buying on the part of outsiders, but it failed to materialize to any extent. A preference to hold off July government crop report was apparent. The character as well as the volume of business was unsatisfactory today. There was a decided lack of outside interest. At the lowest point the market showed a decline of 1@2 points, at the best a net advance of 4@5 points, and was finally steady at net unchanged to 1 points lower. Spot closed steady; middling uplands, 6⅛c; do gulf, 6⅜c; sales, 1,356 bales. Futures closed steady; July, 5.58c; August, 5.62c; September, 5.63c; October, 5.69c; November, 5.73c; December, 5.78c; January, 5.82c; February, 5.85c; March, 5.88c; April, 5.91c; May, 5.96c.

California dried fruits—Firm but quiet; evaporated apples, common, 6½@7c; prime wire tray, 8¼@8½c; choice, 8¾@9c; fancy, 9@9½c. Prunes, 3½@7½c. Apricots, royal, 14c; Moor Park, 14@18c. Peaches, unpeeled, 10@11c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 6.—Flour dull, weak; patents, $3.50@3.70; straights, $3.25@3.40; clear, $3.00@3.20. Timothy seed, $1.75@2.15. Corn meal, $1.80@1.85. Bran firm; sacked, east track, 60½c. Hay—Timothy firm, $8.50@12.00; prairie dull, quiet; new, $6.50@7.00; old, $5.50. Whisky steady, $1.26. Iron cotton ties, 80c; bagging, 6@6¾c. Dry salt meats nominal; boxed shoulders, $4.75; extra shorts, $4.90; clea ribs, $5.00; clear sides, $5.12½. Bacon strong and scarce; boxed shoulders, $5.50; extra shorts, $5.87½; clear ribs, $5.50; clear sides, $5.75. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 32,000 bu; corn, 37,000 bu; oats, 24,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 18,000 brls; wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 107,000 bu; oats, 13,000 bu.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 6.—Wheat closed weak yesterday, but showed advancing tendency this morning without much development up to noon. September opened at 70⅝c and advanced to 70⅞@70⅞c. The market took on a whip-saw character before the close, September closing at 70⅝c and July at 70⅞@71c. Cash wheat—Outside mills were not actively in the market today, which the trade attributed to the fact that receipts were barely sufficient to supply demand from local millers. No. 1 Northern, 71⅝@72⅛c; to arrive, 71⅝@72c; No. 2 Northern, 70⅛@70⅝c; to arrive, at same figures; No. 3 wheat, 68⅛@69⅛c. Flour and bran unchanged.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 6.—Close—Wheat—September, 67⅛c; cash No. 2 hard, 67c; No. 3, 64@67c; No. 2, 70@71½c; No. 3, 66@67½c. Corn—September, 30⅜c; cash No. 2 mixed, 31⅞@32¼c; No. 2 white, 32¼c; No. 3, 31½c. Oats—No. 2 white cash, 28⅛c. Rye—No. 2, 57c. Hay—Choice timothy, $7.50@8.00; choice prairie, $6.50. Butter—Creamery, 14½@18½c; dairy, 13c. Eggs—Fresh, 10c. Receipts—Wheat, 48 cars.

TOLEDO, O., July 6.—Wheat active, higher; No. 2 cash and July, 74⅛c; September, 76⅛c. Corn dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, 35⅛c. Oats active, steady; No. 2 mixed, 25c. Rye dull, easy; No. 2 cash, 59c bid. Cloverseed dull, steady; prime cash, new, $3.97½; October, $4.65. Oil higher; North Lima, 88c; South Lima and Indiana, 83c.

DULUTH, Minn., July 6.—Wheat—No. 1 hard cash, 76⅛c; July, 76⅛c; No. 1 Northern cash, 73⅝c; July, 73⅝c; September, 73⅞c; December, 73⅞c. To arrive—No. 1 hard, 76⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 73⅞c. Oats, 24¼@25⅝c. Rye, 56½c. Barley, 37c. Flax, $1.00½; September, 97⅛c. Corn, 33c. Receipts—Wheat, 267,400 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 429,954 bu.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 6.—Spirits, turpentine, market firm; 38@39c. Resin firm; quote A, B, C, D, $1.05; E, $1.10; F, $1.15; G, $1.25; H, $1.30; I, $1.35; K, $1.55; M, $1.85; N, $2.10; W G, $2.25; W W, $2.45.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 6.—Spirits, turpentine, firm; 38@38½c. Resin steady; 90c and 95c. Crude turpentine firm; $1.35, $2.00, and $2.10. Tar firm; $1.30.

PEORIA, Ill., July 6.—Corn firm; No. 3, 38¼c. Oats firm; No. 3 white, 25@26c. Whisky firm on the basis of $1.26 for finished goods.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY

Dearborn & Madison Streets, Chicago.

CAPITAL $500,000
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AUTHORIZED BY LAW TO RECEIVE and execute trusts of every character from courts, corporations and individuals. Takes entire charge of estates, real and personal. Acts as agent for the registration and transfer of bonds and stocks and the payment of coupons, interest and dividends. A legal depository for court and trust funds.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS of money which may be made at any time and withdrawn after thirty days' notice or at a fixed date. It does not receive deposits payable on demand nor does it do a banking business.

TRUST FUNDS AND TRUST INVESTMENTS are kept separate and apart from the assets of the company.

J. R. WALSH, President.
CHAS. H. HULBURD, Vice President.
L. A. WALTON, Secretary and Treasurer.
C. D. ORGAN, Ass't Secretary and Cashier.

IT IS THE CUSTOM OF THIS COMPANY TO CONTINUE THE PROFESSIONAL RELATIONS OF MEMBERS OF THE BAR TO MATTERS WHICH THEY MAY BE INSTRUMENTAL IN PLACING IN ITS CHARGE.

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HERMAN FELSENTHAL, Financial Agent, Southeast Corner Madison and Fifth-av.

THE TRIBUNE PRINTS ALL THE NEWS

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

OFFICIALS MEET IN CHICAGO TO ADJUST FREIGHT TROUBLES.

Presidents and Heads of Traffic Departments Attend and Appoint Two Committee to Solve Eastern Rate Tangle — Advance Is Considered Likely — Report for First Half of 1899 Shows Few Roads Have Gone into Hands of Receivers.

Presidents and traffic officials of the Eastern roads met here yesterday morning to consider the east-bound rate freight situation and the making of through tariffs with the Western roads. Not in years have east-bound rates been so low or has there been so much manipulation and discrimination. A meeting of the Presidents in New York ten days ago failed to accomplish any good, and the present meeting was arranged to bring order out of chaos. Among those present were:

James McCrea, Vice President, and D. S. Gray, General Agent Pennsylvania.
W. H. Newman, President, and G. J. Grammer, Traffic Manager Lake Shore.
H. B. Ledyard, President, and B. B. Mitchell, General Freight Traffic Manager Michigan Central.
H. J. Hayden, Vice President New York Central.
O. G. Murray, First Vice President, and George F. Randolph, Traffic Manager, C. S. Wight, and L. R. Brockenbrough, Baltimore and Ohio.
S. T. McLaughlin, General Freight Agent, Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern.
W. H. Caniff, President, and G. B. Spriggs, General Freight Agent, Nickel Plate.
G. G. Cochran, Vice President Erie.
Thomas M. King, receiver Lake Erie and Western.
C. H. Rockwell, Traffic Manager Monon.
W. S. Weed, Traffic Manager Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City.
E. J. Henry, General Freight Agent Lehigh Valley.
William Campbell, General Freight Agent Eastern Illinois.
H. C. Martin, General Freight Agent Grand Trunk.
A. Patriarch, Traffic Manager Flint and Pere Marquette.
J. Ramsey Jr., Vice President and General Manager Wabash.
G. L. Bradbury, President Lake Erie and Western.
E. F. Coast, General Traffic Manager "Big Four."

After considerable discussion two committees were appointed. One is a general committee to consider rates on all freight except grain. The other, composed of the traffic officials of the lines running East from Chicago, Peoria, and St. Louis, will take up the grain rate question. These committees are to report to the Presidents as soon as they have reached a conclusion. The general opinion is that an advance in rates will be ordered. The advance proposed is from 3¼ cents on wheat, 2½ cents on oats, and 2¾ cents a bushel on corn destined for New York to 4½ cents on wheat, 3 cents on oats, and 4 cents on corn, and that for the present Philadelphia and Baltimore take the same rates.

Few Failures Are Recorded.

The first half of 1899 shows a smaller number of railways placed in the hands of receivers than any six months since railway insolvencies began. Only one important road confessed bankruptcy in that period, the four others being small local enterprises, two belonging to private corporations. The following statement, compiled by the Railway Age, shows roads placed in receivers' hands from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1899:

Roads.	Miles.	Bonded debt.	Capital stock.
Alexander and Rich Mountain, Va.	23	$50,000	$75,000
Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf	782	22,000,000	20,925,000
Tacoma and Columbia River	15	250,000	3,000,000
Licking Valley, three feet	12	30,000	11,000
Silverton, three feet	20	425,000	350,000
Totals five roads	852	$22,755,000	$24,361,000
Total bonds and stock			47,116,000

The collapse of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf within nineteen months after the completion of its line from Kansas City to the Gulf of Mexico does not indicate hard times. From the start it has been regarded as a desperate enterprise. While the magnitude of this one failure has made the total mileage and capital for the six months larger than last year, the number of lines is notably smaller. Comparison with previous years shows a great and nearly continuous decrease.

Barr Goes to the Santa Fe.

J. M. Barr has been elected Third Vice President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé system. He will be in charge of operations and the various General Managers will report to him hereafter, instead of to the President. Mr. Barr has had large experience in railroad operation. He commenced railroad service as private secretary and stenographer to E. A. Tonzalin, at one time Vice President of the Santa Fé. Afterwards Mr. Barr went to the Great Northern as a Division Superintendent and was promoted to General Superintendent. He left the Great Northern to become Vice President of the Norfolk and Western.

TO BUY WISCONSIN CENTRAL.

Receivers and Representatives of Reorganization Committee Go to Eau Claire to Attend Sale.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 6.—Receivers Howard Morris and Henry F. Whitcomb of the Wisconsin Ceneral lines, together with Special Master Frank M. Hoyt and representatives of New York and Boston interests, left Milwaukee today to attend the sale of the Wisconsin Central property at Eau Claire tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

The New York interests are represented by George Coppell, the chairman of the Reorganization committee that has brought about the new order of things and that will buy the road.

Boston interests are represented by Attorney Louis D. Brandeis. After the sale the party will go to St. Paul and then return to Milwaukee. The United States Circuit Court will probably be asked to confirm the sale on Saturday. Those interested about future plans will say nothing until after the sale, though it is believed H. F. Whitcomb will be the new executive head.

LINES SOUTH MAY COMBINE.

Negotiations Said to Be in Progress for Consolidation of Louisville & Nashville with Southern Next Fall.

Birmingham, Ala., July 6.—The Age-Herald will say tomorrow: "We have it from an apparently reliable source that negotiations have been in progress for several months looking toward a consolidation of the Southern and the Louisville and Nashville into one great road system. The controlling interests of the two roads expect to have matters in shape to bring about the consolidation in the early fall. Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern, is now in Europe, but is expected back in a few weeks, and the best opinion is that the consolidation is probable soon after his return."

Earnings of Michigan Railroads.

Lansing, Mich., July 6.—[Special.]—The Michigan earnings of railroad companies for May were $2,878,485, an increase of $221,189 over May, 1898. The aggregate earnings to June 1 were $13,190,474, an increase of $1,153,675, or 9.58 per cent, over the same period last year.

Felton's Appointment Sustained.

Cincinnati, O., July 6.—Judge Taft has sustained his appointment of S. M. Felton as receiver of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking railroad, and ousted Receiver Montserrat, appointed by a State court.

Secures Milwaukee Terminals.

Toledo, O., July 6.—The Detroit and Lima Northern has secured a terminal into Milwaukee. The road, in connection with this terminal, will run a ferry line from Milwaukee to Grand Haven, Mich.

General Railway Notes.

The Burlington will make summer tourist rates to Buffalo, Pittsburg, Boston, and Portland for the remainder of the season.

Excursion rates at a fare and one-third have been granted by the Central Traffic association lines for the following occasions: American Flint Glassworkers' union, Muncie, Ind., July 10 to 21, from Central and Trunk Line association points; National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, Boston, Mass., July 28 and 29; Young People's Alliance of the Evangelical association, quadrennial international convention, Naperville, Ill.

Commissioner Donald issued a call during the day for the monthly meeting of the Central Passenger association at the Chicago Beach Hotel on next Wednesday. Among the subjects for consideration are the expenses incurred in the prosecution of ticket scalpers, transfer charges at Buffalo, correspondence regarding merchants' excursions to Boston and Albany in August and September, and applications for reduced rates.

The Western Passenger association meeting in this city yesterday was attended by all lines except the Chicago Great Western. If the latter signs the new agreement the Minneapolis and St. Louis will also join. The Wisconsin Central also promised to join as soon as the road has emerged from bankruptcy. The Iowa Central signed the agreement. Rules and regulations governing the management of the mileage bureau were adopted.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

Given Campbell, attorney for the insurance companies in the Missouri cases, spent yesterday in Chicago, going over the different phases of the suits with managers. In the morning he met Thomas S. Chard of the Fireman's Fund and Eugene Cary of the German-American, composing the local members of the committee which originally had charge of the companies' interests. Mr. Campbell, when seen in the afternoon, would not express an opinion on the decision for publication. "All there is to it," he said, "is found in the action of the Supreme Court. The companies were tried and found guilty, and under the law application for a rehearing will be made within the ten days allowed after the rendering of a decision. Beyond the arrangement to appeal the case the companies have decided nothing, not even whether they will carry the matter up to the United States Supreme Court in case the second trial goes against them. I do not think there is any especial feeling against the insurance companies in Missouri, except, perhaps, in Kansas City. I shall return tonight."

Mr. Campbell was asked whether, in his opinion, it would be in the power of the Insurance Superintendent to compromise with the companies by letting them remain in the State if they agreed to stay out of all rating boards. He said the Superintendent could not go back of the decision of the highest court in the State, but as to whether he could relicense the companies under those circumstances, he did not know.

One of the principal points on which the companies base their right to a rehearing is that all the testimony taken in the case was ignored by the court, save that of one person.

Managers are expressing some dissatisfaction with the course of President George T. Cram of the Western Union. He was appointed chairman of the committee in charge of the Missouri legislation, but it is now charged that he refuses to take any more part in it for fear it might endanger the position of his own company—The American Central—in St. Louis. Owing to Mr. Cram's inactivity the original committee has but two members left who are interesting themselves in the matter.

Secretary R. S. Brannen of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents, in announcing the coming meeting at Buffalo in August, says: "Since the organization of the association there has been some reform in the business. Every trade and profession has profited by local and national associations, and one of the first acts of any of these organized trades or professions is to work against us by perfecting a mutual fire insurance company or individual underwriters."

General R. J. Smith, Secretary of the Traders' Insurance company, was again banqueted at the Union League club last evening in commemoration of his twenty-fifth anniversary as an insurance manager. The dinner was given him by brother managers, members of the Western Union. The affair was in charge of a committee consisting of Thomas S. Chard, W. H. Cunningham, and Eugene Cary.

The negotiations of the Policyholders' committee with the management of the Western Mutual Life association are in abeyance. It was expected a settlement might be reached yesterday, but no meting was held.

New York, July 6.—[Special.]—The New York Insurance Exchange today adopted a rule requiring members to send out cancellation notices at the expiration of the credit fixed by the agreement, and to report to the manager of the exchange the sending of the notices and what policies remain unpaid for and not canceled. It is belived this will prevent favoring brokers by giving them long credits. Another rule was adopted extending the 10 per cent brokerage rule to all places where local board rules do not authorize a higher rate. It has been pointed out that this rule can be evaded by the appointment of agents who can pay any brokerage. The Executive committee of the middle department has little hope of reconciling the differences between the board and non-board interests in Newark, and it is probable that rates will be called off. Plate glass compacts for Maryland, Michigan, and Massachusetts will be in force within a short time. In Maryland the State agents will be the signers, but the compact will be indorsed and supported by the companies.

Lansing, Mich., July 6.—[Special.]—Insurance Commissioner Campbell has definitely decided to resign for the purpose of accepting a place on the new State tax commission. He has, however, stipulated that he shall serve in the latter capacity only until the first of the year, when he is to be reappointed commissioner. In the meantime, H. H. Stephens of Detroit, at present an examiner, will be commissioner.

Commissioner Campbell has taken the first steps under the recently enacted retaliatory law by demanding of the American Fire Insurance company of New Jersey $2 apiece for 155 agents' certificates, application for which was made today, that being the fee charged in New Jersey. Demand was also made today on several New York companies for taxes aggregating $2,500, recent examinations showing that this was due owing to errors in the annual reports of earnings.

The State Tax commission was to have organized today, but action was postponed for one week owing to the failure of the commissions to issue, because of a misunderstanding as to the terms of office. It is a foregone conclusion that Insurance Commissioner Campbell will be President, the other members being A. F. Freeman of Chelsea and Robert Oakman of Detroit.

Springfield, Ill., July 6.—[Special.]—The National Union Insurance company of Washington, D. C., was today licensed to transact business in Illinois. C. T. Marshall of Chicago was appointed attorney and general agent for the State.

SILVER MEN SELECT CHICAGO.

Bimetallist League of Ohio Valley Asks Democrats to Meet at Palmer House July 20.

Covington, Ky., July 6.—The Organization committee of the League of Bimetallist Clubs of the Ohio Valley today sent out circulars to all States inviting Democrats to meet at noon on Thursday, July 20, at the Palmer House in Chicago to devise plans for a more thorough organization, especially in the pivotal States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky. The Democratic National committee will meet at the Palmer House on July 20.

The circular is signed by Judge James P. Tarvin, chairman, and Allen W. Clark, secretary, and concludes as follows:

"The committee is inviting to this meeting Democrats all over the country who are known to favor the readoption of the Chicago platform of 1896, without an omission, and who are opposed to anything in the nature of a compromise or a concession as to any principle involved in that platform. It is assumed that the new convention will also declare against trusts and imperialism."

$2.50 to Springfield and Return

Via the Chicago & Alton—the shortest and best line—Saturday, July 8, 1899. Complete particulars at City Ticket Office, 101 Adams street. Telephone Main 2031.

POLICE AID HEALTH WORK

CHIEF KIPLEY ISSUES ORDER FOR SANITARY INSPECTIONS.

All Patrolmen to Make Daily Reports on Neglected Garbage Boxes and Filthy Alleys—Commissioner Reynolds Believes This Will Improve City's Condition—He Sees No Danger of Infection from Germs on Telephones—Other Municipal Matters.

The Health and Police departments have begun coöperation in efforts to better the sanitary condition of the city. Chief of Police Kipley yesterday issued an order which Commissioner of Health Reynolds believes will improve greatly the conditions existing throughout the city. The order reads as follows:

To commanding officers—Hereafter it shall be the duty of patrolmen on day duty to make personal investigations as to the sanitary condition of their respective posts.

Notify them to visit all alleys and other places where garbage and manure boxes are placed and inspect and report the condition of the same; also report any dead animals, being particular as to location. These latter reports must be telephoned at once to the city dead animal contractor, South 1005.

While officers are engaged in this work it will afford them an excellent opportunity to be on the lookout for thieves who may be plying their vocation in the residence districts of the city.

Have patrol sergeants on day duty see that all patrolmen under their charge attend to these orders and report the existence of any nuisance or violation of sanitary ordinances.

JOSEPH KIPLEY, Chief of Police.

"The order will have a wholesome effect on the sanitary condition of the city," said Commissioner Reynolds. "The coöperation of the police is what we have wished for some time, and its effect soon will be felt."

"The Police department is ready at all times to assist the other departments," said Chief Kipley. "I have no doubt that both the efficiency of the police and the betterment of sanitary conditions will be augmented by the order I sent out today."

Sees No Danger in 'Phones.

Commissioner Reynolds stated that the recent tests made by Dr. Emanuel Friend at the Michael Reese Hospital, by which it was found that germs of infectious diseases were in scrapings from the mouthpieces of telephones in Chicago, afford no cause for alarm. Cleansing telephone transmitters frequently with soap and water, he said, will remove all danger, and the passage of a city ordinance bearing on this matter he considered unnecessary.

"Contamination from this source is rare," said Dr. Reynolds. "The germs of tuberculosis as a rule are not spread in this way. The City Health department will make an examination as to the degree of infection, but meanwhile citizens need not worry and shun telephones. With the millions of germs each of us is constantly absorbing, the bacillus gets little aid from the telephone. Proper living will render any citizen germ-immune. Telephone mouthpieces should be washed frequently, and plain soap and water will be just as effective as acids. There need be no ordinance requiring the cleansing of these transmitters."

"If there's danger lurking in telephone mouthpieces we want to know it," said A. S. Hibbard, general manager of the Chicago Telephone company. "I gave permission some days ago to secure the scrapings, which, I believe, were used in the tests made by Dr. Friend. At that time a man interested in an antiseptic mouthpiece—an affair with plenty of odor—made the request. In Chicago the telephone calls often are as many as 290,000 daily. Thus far we never have heard of one case of infection.

"Of this total daily calls more than 10,000 are made by doctors or members of their families, and we never have received a complaint of infection or danger. Mouthpieces should be washed. We have asked the City Health department to make tests, and if there is danger we will protect users in every way possible."

Traction Lines Must Repair Streets.

Superintendent Doherty of the Street department informed the West Chicago Street railways that the rights of way in Twelfth street from Canal street to Ashland avenue and in Ashland avenue from Twelfth to Twenty-second street must be repaired or the city will do the work at the company's expense. Assistant Corporation Counsel Goodwin submitted an opinion that the city could order the repairs, and, if they were not made, could perform the work and recover the expense in a damage suit.

The matter of compelling the telephone companies to take out all slot machines was referred by the Council Judiciary committee to a subcommittee consisting of Aldermen Nelson, Butler (Thirty-seventh Ward), and Alling. A committee representing the Retail Druggists' association protested against the ordinance, saying the slot machines lightened their work.

An opinion was presented from the Corporation Counsel stating that bicycles cannot be taxed for any specific purpose since they are taxed as personal property.

Permanent officers of the Commission on the Improvement of the Chicago River, appointed by Mayor Harrison, were chosen as follows:

Chairman—Alderman Walter J. Raymer.
Secretary—George G. Tunell.
Executive committee—Walter J. Raymer, W. C. Brown, Murry Nelson, Eugene H. Fishburn, Alderman Julius Goldzier, George Merryweather, George Birkhoff Jr.

New York Poultry Market.

NEW YORK, July 6.—[Special.]—Poultry, alive—Spring chickens, per lb, 11@13c; fowls, 10½c; roosters, 6c; turkeys, 8c; ducks, per pair, 30@70c; geese, 50c@$1.25; pigeons, 20@25c. Dressed—Turkeys, average grades, hens or toms, per lb, 10c; spring chickens, Philadelphia, large, per lb, 18@20c; do small and medium, 14@15c; do Pennsylvania, mixed weights, 14@16c; do Western dry-picked, 3 lbs or over to pair, 13@14c; do scalded, 3 lb or over, per pair, 12@13c; do dry-picked or scalded, under 3 lb, 10½@11c; do under 2 lb, 9@10c; fowls, State and Pennsylvania, good to prime, 10@10½c; do Western and Southwestern, dry-picked, prime, 10c; do Western scalded, prime, 10c; do heavy, 9½c; old cocks, Western, 6c; ducks, Eastern and Long Island, spring, 14c; do Western, spring, 7@8c; do old, 5@7c; geese, Eastern, spring, 20c; squabs, choice, large white, per doz, $2.25@2.60; do small and dark, $1.50@$1.75.

Oil and Oil Certificates.

OIL CITY, Pa., July 6.—Credit balances, $1.19. Certificates, cash opened $1.17¼, closed $1.20 bid. Sales 2 cash at $1.17¼, 2 cash at $1.20; closed $1.21 bid for regular. Shipments 92,172 brls; average, 71,198 brls; runs, 101,019 brls; average, 68,300 brls.

LIMA, O., July 6.—[Special.]—There was another advance today of a cent a barrel in the price of Lima crude oil, affecting both the Ohio and Indiana fields. Many operators are holding back their drilling and selling until they get a still better price.

PROPOSED RAILROAD TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Name for Horseless Vehicles.

Chicago, July 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Some time ago you discussed the subject of a name for the new electric horseless vehicles, called now automobiles, which is an awkward term. Mr. Edison submits the term "electromobiles." I would suggest that a name be constructed by using two of the syllables of this term, thereby making a name both appropriate and euphonious. Let them be called "trobiles."

CH. GATCHELL.

Calomel for Hydrophobia.

Chicago, July 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Almost daily as you take up the morning paper you find some person has been bitten by a supposedly mad dog. The only treatment has been to cauterize the bite. It seems to be of no good. The only safe treatment is by covering the bite with calomel. It should be put on many times and at once. It will take up the poison. Every person should have a small bottle in his pocket to be on the safe side.

C. R. VANDERCOOK.

See the Chief of Police.

Chicago, July 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your recent editorial entitled "Let Us Have Quiet," in which you refer to the nerve-destroying cries of peddlers crying "bananas," "potatoes," and "rags," has the right ring, but does not go quite far enough. There is the shrill whistle of the peanut peddler, which is more blood-curdling than the shout of the son of sunny Italy, and sets one's teeth on edge. Cannot that be included in the "unnecessary noise" with which we are afflicted and be prohibited? All Sunday afternoon the writer had to bear with one stationed within fifty feet of his house, the only relief from which came through the heavy downpour of rain toward evening. We have a member of our family ill, and requested these peanut venders to stop their steam whistle. They quiet for a little while, and then started with a heavier and shriller scream.

X. X. X. X.

Death Penalty.

Chicago, July 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I was greatly surprised at my private opinions being made so public in your last Sunday's issue. When examined as to my qualifications to serve as a juror in the Becker case, your printing only a part of what I said has made me appear almost an advocate for the killing of persons. Now, the question was: Did I believe in the death penalty for murder? Yes, I replied, for burglars and highwaymen who take life where the victim is even unknown to them. That I call cool-blooded murder. In the case of husband and wife the circumstances are entirely different. Murder then is often the culmination of years of strife and unhappiness. For instance, a poor wife, after years of ill-treatment by a brutal husband, may, in a fit of frenzy, perhaps by an unintentional blow, take her husband's life. Or she may be so exasperated as to kill, conscious at the time that she is committing murder. Would not the circumstances in her case be totally different from the murder by the highwayman? I think so, and the same applies when the man is the sufferer. It is time the penalty for the killing of husbands and wives should be changed to punishment by imprisonment, say from one year to thirty years, or for life. I do not assume that we shall be without cool-blooded murders of husbands and wives—I say, and believe, that imprisonment would meet every case. In the most cruel imprison for life, which, I imagine, is no "snap."

SAMUEL F. HARRIS.

Keep Your Mouth Shut.

Chicago, July 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As so much is being written concerning consumption, permit me space to call attention to one or two points in the prevention of the "great white plague" not brought out clearly in the articles I have read in your paper the last few weeks upon the subject. Having made a special study of the disease for four years, I feel that I can write with some authority. In tracing the consumptive germ from man to man, or from animal to man, we find the germ entering the human system at one place only—viz.: the mouth. I found, without a single exception, among over a thousand consumptives that they were all mouth-breathers, all inhaling disease, dirt, filth, and all impurities of the atmosphere directly into the lungs through the mouth. Now, it is a scientific fact that the mucus of the nasal passage will kill any disease germ in from one to three hours. It is also a physiological fact that there is a sponge-like filter, which is always moist, filling the nasal chamber. The air going through this moist filter is purified. All the dust, dirt, germs, and other impurities are caught and held there until the germs are destroyed. The dark, flaky discharge on the handkerchief is a graveyard of innumerable dead germs; all of which would have gone directly into the lungs had they been inhaled through the mouth. I have more than a hundred times stood on street corners and counted the mouth-breathers as they pass, and it is an astonishing fact that more than 70 per cent of the people walk the street with their mouths open, inhaling dust, dirt, disease, soot, smoke, and all impurities of the air into the lungs. The rich and poor alike do this. Is it any wonder people have consumption, bronchial trouble, sore throats, etc.?

It is the firm belief of the writer, founded upon several years of observation and study, that there never would be another case of consumption—pulmonary phthisis—if people were taught always to inhale through the nose. One consumptive alone, coughing and expectorating on the streets, will in a few hours scatter a sufficient number of germs to infect every person in Chicago; and all mouth-breathers are taking these germs into their lungs. In fact, every mouth-breather in Chicago has consumptive germs lurking around in his lungs, and the reason he is not down with the disease is due to constitutional strength—vital power of resisting disease. The person who draws every breath through the nose will never have the disease in the lungs; he might in other parts of the body.

Tuberculous germs located in other parts of the body entered through the mouth also; but they went with food or drink, and not as dust. But a person whose digestion is normal need have no fears in drinking tuberculous milk or eating tuberculous meat. Of course, the thought of taking diseased food is repulsive, but there is no danger of infection so long as the stomach fluids are normal. The hydrochloric acid of a normal stomach is capable of killing millions of the germs every meal; but as there are only a few normal stomachs, each and every person would do well to get food free from disease germs.

Only two things are necessary to prevent consumption. First, avoid mouth-breathing; and, second, to keep the digestion normal.

J. A. WATKINS.

Defending the Health Department.

Chicago, July 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your editorial in this morning's issue in relation to the Health department of Chicago is so unjust that I feel called upon as a sanitary scientist to protest. I am in no way connected with the department, and have no sympathy with any omissions which possibly may creep into its work, but when the statement is made "that in the prevention of contagion generally, and especially among children, the Health department cannot be credited with well-organized effort," it calls for a protest from every careful observer of the work of that department. In the first place, long experience has clearly proved that the placing of placards upon houses to designate the presence of contagious disease has been an obstruction and not an assistance in the precautionary measures to prevent the spread of contagion. As the department has officially said, "it is the most objectionable and least efficient measure that could possibly be adopted," and to this conclusion all well-informed sanitarians have fully agreed.

The department does notify every school when it is aware of the existence of contagious disease in its vicinity, and the kindergarten teacher who reports otherwise either must have had cases not reported to the department or else cases of mistaken diagnosis. Not only is the school notified, but the physician in reporting the case is furnished with a "return postal card" to notify the department when it is safe for the children from that family to return to school. As to the matter being left so much to the discretion of the attending physician, that is positively unavoidable, as it is entirely within the province of the attending physician to make the diagnosis, and the department or any other authority has no right to question that unless it has positive evidence of intentional fraud on the part of the family physician. The experience of the last four years, since it has been the distinct policy of the department to coöperate with the profession and to place as much responsibility as possible upon the family doctor, clearly demonstrates that the best results are obtained by this method. But where the department has any evidence that the doctor is not acting in good faith it makes its own investigation.

That there are occasional oversights both in cases of sickness and funerals of contagious disease may be true, but the shortcomings in this respect are not one-fifth what they are in any other department of city or county government. I positively know the inside workings of the Chicago Health department and that of other cities, as this work of sanitation has been my special study for years, and I know that greater and more efficient work is done by this department for the amount of money appropriated than by any other city in the United States. No other department of our city government (not even the public schools) is so ably administered as the Chicago City Health department, which enjoys the services of scientific men with national and international reputations, who serve the city at a smaller salary than is paid an ordinary department clerk. I have no connection with the department, and cannot even be said to be on friendly terms with it, but any reflection upon the careful, self-sacrificing and scientific work done by the members of that department, who take their lives in their hands and answer their calls at all times of day or night, in storm and cold, Sundays and holidays, cannot be passed by without a protest by one who has met the members of that department at all times of night in the most uncomfortable places, performing their duty without a word of complaint, but, on the contrary, saying: "I am glad, doctor, to assist you at any time."

I challenge the entire city, county, and State government to furnish a parallel to this able, scientific, thorough, and cheerful work, which does not receive a cheerful word of commendation from the public, but has only its own satisfaction of self-consciousness in work well performed for a reward. I say all this with a perfect knowledge of the subject I speak about.

E. P. MURDOCK, M. D.,
President of the American Association of Physicians and Surgeons.

Beyond a Horse's Power.

A horse may pull with all his might, but never with his mane.—Berlin (Md.) Herald.

Direct Route to Marquette, Mich.

Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Office 193 Clark street and Wells Street Station.

LAWYERS ARE IN SESSION

MANY ATTEND SESSION OF STATE BAR ASSOCIATION.

Twenty-third Convention of the Organization Convenes at the Chicago Beach Hotel—New Statutes, Changes in Court Procedure, and a State Constitutional Convention Among the Topics Discussed — Vice President Wood Presides.

Lawyers and Judges from all parts of Illinois assembled at the Chicago Beach Hotel yesterday to attend the twenty-third annual convention of the Illinois State Bar association. James B. Bradwell was easily the oldest member present, while Mrs. Mary M. Bartelme was the only woman lawyer. Vice President Benson Wood of Effingham presided in the absence of the President, Harvey B. Hurd, who is ill. The opening address was delivered by Judge Anthony Thornton of Shelbyville, a charter member of the association. Vice President Wood discussed the new laws which had been passed since the last annual convention. In speaking of the formation of trusts, he declared that it was not necessary to pass laws forbidding their formation, for if the corporations had been granted charters under the law and had abused the privileges it was only necessary for the courts to see that the abuse of the privileges was stopped and to see that the spirit as well as the letter of the law was enforced. He advocated this practice in opposition to the forming of anti-trust laws. His remarks in regard to the trusts were roundly cheered.

Discuss Changes in Procedure.

On the motion of Judge William L. Gross the chairman was authorized to appoint a nominating committee to report today. The report of Chairman Adolph Moses of the Committee on Law Reform contained a complete outline of the act creating the Practice and Procedure commission, which is to attempt the revision of the Illinois laws regarding court procedure. The commission is to consist of five members, two from Cook County, to be appointed by the Appellate Court and the Chicago Bar association, and the remaining three to be selected one by the Supreme Court, one by the Governor, and one by the Bar association. Mr. Moses announced that E. P. Williams of Galesburg had been selected by the Supreme Court and spoke of the nomination of John S. Miller of Chicago by the Appellate Court.

The afternoon session of the gathering was devoted to the consideration of the question of the Practice commission, which was reviewed by Judge W. L. Gross of Springfield. Judge Gross declared that any intelligent revision of the practice and procedure in the courts must be made with the present system as a basis. Any radical change, such as the adoption of a code after the fashion of New York and Iowa, was deprecated, and the adherence to the basic principles of the Illinois practice founded on the common law was advocated.

The discussion which followed the reading of the paper was vigorous.

Resolutions in memory of David J. Baker, former Judge of the Supreme Court, who died last winter, were adopted.

Program for Today.

The principal event today will be the presentation of an address on "Trusts—Their Legal Status," by Edwin Burritt Smith. This evening the gathering will adjourn with a reception and banquet arranged by Judge Jesse Holdom, as chairman of the committee. The toastmaster will be Vice President Wood. The toasts and responses will be:

"The Lawyer in War," Judge Marcus Kavanagh.
"A Few Minutes with C. E. K.," Charles E. Kremler.
"Glimpses of Great Legal Lights," Thomas B. Bryan.
"Law and Law Reformers," H. J. Hamlin.
"The American Lawyer," Selden P. Spencer.
"The Peer of the Members," the President-elect.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Application for Land Registration.

99—Max Wills vs. All Whom, Etc.
100—Charles Bachman vs. Same.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments

Judge Chytraus—199769—C. C. H. Fyffe vs. Columbia Coach Co.; by deflt., $300.—198784—Security Nat. Bk. vs. Mamie Kaufman; same, $657.52. —198910—Ewd. C. Nichols vs. Elizabeth Achten et al.; same, $278.

Judge Chetlain—199715—Dora V. C. McNaul vs. C. Sam Redfern; by deflt., $138.71.—195089—Jacob Isidor vs. Henry Swisky; on ver., $318.

Judge Stough—198982—Benj. H. Platt vs. Chas. L. Thayer; on ver., $3,136.98.

Judge Clifford—154364—Catherine Callopy vs. City; on ver., $3,000; appl.—181503—Johanna A. Knudson vs. City; on findg., $700.

Judge Bishop—163554—Wm. Weber vs. Ill. Iron & Metal Co.; on ver., $1,475; appl.

Judge Gibbons—195233—Math Benner vs. Wm. D. Kent.; by deflt., $3,000.

Decrees.

Judge Brentano—2687—Wallace vs. Orcutt; def. dec.—3799—Buckingham vs. Hall; same.—76579—Nathan vs. Gerrity; dec. sale.—5983—Cann vs. Cann; dec. div.—4737—Ferguson vs. Ferguson; same.—8193—Diggles vs. Diggles; same.—7829—Dryer vs. Dryer; same.—8211—Lynk vs. Lynk; same.—8260—Gemmill vs. Gemmill; same.—8133—Collins vs. Collins; same.—8207—Peterson vs. Peterson; same.—8253—Leach vs. Leach; same.—5235—Ripple vs. Ripple; dec.

Judge Ball—8262—Fresch vs. Fresch; dec. div.—198004—Rosenweig vs. Rosenweig; same.—7984—Helmken vs. Helmken; same.—7970—Vidor vs. Vidor; same.—7489—Korleck vs. Korleck; same.—7250—Rosenborough vs. Rosenborough; same.—8254—Donovan vs. Donovan; same.—8196—Evans vs. Evans; same.—8256—Cornwall vs. Cornwall; same.—7378—Aylesworth vs. Aylesworth; dec. div. —8164—Peterson vs. Krug; dec. sale.—8534—Pope vs. Col. L. H. & P. Co.; final dec.

Judge Tuthill—8404—Sutleff vs. Sutleff; dec. div.
Judge Garver—6756—Warkl vs. Warkl; dec. div.
Judge Clifford—1708—Bloedner vs. Flynn; dec. and appl.—8193—Booz vs. Lefebre; dec. sale.
Judge Hanecy—4753—Seaver vs. Seaver; dec. div.
Judge Willis—7268—Heinrich vs. Heinrich; dec. div.—8199—McNally vs. McNally; same.
Judge Gibbons—7730—Churchill vs. Rosenbertger; dec. sale.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

United States District Court—1071—August Schram; liabilities, $100; no assets; John Moffit, attorney.

1072—Calvin Eastman; liabilities, $1,800; no assets; R. S. Farrand, attorney.

1073—Charles W. Lapham; liabilities, $32,100; no assets; F. T. E. Milchrist, attorney.

1074—Charles B. Browne; liabilities, $1,636,078; no assets; D. H. Stapp, attorney.

1075—Saloman Mayer; liabilities, $9,800; no assets; Felsenthal, d'Ancona & Foreman, attorneys.

1076—Herman Seekamp; liabilities, $1,400; no assets; C. E. Scharlau, attorney.

1077—Arthur W. Loomer; liabilities, $3,200; assets, $400; G. E. Wissler, attorney.

1078—George B. Stoddard; liabilities, $31,300; assets, $1,300; same attorney.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Brentano—6941, 4309, 189266, 7407.
Judge Garver—Motions of course at 10:30.
Judge Chytraus—Motion of course.
Judge Holdom—Motion for new trial in 1146.
Judge Hanecy—9579 on trial.
Judge Ball—Set cases.
Judge Tuley—No court.
Judge Tuthill—Motions of course and Juvenile Court.
Judge Hutchinson—No announcement.
Judge Clifford—People ex rel. vs. Harrison.
Judge Neely—2591 on trial.
Judge Smith—No court.
Judge Willis—Motions and 386, 588, 957, 196114, 1158.
Judge Baker—No court.
Judge Dunne—No court.
Judge Gibbons—8724.
Judge Chetlain—Short cause 13909, 13700, 15424, 15169, 14755, 15496, and trial call 8196, 9523, 5876, 9935, 9379, 199358, 9653, 15059, 10060, 10064, 10186, 3596, 10077, 8991, 1909.
Judge Carter—County Court—Motions of course and 17941 and in re. Chas. Jensen et al.
Judge Batten—Probate Court—General business.
Judge Kavanagh—Motions.
Judge Stough—5659, 12018, 12473, 12474, 2505, 13789, 12197, 9432, 10566, 12006.
Federal Courts—No court.
Judge Baker—Criminal Court, Branch No. 6—3683, 3777, 4172, 5928, 4095, 3580, 3679, 3870, 3951, 4054, 4055.
Judge Gary—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—Call not extended.
Judge Waterman—Criminal Court, Branch No. 3—Call not extended.
Judge Stein—Criminal Court, Branch No. 2—Call not extended.

New York Dry Goods Market.

New York, July 6.—Dry goods—Slight improvement in spot demand for cotton goods, but mail orders light. No signs of stocks accumulating in any direction. Heavy brown sheetings and denims firm for leading makes, some irregularity in outside lines. Gray goods are slow and Eastern makes easy to buy. Bleached cottons dull and heavy. Prints are quiet throughout, but prices are firmly maintained. Ginghams are quietly firm. Men's wear worsted strong and advancing.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD Thursday, July 6, 1899:

Lake-av., 250 s of 54th-st., w f, 50 through to right of way of I. C. R. R., July 3 [Edward L. Yarlott et al., by M. in C., to Mary L. Stebbins]	$18,000
Premises 1927 and 1929 Calumet-av., 33 ft to right of way of I. C. R. R., June 14 [Isabella B. Thomas et al., by M. in C., to Charles R. Grundy]	25,000
13th-st., 125 e of Jefferson, s f, 25x110, June 30 [Charles B. Kimball to Herman L. Paesler]	10,000
Sherman-st., 24 n of Taylor, e f, 24x106, June 17 [Augusta E. Nall et al. to Theo. C. Keller]	10,000
Lake-st., n w cor Leavitt, s f, 48x134¼, June 28 [John C. F. Clark et al., by M. in C., to John V. Clarke]	10,500
Lake-st., 72 w of Leavitt, s f, 24x134¼, June 28 [same to same]	2,200
Sacramento-av., 150 s of Wellington-st., w f, 25x125, July 5 [E. Melms to P. Hornburg]	3,300
Johnson-pl., 219 n of 38th-st., w f, 19.43x47.90, July 5 [I. Kussel to Meyer Daniels]	3,000
Ada-st., 150 s of 62d, e f, 25x117, July 1 [I. M. Cobe to L. Bain]	1,400
Vincennes-av., 248 n of 50th-st., e f, 25x149½, June 21 [Thomas Burns to A. F. Kramer]	3,000
Greenwood-av., 138 s of 45th-st., e f, 50x200, July 3, incumbrance of $11,000 [Joseph Cormack and wife to Charles A. Goodyear]	30,000
George-st., 204 w of Wolcott, n f, 25x125, June 1 [W. Deering to J. Nien]	2,288
Spaulding-av., 59 n of Dunning-st., e f, 37½x142, June 21 [R. L. Denzeng to H. J. Kuhl]	1,500
37th-st., 238.8 w of Vincennes-av., n f, 25x147, June 28 [Charles Gauld to Lewis D. Dozier]	5,000
Oakley-av., 120 n of Le Moyne-st., e f, 27x124.9, Nov. 27, 1896 [A. J. Thiele to G. Mueller]	1,755
Campbell-av., 118 s of Cherry-pl., e f, 40x110, June 16 [A. Larson et al., by M. in C., to A. B. Lawther]	4,046
South Park-av., s w cor 68th-st., e f, 48x125, May 29 [L. A. Strong to J. M. G. Burns]	1,700
State-st., 29 n of 118th, w f, 25x125, and other property, June 10 [C. A. Lundahl to H. M. Wait]	2,200
65th-pl., 270 w of Washington-av., s f, 40x125, June 23 [R. F. Green to M. J. Quinn]	2,500
Greenwood-av., 48 n of 62d-st., w f, 25x170; 62d-st., 70 e of Greenwood-av., s f, 25x48, June 15 [C. G. Pridmore to M. A. Perlbach]	6,000
Union-av., 120 s of 26th-st., e f, 24x124, June 5 [J. M. Detrick to C. F. Kimball]	1,000
Homan-av., 225 s of 21st-st., w f, 25x125, June 28 [W. T. Lukey to H. Gibbs]	2,800
Gurley-st., 130 e of Morgan, n f, 20x75, June 29 [A. F. Williams to Susie F. Barney]	2,000
Jackson-st., 68 e of Humboldt, n f, 25x125, July 1 [S. D. Jaworski to C. A. Roberts]	3,000
Harrison-st., 76 e of S. 44th-av., s f, 50x124, May 31 [F. Hunholz to W. J. Donovan]	2,000
Washington-blvd., n e cor Clarkson-ct., s f, 21½x120, more or less, June 30 [P. L. Gunlock et al., by M. in C., to the Prairie State Bank]	7,425
Premises 1181 Washington-blvd., 25x120, June 29 [same to same]	5,178
Columbia-pl., 175 s of Kinzie-st., e f, 25x125, June 28 [M. Cinider to C. S. Badger]	1,000
Cornelia-st., 350 e of Noble-st., n f, 25x128, June 29 [J. Pofelski et al. by M. in C., to the Great B. & L. Assn.]	3,200
Irving-av., 125 s of Hirsch-st., e f, 25x125, June 22 [L. S. Moore to C. Griffin]	4,000
Premises 224 Monticello-av., 24x124, June 28 [J. Beattie to J. Cooper]	1,500
Lots 36 and 37, block 5, Baxter's subdivision, Irving Park, June 16 [M. C. Imhoff to C. E. Jordan]	1,500
Hamilton-av., 100 n of School-st., e f, 25x123, June 15 [C. H. Risto to M. Polkovski]	1,200
Dunning-st., 138 e of Seminary-av., n f, 50x114½, April 15 [M. Friedrich et al. to J. Ritchie]	5,100
Albany-av., 109 s of Dickens-av., w f, 25x150, July 1 [H. C. Matthei to E. Galvin]	1,500
26th-st., s e cor S. 40th-ct., n f, 24x125, June 24 [P. Nelles to S. H. Epperson]	1,000
Rhodes-av., 68¾ s of 32d-st., w f, 18¾x150 [correction], June 27 [Florence A. Davis to Maryetta C. Mullane]	6,500
Lakeside-pl., 234 w of Halsted-st., s f, 100x165, May 31 [L. Olson to Hunter W. Finch]	8,000
Indiana-av., 49.99 s of 23d-st., e f, 49.95x160.47, June 21 [Ainta O. Yocum et al., by M. in C., to Interstate B. & L. Assn., by Recr., Bloomington, Ill.]	17,663
Superior-st., 166 w of Western-av., s f, 24x123, June 26 [Steinbrecher et al., by M. in C., to Frank Nowak]	2,800
Superior-st., 199 e of Campbell-av., s f, 24x123, June 26 [same to same]	2,800
Cottage Grove-av., 250 s of 67th-st., e f, 25x121, June 29 [E. J. Martin et al., by M. in C., to L. L. Ormsby]	1,256
Princeton-av., 425 n of 50th-st., e f, 25x118½, July 3 [B. Erekson to A. Z. Anderson]	4,000
Calumet-av., 350 n of 53d-st., w f, 70x196¼, July 3 [B. Erekson to A. Z. Anderson], incumbrance of $5,400	15,000
Peoria-st., 174 s of 67th, e f, 25x125, May 23 [Cosmopolitan B. & L. Assn. to B. E. Hinshaw]	1,000
Gross-av., 200 n of 94th-st., w f, 50x125, June 22 [S. T. Cooper to L. J. De Lise]	2,400
111th-st., 297 w of State, s f, 33x132, June 7 [R. Van der Belt to J. Pinger]	1,950
Congress-st., n e cor Hoyne-av., s f, 146x132 [except alley], undivided one-half interest, July 5 [Josephine L. Hagemann to G. W. Hagemann et al.]	3,500
Wabash-av., 75 s of 49th-st., w f, 25x160, June 30 [H. H. Ladd to Anna M. Lydick]	2,000
Washington-av., n w cor 59th-st., e f, 249 10-12x150; Madison-av., n e cor 59th-st., w f, 100x150, June 1 [Charles E. Brown and wife of Chicago to Lewis E. Ingalls of Joliet, Ill.]. This property adjoins. Described as the Hotel Del Prado, together with all furniture, fixtures, machinery, and appliances, and personal effects contained therein. All of the personal property being described in a lease and inventory made Oct. 28, 1898, to E. C. Dyer, tenant, subject, however, to a lease to E. C. Dyer on Oct. 28, 1898, and subject to a first mortgage of $125,000, dated Aug. 7, 1897, to the Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co., and also subject to a second mortgage dated Aug. 9, 1897, to the Security Title and Trust Co. for $20,000	400,000
Robey-st., 100 n of Iowa, w f, 25x125¼, July 3 [O. C. Larson to Henry Boettcher]	2,750
Emma-st., 145 e of Ashland-av., s f, 24x124, May 2 [F. A. Stauber to J. Lockowitz]	1,700
Same property, July 5 [J. Lockowitz to J. Falda]	1,500
Garfield-blvd., 70 w of Union-av., s f, 25x125, June 13 [D. S. Bryant to J. M. Horan]	3,000
Jackson-blvd., 146 w of Homan-av., n f, 70 through to Colorado-av., incumbrance of $22,000, July 1 [August L. Bletsch et al. to Bertha M. De Windt]	45,000
Monroe-st., n w cor Oakley-av., s f, 231¼x125, July 5 [Henry Potwin Jr. et al., by M. in C., to James B. Dodge]	37,100
Monroe-st., s w cor Oakley-av., n f, 131x151, Monroe-st., 153 w of Oakley-av., n f, 44x118¼, July 1 [same to same]	34,002
W. 23d-st., 200 w of Robey, s f, 25x124, July 5 [M. M. Lewe to John Lewe]	2,500
Winchester-av., 416 s of Polk-st., e f, 25x114½, incumbrance of $3,500, June 24 [S. P. Zuetow to Abe S. Davis]	7,000
Hoyne-av., 144 s of Fowler-st., e f, 26x150, June 21 [M. Kirchhoff to A. Schack]	3,000
Melrose-st., 193 e of Halsted, s f, 37½x100, July 5 [J. M. Blankenberg to I. H. Luebkert]	3,100
115th-pl., 775 e of Prairie-av., s f, 50x210, July 5 [Samuel Shopiva to Chas. Corkery]	9,600
115th-pl., 850 e of Prairie-av., s f, 25x210, July 5 [C. Corkery to S. Shopiva]	1,200
Lawndale-av., 248 n of 19th-st., e f, 24x125, incumbrance of $2,800, July 3 [Maggie Furst to Henry Bussian]	4,900
Maryland-av., 73 s of 66th-st., e f, 50x125.81, June 21 [Commercial Loan and Bldg. asso. to Patrick H. and Nora Sheahan]	6,000
96th-st., 140 w of Avenue N, n f, 157x662, 97th-st., 140 w of Avenue N, n f, 157x393, both pieces containing 4 8-100 acres, June 29 [Esther E. Taylor to the Iroquois Iron Co.]	22,440
Premises 4338, 4340, and 4342 Cottage Grove-av., 68x134, "The Fremont," an estate for a term of 199 years from the 1st day of July, 1897, in above described premises, subject to a trust deed for $8,000 to Henry and John M. Strong, trustees, also subject to the leases to the tenants now existing, June 1 [Lewis E. Ingalls of Joliet, Ill., to Chas. E. Brown]	25,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building department yesterday:

Scandinavian Y. M. C. A., brick church, 315-17 W. Erie-st.	$8,000
H. Marbach, 2-story brick flats, 2103 N. Robey-st.	3,500
Joseph Kosel, 3-story brick flats, 5613 Albany-av.	4,000
H. George, 2-story brick flats, 1361 Polk-st.	2,200
W. H. Ellison, 2-story brick flats, 2100 Harvard-st.	4,000
Hugh McDermott, two 1-story brick residences, 2400 and 2402 47th-st.	1,400
W. D. Gorden, 2-story frame residence, 9526 Longwood-av.	2,500

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

LICENSES TO ORGANIZE WERE ISSUED BY the Secretary of State in Springfield yesterday to the following new corporations:

The Masonic Temple association, Peoria; $10,000; erection of building for lodge purposes; incorporators, S. O. Spring, W. Curtiss, Seth F. Haskins.

The Saleman Cigar Vending Machine company, Alton; capital, $25,000; manufacturing and dealing in cigars, cigar boxes, and vending machines; incorporators, William Tribble, S. H. Wyss, A. Sotier.

Adams, Peterson & Joseph, Chicago; capital, $10,000; dealing in vegetable, animal, and mineral oils and their product; incorporators, Fred C. Adams, Harry Joseph, Morton T. Culver.

The Elgin Milk and Butter company, Chicago; capital, $2,000; dairy; incorporators, Joseph M. Manley, Robert Cronkleton, Carl Schmidt.

The Water Street Reversible Window company, Chicago, certified to an increase of capital from $25,000 to $50,000.

The Empire Storage and Livery company, Chicago, certified to a change of name to the Empire Express, Storage and Van company.

The Bird Vehicle company, Chicago, certified to a change of name to the Rhoos Chemical company and of object to manufacturing medicines, drugs, and chemicals.

The Simplex Railway Appliance company, Chicago, certified to an increase of capital stock from $75,000 to $125,000.

The Guitot company, Michigan, capital $5,000, was licensed in Illinois with a capital of $2,500.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF STYLISH ROAD horses; thoroughly city broke; also harness and extension top, two-seated carriage. Apply 225 Dearborn-st., Room 225.

WANTED — TO HIRE BY RESPONSIBLE party, can give good references, horse that lady can drive for surrey use (3 or 4 months). Address J 135, Tribune office.

WANTED—FAMILY SURREY; HORSE SUITABLE for lady; give price and full description. Address J 136, Tribune office.

$50 TAKES HORSE, LEATHER TOP BUGGY, and harness. Address J 175, Tribune office.

PROFESSIONAL.

WAGES QUICKLY COLLECTED; LAW BUSINESS transacted; all courts; prompt reports; satisfaction guaranteed. Collection department, 194 Washington-st., Room 814. Phone M. 1843.

MINES AND MINING.

FOR SALE—FEE: GROUP 15 PRODUCING ZINC mines; Joplin district; whole or part; $50,000 income. Central Trust Co., 201 Herald Building.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—BANK FIXTURES AND SAFE. Inquire at Bank of Commerce, banking floor, Security Bldg., 5th-av. and Madison.

BUSINESS CARDS.

1,000 CARDS 50 CENTS; BILLHEADS, ETC., $1.25; letterheads, $1.50; pamphlets, catalogues, and circulars cheap. FANTUS & SON, 183 Clark-st.

BOATS AND YACHTS.

A NEW BOAT FOR SALE—A VERY FINE sloop rig sail, best of model, at a bargain at 186 Wabash-av.

STAMPS, COINS, PICTURES, ETC.

STAMPS FOR COLLECTORS; 200 DIFFERENT, album, etc., 75c. P. WOLSEIFFER, 75 State.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AT THE STUDEBAKER HALL, MICHigan-av., at Wednesday's matinee, a ladies' large black leather pocketbook with large monogram, S. E. G., in silver, on outer cover. The finder will please return to 6154 Ellis-av., keep money, and receive reward besides.

LOST—SMALL SIZE OPEN FACE GOLD FILLed watch and gold fob chain, with square chased charm. Return to JAMES A. TODD, 149 State-st. and receive reward.

REWARD $20 FOR RETURN OF MY DIAmond ring lost Thursday noon south side of Stewart Building, within a few feet of Pure Food Cafe. DR. COLLINS, 92 State-st., Room 906.

LOST—STRAYED FROM 4119 GRAND-BLVD., small brown cow with rope and blanket. Notify at above number or telephone Express 335. HENRY C. JACOBS, 603 Atwood Bldg.

LOST—THURSDAY AFTERNOON, A LEATHer chatelain bag, marked K. E. R.; reward. Address J 173, Tribune office.

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LOST—PLAIN GOLD RING, ENGRAVED E. G. to A. P., 4-20-'99. Return to 266 Orleans-st. PEARSON.

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LOST—YELLOW COLLIE DOG, WHITE MARKings around neck; carries right ear down occasionally; reward. Return to 4016 Lake-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MY WIFE ELLA HAVING LEFT my bed and board, I will not be responsible for debts contracted by her. J. J. BURNE.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—WILL RID YOUR PREMISES OF cockroaches and bedbugs under guaranteed contract; estimates given and powder sold. Osmun Chemical Works, 142 Monroe.

PERSONAL—COCKROACHES, BEDBUGS, AND rats exterminated from your premises under guaranteed contract; powder sent anywhere, prepaid, 25c. FREDERICK PERES & CO., 427 State.

PERSONAL—MRS. NELLYE A. HUNTER IS AT new office, 21 Quincy [opp. G. Northern H.], Suite 210-211; 10-6, Sunday to 2.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MARRIED man, stranger in city, but with city refs., wishes position in a clerical capacity, shipping or asst. bookkeeper preferred; can give bond, personal if necessary; none other than reputable firms need answer. Address J 164, Tribune office.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED business correspondent and mathematician; no objection to assisting on books; good references. Address J 205, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SHIPPING CLERK or checker; best of references. Address J 104, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY HIGH SCHOOL graduate, clerical work with chance for advancement; refs. Address F 945, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS BOOKkeeper or in office, experienced; best of references. Address J 105, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY YOUNG MAN, 18, as assistant bookkeeper or office work; best references. Address J 146, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY ACCURATE ACcountant; age, 22; salary moderate; highest references. Address J 144, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—DRUG CLERK, ASsistant; 2 years' experience. B S 510, Tribune.

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SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 33, WHO is employed by a bank for last 10 years, would like position with wholesale grocery house as city salesman; speaks English and German. Address J 172, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRAVeling salesman for an Eastern firm has two months' vacation and would take out another line for that time. Address F 973, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — RESPONSIBLE, MIDdle-aged gentleman, with headquarters in Columbus, O., desires to represent a first-class business in that State. Address J 111, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CITY SALESMAN for a lumber company; competent man. Address F 943, Tribune office.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, TO care for horses and work around the house; best city references. Address J 125, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — COLORED COACHman; good reference. J 203, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER and general office man; rapid, good writer; reasonable salary. Address F 903, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

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SITUATION WANTED—AS TIMEKEEPER BY young man of good habits; experience and reference. Address E 904, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY as porter or houseboy; aged 18; colored. 18 E. 24th-st.

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Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL FOR HOUSEwork in small American family, in flat; South Side preferred. Call between 9 and 12 a. m. 3633 Wallace-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY GERMAN COOK in a resort or small hotel; good references; call personally. 396 S. Halsted-st., in rear. MRS. LACTWEIN.

SITUATION WANTED—GOOD SWEDISH GIRL for general housework. 188 E. 24th-pl., first front flat.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AMERICAN FAMily for general housework by Swedish newcomer, South Side. 3156 S. Canal-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK AND LAUNdress or general work; $5 per week. Apply 211 Wabash-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—MIDDLE AGED LADY as housekeeper; good, economical cook; excellent city refs. 1923 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER by experienced colored woman; will leave city. S. L., 247 28th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WORKING HOUSEkeeper; city or country. 81 Seeley-av.

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SITUATION WANTED — AS NURSE GIRL; good wages. Address J 131, Tribune office.

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MAN—YOUNG MAN 18, BRIGHT; GOOD ADdress and penman, for office position. Address J 123, Tribune office.

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SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED, TO VISIT DEPT. racket and department stores in West and Northwest; 2 large houses will employ good travelers. Smith-Andrews Publishing Co., 196 Dearborn-st.

SALESMAN—OF GOOD ADDRESS AND ABILity, energetic, capable of introducing articles of merit to dentists; state age, experience, and references. Address J 166, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—COAL; STEAM AND DOMESTIC trade; on commission. J 170, Tribune office.

SALESMEN — AT ONCE; EXPERIENCED toilet soap salesmen. Call today. [illegible]

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SALESMAN—COAL; STEAM AND DOMESTIC trade; on commission. J 170, Tribune office.

SALESMEN — AT ONCE, EXPERIENCED toilet soap salesmen. Call today, R. 502, 56 5th-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMEN—TO REPRESENT US ON ELLIS' History of the United States; 6 vols.; beautifully illustrated; new from cover to cover; territory absolutely clean; none but first-class solicitors need apply; rare chance for right party. Call or address C. W. Slauson Pub. Co., 56 5th-av., Chicago.

SALESMEN—OF GOOD ADDRESS; SALARY and commission; must be able to approach cultivated people; thorough instructions given and new men aided by expert salesmen. Apply between 9 and 12 a. m. International Society [Eldridge], 521 to 531 Wabash-av.

SALESMEN — CITY, CALLING ON RETAIL druggists; small package, good seller. Call from 4 to 6. Emlow Co., 144 Hartford Bldg.

SALESMEN—EXPERIENCED, GOOD APPEARance and address; no others need apply. Hygienic Attachment Co., 529, 225 Dearborn-st.

SOLICITOR—AN EXPERIENCED HIGH-CLASS advertising solicitor. Room 470, 324 Dearborn.

SOLICITORS—ON BEST PREMIUM BOOK proposition in the city. Apply R. 616 United States Express Bldg.

Boys.

BOY—ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD, WITH KNOWLedge of bookkeeping and office work; state experience, residence, and wages. Address J 138, Tribune office.

BOY—STRONG; SHIPPING DEPARTMENT; $5. S. JACOBSON, 119 La Salle-st.

BOY—STRONG. APPLY CANDY KITCHEN, 303 W. Van Buren-st.

Trades.

BRASS MOLDER—A LIVE, ENERGETIC BRASS molder, capable of taking charge of shop; must have a thorough knowledge of up-to-date methods; excellent opportunity for advancement; state experience, pay expected, and give references. Address J 165, Tribune office.

CANDYMAKER—COMPETENT TO RUN PAN work department, large candy factory; give references and experience. Address J 204, Tribune office.

CUTTER—ON CUSTOM SHIRTS; STEADY work. 332 E. Division-st.

EXPERIENCED POLISHERS AND BUFFERS. Apply at factory or address THE COMPUTING SCALE CO., Dayton, O.

PAPIER MACHE WORKER—JAS. S. ANDERSON, 351 State, cor. Harrison. Call between 9 and 10 o'clock.

PHOTOGRAPHER — FIRST - CLASS HALFtone, stagers, and finishers. Barnes-Crosby Co., top floor, Times Bldg.

PIANO TUNER AND REPAIRER—FIRST-class. 147-149 West Madison-st. ADAM SCHAAF.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

COACHMAN—AT 36 GROVELAND PARK. CALL before 9 o'clock.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER—MARRIED OR single. Lock Box 24, Geneva, Ill.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER — EXPERIENCED; REMington operator. 233 Market-st.

Miscellaneous.

GRAIN SHOVELERS—AT PENNSYLVANIA Elevator, 59th-st. and Pan-Handle R. R. Address J 157, Tribune office.

MAN—A RELIABLE MAN TO REPRESENT A first-class old line life insurance company permanently in one of the towns of Illinois; also one for the City of Chicago. Address J 434, Tribune office.

MEN—TO WORK IN ICEHOUSE; STEADY work, $1.50 per day. Apply this morning. Knickerbocker Ice Co., 42d-pl. and Stewart-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

CASHIER—EXPERIENCED YOUNG LADY TO act as cashier, bookkeeper, and stenographer [Remington machine] at Michigan summer resort; one accustomed to hotel work preferred; must be accurate and quick at figures; able to start tonight's boat. Call today at 134 E. Van Buren-st., Room 202.

LADY—GOOD PENMAN, FOR COPYING; state age, experience, wages. Address J 453, Tribune office.

Domestics.

COOK—3704 ELLIS-AV.; FIRST-CLASS COOK at once; good wages.

COOK—THE STERLING CAFE, 697-699 E. 47th-st.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in private family; 14 miles from Northwestern depot. Address MRS. HENRY B. GATES, Wilmette, Ill.

HOUSEWORK—NICE GIRL, HOUSEWORK, IN new Edgewater home; family of three; permanent; send references. Address J 119, Tribune.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL; MUST be good cook. 3213 Wabash.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 3335 Vernon-av.

WANTED—TWO WOMEN TO DO GENERAL housework; $3 per week. 284 Michigan-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER WANTS more days to sew in private families; city or country; $1.50. J. CREUTY, 178 Cass-st.

Nurses.

GIRL—NEAT, ABOUT 15, SPEAK GERMAN, TO help take care of children; near Lincoln Park. Inquire 77 N. State-st., in store.

Stenographers.

LADY STENOGRAPHER—RAPID AND ACCURate; state age, experience, wages; steady position to competent party. Address J 452, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—EXPERIENCED AND RAPid stenographer for literary and high-class work; Remington; short hours; must be educated and accurate, and live on West Side; salary adequate for competent service. Address J 106, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—REMINGTON OR SMITH operator; rapid, neat. C. DUNBAR, 108 La Salle.

STENOGRAPHER—LADY, REMINGTON, RAPid and accurate; $12. 214 Boylston Bldg.

Miscellaneous.

LADY—OF CULTURE, BUSINESS ABILITY, and good appearance; able to approach the best people; good salary. Address J 174, Tribune office.

YOUNG LADY—FOR SHAMPOO WORK; ATtractive, shrewd, and neat. Address C 643, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR SPECIAL SUMMER campaign. The Saturday Evening Post—established by Benjamin Franklin in 1728—now published by The Curtis Publishing company, proprietors of The Ladies' Home Journal, is offered to readers for one year only, for $1—the regular price is $2.50. This offer is for the purpose of a quick introduction, and will be withdrawn September 1st. The regular price of $2.50 will be maintained after that date. We will give a good commission for every subscriber secured and distribute $1,000 September 1st among the 176 best agents. $200 will be given the person sending the largest number of subscribers at $1 each per year. At this special low subscription price thousands can be easily secured. Address THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS ARE MAKING $10 TO $20 DAILY selling Neely's photographs, "Fighting in the Philippines." 160 superb half-tone engravings, large page, 8x8, made from photographs just received from Manila. Outfit, including cloth-bound copy by express, prepaid, for 35 cents; satisfaction guaranteed. F. T. NEELY'S Publishing House, 88 Wabash-av., Chicago. Also 114 Fifth-av., New York City.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL COOTAN'S FOOT powder; quick seller; good profit; send 15c in stamps for sample; sells for 25c. B. S. COOTAN & CO., 559 W. 63d-st.

$90 MADE BY ONE AGENT IN TWO DAYS selling Dr. Peters' sensational book, "Justice to the Jew." F. TENNYSON NEELY, Publisher, 88 Wabash-av., Chicago; 114 5th-av., New York.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

A COURSE—DRESSMAKING, LADIES' TAILoring, or millinery; shirt waist and skirt patterns cut to fit. McDOWELL'S, 78 State-st.

A COURSE OF LESSONS FOR $10 TO NEXT 50 pupils. Storey's Ladies' Tailor and Millinery College, Central Music Hall.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN EXPERT SALESMAN; OWNER TWO hardware specialties wants associate who can manage office and finances; 1,000 gross already sold; net profit $7.50 per gross; bank references. Address E 914, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY GROWING FINANCIAL CORPOration, a capitalist who can invest $30,000; preference, one who would take position as cashier; investment will be absolutely safe and net 12 per cent per annum. Address E 518, Tribune office.

WELL PAYING GOOD ESTABLISHED DRY goods store; housefurnishing goods in basement; good North Side location; cheap rent; invoice $4,000; part cash; good reason for selling. Address J 130, Tribune office.

$500 CASH BUYS ½ INTEREST IN A STAPLE paying business that will clear a young man $1,800 per year. KEYES & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

$300 BUYS BEST BICYCLE SHOP ON NORTH Side; all tools for building and repairing wheels, machines, stock, wheels, tandems, and a good established trade. Address J 169, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NEW TRADE PAPER; GOOD CONtracts in hand; no competition; a great chance for the right man; small capital required. Address J 158, Tribune office.

ONE OF THE BEST PAYING PATENTS NOW in operation; want to extend business; $1,000 cash; will pay 25 per cent a month. T. O. HARVEY, 122 E. Randolph-st.

BAKERY FOR SALE CHEAP—PLENTY WORK for man and wife. 741 West 63d-st., near [illegible].

TO CAPITALISTS AND BUSINESS-MEN—WILL sell patent with net earning power of over $10,000 annually. Address J 426, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR SHOE STOCKS, DRY GOODS, clothing, and other merchandise. Address D. LOWENBECK, 164-166 Market-st.

WANTED—MAN TO TAKE THE AGENCY FOR a standard article; exclusive territory given; small capital necessary. Address F 920, Tribune.

FOR SALE—LIVERY AND BOARDING STAble; 20 boarders, 12 livery horses. Owner leaving city. Address C G 920, Tribune office.

WANTED—FINANCIAL AID, WITH OR WITHout services, to develop good patented metal novelty; investigate. Address J 162, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SATISFACTORY PARTY WITH $5,000 to $10,000 to develop new automobile. Address J 156, Tribune office.

CAPITALIST WANTS TO BUY GAS OR ELECtric light plant in city of 5,000 or more. Address F 922, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CIGAR, CONFECTIONERY, NOtions, and laundry office. 129 35th-st. Apply at BRAUN'S, Room 517, 56 5th-av.

$500 FOR $1,600—NO RISK. ADDRESS DR. [illegible], 3010 Prairie-av.

AT SACRIFICE GOOD PAYING AND WELL established dressmaking business. F 946, Tribune.

FOR SALE—CANDY AND CONFECTIONERY store; rent $10. 759 Van Buren.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STOCK AND STORE [illegible] Washburn-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

5859 WASHINGTON-AV.—LARGE, ATTRACtive room [20x21], overlooking Midway plaisance, all conveniences in connection, together with excellent table; newly furnished home; pleasant surroundings; couples only; references.

4 YOUNG MEN CAN HAVE 2 LARGE BEDrooms and parlor, $35 month, furnished; meals if desired; near 55th Elevated depot. Address J 177, Tribune office.

3033 GROVELAND-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms with board; one block from 31st-st. station I. C. R. R. and Cottage Grove-av. cable.

HOME FOR ONE GENTLEMAN; LARGE house; excellent table; all conveniences; strictly private family. Address J 178, Tribune office.

3010 PRAIRIE-AV.—ROOMS, SINGLE AND EN suite, with board; also day board.

3918 LAKE-AV., COR. OAKWOOD—LARGE room for two, or suite; private lavatory; board.

3608 LAKE-AV.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOM, or en suite, view of lake, I. C. R. R.; board.

1838 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND board, gentlemen or married couple; refs.

West Side.

51 ASHLAND-BLVD.—SMALL AND LARGE room with good table; $5 and $6.

North Side.

500 LA SALLE-AV.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE rooms, near park, running water, first-class meals; also table board, reasonable.

373 E. SUPERIOR—FRONT ALCOVE, WITH board; two persons; beautiful location; references.

418 CENTER-ST., OPPOSITE LINCOLN PARK—Double, single front rooms; board reasonable.

630 LA SALLE-AV., LINCOLN PARK—FINE room; excellent board; price moderate.

378 E. CHICAGO-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with homelike board; $4.50 and $5 per week.

Hotels.

HOTEL HOLLAND, 53D AND LAKE-AV.—TEN minutes to city; steam heat, electric light, private baths, elevator service, cuisine; accommodations first-class.

EDINBURGH HOTEL, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD. —Single rooms with private bath or without, suitable for one or two persons. W. F. Orcutt, Prop.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—227 MICHIGAN-AV., AUDITORIUM Block, elegantly furnished decorated alcoves; steam, electric lights.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR respectable parties, cheap. 1837 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FRONT room; 2 gentlemen preferred. 1802 Indiana-av.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY YOUNG MARRIED couple, 2 or 3 furnished rooms for light housekeeping; near Humboldt Park or Logan Square elevated lines. Address 203 Nebraska-av., 1st flat.

WANTED—TO RENT—LADY EMPLOYED DURing day wants one or two unfurnished rooms, convenient to 43d-st. station I. C. R. R. Address 5029 Jefferson-av., 2d flat.

WANTED — TO RENT — GENTLEMAN REquires residence with refined family near elevated; south of 47th. Address J 169, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—2635 MICHIGAN-AV., 3-STORY brown stone front, 12 rooms, 2 baths, furnace heat; fine stable; good repair; $85. HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—CHOICE 10-ROOM MODERN house, 204 Lincoln-st.; $30. Modern 8-room house, 163 Winchester-av., near Adams; $20.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—10-ROOM FURNISHED OR UNFURnished house; steam heated and gas. Further information call and see WM. W. WEARE, 1465 Old Colony Bldg.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OR cottage on northern lake, within 125 miles of Chicago, 1 month from July 15; state location, how reached, price. H. E. WARNER, Wheaton, Ill.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—289-97 43D-ST., 6 ROOMS; $22.50, $25, $27.50. See janitor.
4251 Evans-av., 7 rooms, 3d floor; $25.
570 43d-st., 6 rooms, $25; block to "L" station.
4504 Champlain-av., 6 rooms, $22.50.
6333 Drexel-av., 7 rooms, 1st floor; $25.
2942-52 Cottage Grove-av., 4 rooms, $18.
Steam heat and all modern conveniences.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 570 43d-st.

TO RENT—8-ROOM FLATS, $25 UP. 4600 Vincennes-av., 7 and 8-room flats; steam heat, hot water, hardwood finish, carpeted halls, telephone, etc. DRAPER & KRAMER, 47th and Calumet-av.

TO RENT—FINE NEW 7-ROOM STONE FRONT apartments, mahogany finish, consoles, steam, hot water, tile bath, carpeted stairs, etc.; $30 and $32.50. 6401-03 Greenwood-av. NEWBURY & CO., 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE APARTMENTS, $10 up, in the Palo Alto, s. e. cor. State and 23d, and the Follansbee, n. w. cor. 23d and Wabash. Office 174 23d-st.

TO RENT—JEFFERSON BLDG., 55TH-ST. AND Jefferson-av., choice 7-room flats; newly decorated; steam heat, gas range, elegant order; only $20. JOHN C. McCORD, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—CHOICE KENWOOD flats on the shore; less than value of bare flat; Waukesha drinking water free. J., 175 Dearborn, R. 603.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $18, $20, $24; 4 rooms, no bath, $15 to $18; steam, hot water, elevator, modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city. Call or send for printed list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—6037 VINCENNES-AV., 8-ROOM steam-heated modern $30 flat for $22.50. Flat open or 431, 108 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE FLATS IN Hodges Bldg.; location convenient for businessmen; all modern conveniences; elevator. 90 22d-st.

TO RENT—FLATS IN NEW "FOLLANSBEE," n. w. cor. 23d and Wabash; everything modern. Agent at building. 'Phone S. 472.

TO RENT—4467 OAKENWALD-AV., CHOICE 7-room apartments, overlooking lake. See Jan'r.

TO RENT—2 TO 3 ROOM FLATS: $9 ONLY; steam heat. 2829 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—LENOX FLATS, GAS RANGES, HOT water; $13 to $20. 3537 Cottage Grove-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—CHARMING 4 ROOMS, BATH, FLAT; halls carpeted, lighted, cleaned. 279 Ogden-av.; $12.

North Side.

TO RENT—IF YOU WANT A FLAT FURnished or unfurnished in any locality, save time and money by calling on us. A. S. TERRILL & CO., 95 Washington-st.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A RESPONSIBLE party, furnished flat convenient to Lake-st. elevated, Randolph, or Madison-st. cars; must be on West Side and in good neighborhood. Address J 124, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BEST AND CHEAPEST modern 4 or 5 room flat on South Side; possession at once. Address X O 151, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—576 43D-ST., COR. CALUMET-AV., half block from "L" station; low rent. 289 43d-st., half of store for barber shop; $20. 2948 Cottage Grove-av.; for saloon. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 572 43d-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—CORNER, 111 W. HURON, STORE and 3 rooms; $10.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—TO PHYSICIAN, FINE OFFICE; low rent. Call Suite 804 Stewart Bldg.

TO RENT—DESK AND PHONE; PLEASANT office. 140 Dearborn, Room 95, Hartford Bldg.

Barns.

TO RENT—3427 WABASH-AV., BARN, 25X100 ft., 12 stalls; good location for sale or livery stable. JOHN C. McCORD, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES, AND floors in all parts of the city. Send for list. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK—SS.: In the Probate Court of Cook County, Illinois, Estate of Catherine M. White, Deceased.
To the heirs-at-law of the said Catherine M. White, deceased, and to the following persons, named as legatees in her will—to-wit: Eleanor C. Greene, wife of Arthur Greene, and Eleanor C. Greene and Arthur Greene, children of Arthur Greene and Eleanor C. Greene, Annie Clark, Nellie Clark, Mabel Clark, Harry Clark, Mary Newton, Mary Clark Newton, otherwise known as Maie Newton, William McIntosh Newton, Kate Newton, Margaret Ridgeway, Margaret L. Ridgeway, Nellie Brecher, Annie R. Lenaghan, Rose Hill Cemetery company, Hahnemann Hospital of Chicago, Harvey B. Hurd, Trustees of the Northwestern University, Trustees of the Art Institute of Chicago, Trustees of the Armour Institute of Chicago, Trustees of the University of Chicago, Trustees of the Allen C. Lewis estate, care of Lewis Institute, Chicago, Alice Comstock, Catherine Comstock, Charlotte D. Moseley, Alice C. Lenaghan, now Alice C. Shoreman, Zenani Dickey, David F. Zook, Josephine Zook, David L. Zook, Alice F. Zook, Abbey A. Penn, the unknown heirs-at-law of Susannah Rand, deceased, and the unknown heirs-at-law of Catherine M. White, deceased, and Ezekiel C. M. Rand.
Notice is hereby given pursuant to an order of said court this day entered of record that an instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Catherine M. White, deceased, has been deposited in said court for more than ten days, and that no petition has been filed in said court asking that said will be admitted to probate, and that it is the intention of said court to probate said will without petition being filed, pursuant to the statutes of Illinois in such cases made and provided, at the hour of 10:30 o'clock a. m. on the eighth day of August, A. D. 1899, or as soon thereafter as the matter can be heard unless objection thereto be interposed by the parties in interest, or some of them.
JAMES REDDICK, Clerk.
July 5th, A. D. 1899.

MACHINERY.

WANTED — GOOD SECOND-HAND ENGINE and boiler, 10 to 20 h.-p. M. MYNMAN, 81 E. Madison-st., 2d floor.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I BUY AND SELL VACANT PROPerty within 6 miles of the Courthouse for cash. HENRY VAN VLISSINGEN, Main Floor, 88 La Salle-st., Opposite City Hall.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES ON LOOMIS, NEAR 63d; price slashed to close estate; easy terms. Address J 430, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—399 BOWEN-AV.—MODERN TWO-story stone front 9-room residence, at a bargain; open for inspection.

FOR SALE—9-ROOM HOUSE, INDIANA-AV., near 38th; a snap for cash. SPRINGER & CO., 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEvards or in the Kenwood district go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Insurance Building.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE TWO STORY AND cellar 7-room brick house, furnace heat, near cor. Park and California-avs.; small cash payment and easy terms; only $3,000. E. WOLTERSDORF, cor. Jackson-blvd. and Ogden-av.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—25 ACRES, Cicero; 2 section lines; electric lines; choice. EDWIN WYNN & CO., 182 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER. EDGEWATER. —FOR SALE— A DECIDED BARGAIN. SICKNESS CAUSE FOR SELLING. Beautiful bowlder stone and frame residence in Edgewater; 50-foot lot; modern; only $3,750, worth $5,000. SEE US AT ONCE. McGUIRE & ORR, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GREATEST BARGAIN IN SHERIdan Park; modern residence; large lot; must be sold. Address Owner, F 952, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK, NEW HARDWOOD fine houses, $3,900, $4,500, $6,500; best bargains; fare 5c. C. A. WEAGE, 1105 Tacoma.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE — ACRES NEAR "STICKNEY," only $400 an acre; small cash payment, balance on or before 20 years, 5% A fortune. Also a tract on Belmont at a sacrifice. NELSON THOMASSON, 85 Dearborn-st.

FRUIT AND FARM LANDS.

FOR SALE—FRUIT FARM, 14 ACRES; 2,000 fruit trees, all in small fruit; plants for sale; produces 1,500 packages fruit; plant sales 150,000 annually; at town and railroad; immense water power and marl bed near. PLANT DEALER, Bristol, Ind.

MEXICAN AND HAWAIIAN LANDS.

FOR SALE—SELECTED MEXICAN LANDS ON Vera Cruz and Pacific railroad [Mason concession]. HENRY B. MASON, 94 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TWENTY OR MORE ACRES, FINE grove, large trees, banks of lake, small lake, or river, direct line railroad within fifty miles of Chicago; give full description and price or no attention paid. Address J 128, Tribune office.

WANTED—SITE FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURing; must have railroad connections; dock property on river preferred. Address, giving size, location, and price, J 404, Tribune office.

WANTED—6,000 SQUARE FEET OF GROUND east of Halsted, north of 12th, in exchange for modern residence in choice locality. Address J 202, Tribune office.

WANTED—SUBURBAN HOME ON I. C. OR N. W. R. R., with large lot; $1,500 cash; describe fully. Address J 409, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—EQUITY IN BUSIness property on South Side, near 22d-st., for a residence; clear; incumbrance only $7,000. Also will exchange equity in business property north of 22d-st.; incumbrance $6,500; for a 3-flat building, clear, or residence, well located; property now bringing a rental of $1,500 per annum. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 204 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—$10,000 CLEAR CORNER apartment building for South Side business property worth $20,000; will assume or pay difference in cash. GEO. M. BOGUE & CO., 240 La Salle-st.

EXCHANGE—ELEGANT NEW 9 APARTMENT; South Side; rentals, $3,500; will want clear for $18,000 equity. Address J 155, Tribune office.

WILL TRADE FOR MERCHANDISE STOCK OR sell 1,240 acres farm land near Marshfield, Wis. Address J 153, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

WE LOAN ONE-HALF THE VALUE ON IMproved Chicago property at 5 per cent and small commission, without attorneys' fees, or at 5¼ per cent, and give the privilege of prepaying $500 and upward, or at 6 per cent and give the privilege of prepaying $100 and upward at any time without notice, with interest only to date of payment. Special inducements to parties who will reduce their present loans and refund them with us. Building loans on same terms. ROSE & COMPANY, 108 Dearborn-st.

4 PER CENT MONEY On choice real estate with privileges of prepayment. Prompt inspection. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., 95 Dearborn-st., main floor.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS ON IMPROVED AND VACANT PROPERTY. BUILDING LOANS. PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 164 DEARBORN-ST.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates; no delay. GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE. CANNELL & McCLUER, 107 Dearborn-st. Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

MONEY TO LOAN on improved city property, FROM 4 TO 6 PER CENT, according to amount and security. MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES, ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

5 AND 6 PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN ON vacant or improved city or suburban property; reasonable terms; prepayment privileges. MADLUNG, EIDMANN & McCORTNEY, 422 and 423 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

MONEY TO LOAN— We have a large amount of Chicago money, and will act promptly on all applications; lowest rates. MADDEN BROS., Tel. Main 5043. 204 Dearborn-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 83 and 85 Dearborn-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago or suburban real estate; quick service; property examined without charge. Western State Bank, n. w. cor. La Salle and Washington-sts.

4½ PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN, AMOUNTS of $2,500 to $10,000 preferred; prepayment privileges; prompt action. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—6 AND 6½ PER CENT GOLD mortgages, $500 to $3,000; send for list. SAM BROWN JR., Room 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR LOAN—SMALL AMOUNTS AT 5 PER cent on good real estate. H. B. EASTMAN, 107 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate, Chicago, Evanston, Rogers Park, and Wilmette. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 101 WASHINGTON-st., loan on Chicago improved real estate; lowest current rates; no delay; we pass upon security.

INTEREST RATES, 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans; building loans made. KOZMINSKI & YONDORF, bankers, 73 Dearborn.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates; building loans made. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago improved; quick service; owners only. Address C K 206, Tribune office.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust Co., 185 Dearborn-st.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest market rates; no delay.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION AT 5, 5½, and 6 per cent on improved Chicago real estate. Building loans. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

MONEY TO LOAN, LOWEST CURRENT RATES, in any amount, improved and vacant property. E. N. WEART & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—FOREIGN CAPITALISTS; lowest rates. DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 170 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState at lowest rates. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState in sums to suit; building loans made. DUTTON & CALLAN, 145 La Salle-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, $3,500 ON HIGH-class north shore improved; principals only; no commission; 5 per cent. C 366, Tribune office.

GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE— $2,000 to $25,000. J. ELLIOTT JENNINGS & CO., 100 Washington.

4½ TO 6 PER CENT LOANS MADE, WITH PREpayment privilege, on Chicago real estate. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

$2,000 TO LOAN ON CITY OR SUBURBAN; will divide; also other sums at low rates. F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 97 Washington-st.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS TO HIGH-CLASS SALARIED PEOPLE. The BIG BUSINESS we do and class of people we deal with tells the story. J. A. BREWER & CO., 84 Adams-st., bank floor, Dexter Bldg., OPPOSITE THE FAIR.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED and loaned upon at 6% interest; endowment, tontine, and distribution policies discounted; deal in policies exclusively. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., Room 813. Established 1873.

MONEY LOANED— Salaried people without security; everything absolutely private; can repay weekly or monthly. Room 315, 218 La Salle-st.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED; LOANS ON same 6% interest; endowment, tontine, and distribution policies discounted at 6%; real estate loans; 4 to 6% int. John V. Fox, 108 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED— Salaried people without security; everything absolutely private; can repay weekly or monthly. C. M. OHLSEN, Room 315, 218 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE AND retail merchants without security; special inducements. TOLMAN, 1622 Masonic Temple.

TO SALARIED PEOPLE—MONEY LOANED ON easy payments at lowest rates; strictly confidential. Call at 100 Washington-st., Room 901.

WANTED—$6,000 ON REAL ESTATE, VALUE $13,500, at lowest rate; no commission. Address J 168, Tribune office.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE AND ON ANY good collateral. 1305 Unity Building.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY LOANED TO SALARIED EMPLOYES holding permanent positions with responsible firms or companies on your note, without security; no inquiries made of your employer; repay weekly or monthly; low rates; also ladies or gentlemen wanting a loan on diamonds, watches, seal garments, etc.; $10 up, on anything of value; no pawnshop, but loans of this kind made to desirable people; honest dealing. 140 Dearborn-st., Room 75.

MISS PADDON, 142 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 2—Private loans to school teachers only.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

MONEY TO DAY. MONEY TODAY.

DO YOU WANT MONEY? IF SO, CALL ON

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN-STS.

YOU CAN BORROW ANY AMOUNT YOU WANT ON EASY TERMS, AT LOWEST RATES, ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

ALSO TO SALARIED PEOPLE WITHOUT MORTGAGE.

PAYMENTS ARRANGED TO SUIT CONVENIENCE OF BORROWER; PARTIAL PAYMENTS CAN BE MADE AT ANY TIME.

YOU CAN DEAL WITH ME QUICKLY AND SATISFACTORILY.

IT WILL BE TO YOUR ADVANTAGE TO CALL AT MY OFFICE BEFORE BORROWING ELSEWHERE.

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY?

IF SO, CALL ON THE OLDEST, LARGEST, AND ONLY INCORPORATED LOAN COMPANY IN CHICAGO. YOU CAN BORROW ANY AMOUNT YOU WISH FROM $20 TO $1,000, ON THE FOLLOWING SECURITY, LOCATED ANYWHERE IN COOK COUNTY: HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, OR ANY VALUABLE SECURITY, THE PROPERTY TO REMAIN UNDISTURBED IN YOUR POSSESSION. YOU CAN GET THE MONEY THE DAY YOU MAKE APPLICATION AND WITH NO PUBLICITY; LOANS CAN BE PAID BACK IN ANY INSTALLMENTS THAT SUIT THE BORROWER, AND EACH PAYMENT SO MADE WILL LESSEN THE COST OF THE LOAN. PLEASE REMEMBER WE MAKE NO INQUIRIES OF YOUR NEIGHBORS OR EMPLOYER.

MAIN OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 216 AND 217.

WEST SIDE BRANCH OFFICE, 161 W. MADISON-ST., HAYMARKET THEATER BUILDING, ROOM 12.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
Hartford Building, Dearborn and Madison-sts. 140 DEARBORN-ST. ROOM 75.

A strictly private, reliable place to borrow money on household furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, fixtures, shops, etc.; $10 up on any good security, you retain full possession and use of goods; you can pay the money back in small weekly or monthly payments, or just the interest. Money loaned for the interest. A written guarantee that you will not lose your goods. There will be no charges or expenses kept out of the amount wanted. Loans made anywhere in Cook County; no references required; business done quickly and quietly; full information cheerfully given if you will call; if you cannot call, write to us and we will send our confidential agent to call on you; everybody treated courteously and kindly; low rates, honest dealings.

MONEY LOANED TO SALARIED EMPLOYES holding permanent positions with responsible firms or companies on your note, without security; no inquiries made of your employer; repay weekly or monthly; low rates.

LADIES OR GENTLEMEN WANTING A loan on diamonds, watches, seal garments, etc., $10 up on anything of value; no pawnshop, but loans of this kind made to desirable people; honest dealings.
F. B. KNOWLTON, Manager.
Hartford Building, Dearborn and Madison-sts. 140 DEARBORN-ST. ROOM 75.

PRIVATE PARTY WILL MAKE LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, AND OTHER SECURITIES AT LOWEST POSSIBLE RATE. PARTIAL PAYMENTS ALLOWED AT ANY TIME AND INTEREST REDUCED PROPORTIONATELY. IF YOU ARE CARRYING A LOAN ELSEWHERE, OR HAVE INDEBTEDNESS OF ANY KIND YOU WISH TO PAY, WE WILL LOAN YOU THE MONEY, AND PAYMENTS CAN BE MADE TO SUIT CONVENIENCE OF BORROWER. PLEASE CALL AND GET TERMS.
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RELIANCE LOAN CO., 100 Washington-st., Room 504, and
SOUTH SIDE OFFICE, 110 W. 47th-st., corner State-st. Open evenings until 9 o'clock.
Loans made on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons. Also to salaried people without mortgage. Property left in your own possession. Partial payments received at any time and interest reduced accordingly. It will pay you to get our rates before borrowing.

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DR. McGINLEY & CO., 78 State, Suite 24 and 25, 2d floor. Hours, 9-6. Sunday, 10-2. Leading specialist in all delicate diseases of women, displacements, and irregularities corrected, no matter how serious; a speedy and prompt relief guaranteed in all cases taken or money refunded; those who have been unsuccessfully treated elsewhere especially invited. Consultation and examination free.

MRS. DR. BENSEN & CO., provide an elegant private home for ladies expecting confinement, with the best of care, kind and motherly attention to everybody. Mrs. Bensen is a regular graduate in obstetrics, of many years' experience and practice, and is highly recommended by the medical profession for proper management and honest dealing; patients of limited means can work for board.

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Consultation at office or by mail free.
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H. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing.

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FOR SALE—TEN R.I.P.A.N.S FOR 5 CENTS at druggists; one gives relief.

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FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING PIANOS:
$135 buys Decker & Son upright piano.
$100 buys Gerold upright piano.
$100 buys Bradford upright piano.
$100 buys Schiller upright piano.
$125 buys Behr Bros. upright piano.
$110 buys Emerson upright piano.
95 buys Safford & Sons upright piano.
$125 buys Wegman upright piano.
$75 buys Weser Bros. upright piano.
$125 buys Wheelock upright piano.
$100 buys Brown & Simpson upright piano.
$105 buys Hallet & Cumston upright piano.
$145 buys Ivers & Pond upright piano.
$135 buys Hallet & Davis upright piano.
$145 buys Fischer upright piano.
$165 buys Decker Bros.' upright piano.
$135 buys Behning upright piano.
$25, $35, and $45 each, good square pianos.
$15, $25, and $35 each, good organs.
We sell on small monthly payments.

TO RENT—$3 and $4 per month, 200 new upright pianos; one year's rent allowed if purchased. Pianos tuned, stored, and exchanged. ADAM SCHAAF, 147-149 West Madison-st., corner Union-st.

DO YOU WISH A BARGAIN IN a slightly used piano?
Squares,
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All in perfect order—
Guaranteed as represented—
Low prices—Easy terms
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WHEN YOUR FRIENDS ASK the name of your piano, they will know you have secured the best if IT'S A KIMBALL, and you will be assured of absolute satisfaction by a firm whose capital is the largest employed in the piano and organ industry.
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All sold on favorable terms.
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100 CTS. ACTUAL VALUE GUARANTEED For every dollar invested in a HALLET & DAVIS piano. These instruments have earned 83 FIRST MEDALS at different expositions; for 60 years they have been the MUSICIANS' FAVORITE.
SUMMER SPECIALS:
3 uprights, used, $100, $110, $125.
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5 square pianos, in good order, $30 each.
Most liberal terms.
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P. J. Farley, manager.
239-241 Wabash-av.
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PIANO PURCHASERS—NOTE THE INCONtrovertible fact that at LYON & HEALY'S you will find—
The largest and finest stock of pianos in the world.
The lowest prices on pianos of guaranteed durability.
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P. S.—Our factories produce 100,000 musical instruments annually.

THE ONLY MANY TONE-PIANO is THE MANY-TONE "CROWN" PIANO, because the various devices incident to its development and adaptation are controlled by letters patent belonging exclusively to it.
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Salesrooms: 209 Wabash-av.
Factory and salesroom: 249 Washington-blvd.

EMERSON PIANO COMPANY— We have several exceptionally good bargains in EMERSON and other well-known PIANOS left from FIRE SALE. It will pay you to examine them before buying elsewhere. Time payments if desired. Emerson Piano Co., 207 Wabash-av. JOHN W. NORTHROP, Manager.

FINE USED OAK KNABE UPRIGHT, PRACtically good as new, $275; large, handsome mahogany Chase upright, thoroughly overhauled, $175; Bauer upright, carefully overhauled, $100; Lyon upright, second-hand, neat in appearance, $70. LYON & HEALY, Adams and Wabash-av.

CAUTION—STEINWAY PIANOS! BEWARE OF bogus instruments offered as genuine Steinway pianos. A fine stock of used Steinway uprights at very low prices may be found at LYON & HEALY'S, Wabash-av. and Adams-st., and they are the only authorized Steinway agents in Chicago.

WE HAVE A FEW BARGAINS IN SLIGHTLY used Chase pianos that we will put on sale next week at prices that will sell them quick. Call and see them. CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO., 259 Wabash-av.

SECOND HAND AND USED PIANOS— Knabe (mah. upright), $215; Steinway, $230. Decker Bros. Other uprights at $65, $90, $110. Squares at $25, $37, $45, 65, and up. EASY PAYMENTS. STORY & CLARK, 231 Wabash-av.

$85 BUYS A FISCHER UPRIGHT PIANO; $155 buys a good Chickering upright piano; $250 buys a Steinway upright piano. We rent pianos at $3 per month; one year's rent allowed if purchased. Steger Piano Co., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

UNUSUAL BARGAINS IN SLIGHTLY USED and second-hand pianos. Note these: Fischer mahogany upright, $175; fine Starr upright, $150; Pelton & Pomeroy upright, $85. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

BARGAINS IN SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS— Walnut Sterling upright, $175. Vose upright, $150. Kranich & Bach upright, $135. Full size Steinway upright, $300. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

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TO RENT—NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS OF VARIous makes, styles, and sizes, in fancy woods; lowest rates. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

STEINWAY UPRIGHT, SHOWING SOME wear, $225; New England upright, in fine order, $125; Decker parlor grand, $250. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

USED CHICKERING UPRIGHT, $125; HANDsome walnut Kurtzmann upright, but little used, $165; Emerson upright, in perfect order, $135. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

$225—CHICKERING UPRIGHT, ROSEWOOD, in first-class condition; cash or installments. JULIUS BAUER & CO., 224-226 Wabash-av.

$110—LYON & HEALY UPRIGHT PIANO, 7 1-3 oct., in excellent shape; on payments if desired. JULIUS BAUER & CO., 224-226 Wabash-av.

CLAYTON F. SUMMY & CO., 220 WABASH-AV.— CHICKERING, Gabler, Packard, Pease, and Majestic pianos; splendid value in second-hand pianos.

$4 PER MONTH WILL RENT A GOOD PIANO; one year's rent allowed if purchased. The John Church Co., 200 Wabash-av.

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$50 TAKES STANDARD PIANO; GOOD AS new; must sell. Address J 176, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. H. ELLSWORTH, 30 YRS. A CLAIRVOYant and palmist, can be consulted daily at her office, s. w. cor. State and Madison-sts., Room 25. Entrance 70 E. Madison-st. She will read your entire past, present, and future; gives advice on all affairs of love, business, or health. Fee, 50c.

1411 MICHIGAN-AV.— FOR THIS WEEK, FEE $1 AND $2. PROF. C. F. LEON. Advice on business speculations, stock investments, wills, mines, patents, insurance, law suits, love, courtship, marriage, divorce, family affairs.

MME. FISHER, THE MOST WONDERFUL trance medium of the age; consult her on any matter; get truthful revelations. 481 Wabash-av.

MME. FRENCH, CLAIRVOYANT AND PALMist; satisfaction guaranteed. 182 State-st.

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A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS; NO SECURITY REQUIRED; GOODS DELIVERED ON FIRST PAYMENT; GET OUR CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., COLUMBUS BLDG., 103 STATE-ST. OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

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WE BUY OLD GOLD, SILVER, DIAMONDS. BREDT & CO., Room 803, 103 State-st., or 65 E. Washington-st., top floor, and 288 S. Clark-st.

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$5 DOWN—$1 A WEEK—
Only a few more left. A HIGH GRADE BICYCLE FOR $25 CASH, or at a slight advance, on the MOST LIBERAL TERMS EVER OFFERED; an up-to-date model, first-class equipment, and FULLY GUARANTEED for the entire season of 1899. Call at once on LOFTIS BROS. & CO., Columbus Memorial Bldg., 103 State-st. Open evenings until 10 p. m.

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GREATEST BICYCLE BARGAINS IN WORLD. Brown-Lewis Cycle Co., 293 Wabash-av.

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FOR SALE—WHOLE OR PART OF FURNITURE and lease of [illegible] Lake-av. residence. [illegible] rooms, near Douglas station; bargain. Apply [illegible]

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$3 MONTHLY RENTAL—REMS., S.-P.'S., AND all standard makes; machines in perfect condition; ribbons and oak stands free; sold at half price. A. P. LITTLE, 161 La Salle-st., Main 3288.

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FOR SALE—FULL COURSE AT BRYANT & Stratton's, cheap. Address J 117, Tribune office.

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Ocean Navigation.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD— FAST EXPRESS SERVICE. CHERBOURG, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN. Sailing at 10 a. m.
Lahn ....July 11 | Trave ....July 25
*P. R. Luitpold..July 18 | Lahn ....Aug. 8
*Twin screw Express Steamers.
SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN. Twin-screw Passenger Service.
Bremen ....Thurs., July 13, 10 a. m.
Barbarossa ....Thurs., July 27, 10 a. m.
Koenigin Luise ....Thurs., Aug. 3, 9 a. m.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA. Sailing at 11 a. m.
Ems ....July 15 | Aller ....Aug. 19
Kaiser Wm. II...Aug. 5 | Saale ....Aug. 26
OELRICHS & CO., NO. 2 BOWLING GREEN.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., General Western Agents, 90 and 92 Dearborn-st.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS LINE. TO CHERBOURG [PARIS], SOUTHAMPTON [LONDON], HAMBURG.
F. Bismarck....July 27 | F. Bismarck....Aug. 24
A. Victoria....Aug. 10 | A. Victoria....Sept. 7
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS LINE. TO PLYMOUTH [LONDON], CHERBOURG [PARIS], AND HAMBURG. Also New York-Hamburg direct.
Patricia ....July 8 | Pennsylvania ....July 22
Phoenicia ....July 11 | Palatia ....July 29
G. Waldersee....July 15 | Pretoria ....Aug. 5
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AMERICAN LINE— NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON [LONDON]. Sailing Wednesdays at 10 a. m. Shortest and most convenient route to London. Excellent connections at Paris.
S.S. New York..July 12 | S.S. St. Louis....Aug. 9
S.S. St. Paul......July 19 | S.S. St. Paul......Aug. 16
S.S. New York..Aug. 2 | S.S. New York...Aug. 23
PHILADELPHIA-QUEENSTOWN-LIVERPOOL. Sailing every Saturday.
S.S. Italia........July 15 | S.S. Pennland....July 29
S.S. Belgenland..July 22 | S.S. Rhynland....Aug. 5
RED STAR LINE. NEW YORK TO ANTWERP. Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
S.S. Noordland....July 12 | S.S. Adria........July 26
S.S. Friesland....July 19 | S.S. Southwark...Aug. 2
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY. Telephone Central 1111. 143 La Salle-st.

CUNARD LINE. ATLANTIC SERVICE. Established 1840 and never lost a life. The twin-screw steamships "CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA," 620 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 h.-p. "UMBRIA," "ETRURIA," 520 ft. long, 1,500 h.-p. Saturday sailings from New York and Boston. Reduced rates. Minimum fares. First-class, $45 Boston; $60 and $75 New York. Second-class, $35 Boston; $37.50 and $40 New York. Cunard Line record, 5 days, 7 hours, 23 minutes. F. G. WHITING, Mgr., Dearborn and Randolph.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES— FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE-PARIS EVERY SATURDAY. COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE. These rates are temporary—take advantage of them at once. Fleet of large, fast express steamers make voyage in a week. Avoid crossing English channel. Cuisine celebrated. Parlor buffet vestibuled special train from our docks to Paris in four hours. M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 71 Dearborn-st.

WHITE STAR LINE—TELEPHONE CENT. 139. New York. Queenstown. Liverpool. Cymric..July 11, 8 a.m. | Germanic...July 19, noon. Teutonic..July 12, noon | Majestic ...July 26, noon. REDUCTION IN CABIN RATES. First cabin, Germanic, Britannic, and Cymric, $50 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $60 up; second cabin, $37.50 upward. S. TENNEY FRENCH, General Western Agent, 94 and 96 Dearborn-st.

BEAVER LINE PASSENGER STEAMERS— Sailing weekly between Montreal, via Quebec and Liverpool. 1st cabin, $42.50 and upwards; 2d cabin, $32.50; steerage, $22.50. Excellent accommodations to be had in all classes. Lake Ontario......July 5 | Lake Superior....July 26. Lake Huron......July 12 | Lake Ontario....Aug. 2. C. F. WENHAM, General Agent, 186A S. Clark-st. Drafts and money orders on all cities in Europe.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE—TEL. MAIN 4140. New York—Rotterdam—Amsterdam. via Boulogne-sur-Mer, distant from Paris and London only three and a half hours. New twin screw steamers "STATENDAM" and "ROTTERDAM." First cabin from $65 upwards. Second cabin, $37. All other steamers carry only one class of cabin passengers. Saloon rates $40 and up. Gen. Western Agt., No. 86 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

JAPAN-CHINA—PHILIPPINE ISLANDS— VIA HONOLULU. Pacific Mail S. S. Co., Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co. and Oriental S. S. Co. From San Francisco: COPTIC, July 14; AMERICAN MARU, July 22; PEKING, Aug. 1. For rates, freight, or passage apply to W. G. NEIMEYER, Agent, 238 Clark-st., Chicago.

DOMINION LINE—PASSENGER STEAMSHIPS. United States and Royal Mail Steamships. Boston to Liverpool via Queenstown, S. S. CANADA, twin screw, 9,000 tons, July 12. Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool via Derry, S. S. DOMINION, twin screw, 6,000 tons, July 8th, 9 a. m. Passage at moderate rates. Richards, Mills & Co., 69 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS— NEW YORK, GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL. Anchoria...Noon, July 8 | Ethiopia...Noon, July 29. Furnessia...Noon, July 15 | Anchoria...Noon, Aug. 12. For passenger tickets or drafts apply to ANCHOR LINE GENERAL OFFICE, 176 Jackson-blvd. Tel. Main 1506.

AZORES, NAPLES, AND GENOA— BY PRINCE LINE'S NEW STEAMERS. CABIN, $65 AND UPWARDS. Tartar Prince....July 20 | Spartan Prince...Aug. 29. Trojan Prince....Aug. 1 | Tartar Prince...Sept. 23. C. B. RICHARD & CO., 61 Broadway, N. Y.

"GAZE'S TOURS" AND TICKETS TO EUROPE. Escorted parties weekly; independent travel; tickets all routes; programs free. 220 S. Clark-st.

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LAKE MICHIGAN AND LAKE SUPERIOR Transportation Co.—Lake Superior Steamers—The Great Lake Route. In service, the Palatial Steamship, Manitou. Sailings from Chicago: For Mackinac Island, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Toronto, etc., Tuesday, 9 a. m.; Wednesday, 9 p. m.; Thursday, 11 a. m.; Saturday, 4 p. m. For Charlevoix, Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Bay View, etc., Tuesday, 9 a. m.; Thursday, 11 a. m.; Saturday, 4 p. m. For Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette, Hancock, Houghton, Ashland, Duluth, etc., Wednesday, 9 p. m.; illustrated pamphlets mailed free on application. Office and docks, Rush and N. Water-sts., Chicago.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. The new steel steamship "Illinois" in service TWICE WEEKLY. The only direct line for Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, Traverse City, Old Mission, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Bay View, Harbor Springs, Mackinac Island, Duluth, Sault Ste. Marie, Toronto, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Montreal, and all points. Steamers leave Tuesday, 1 p. m.; Wednesday, 1 p. m.; Friday, 7 p. m.; Saturday, 4 p. m. Docks: East end of Michigan-st., Chicago. Uptown offices, 220-234 S. Clark-st.

GOODRICH LINE STEAMERS, FOR MILWAUkee, 9:30 a. m., 8 p. m., and 9 p. m. daily. For Racine, 8 a. m. and 8 p. m. daily. For Sheboygan and Manitowoc, 8 p.m., except Friday and Sunday. For Kewaunee, Algoma, Sturgeon Bay, Green Bay and Menominee, Wednesday and Saturday, 8 p. m. For Mackinac Island, Saturday, 8:30 p. m. Grand Haven, Muskegon, and Grand Rapids, 7:45 p. m. daily. Ticket office and docks foot Michigan-av. Telephone Central 76.

GRAHAM & MORTON LINE—TO ST. JOSEPH, Benton Harbor, and Grand Rapids, daily, 9:30 a. m. and 11:30 p. m. Special, Sunday, 10 a. m. Saturday, 2 p. m. Excursion, $1 round trip. Waukegan, Saturdays only, 10 a. m., 50 cents round trip. Docks foot Wabash-av. Telephone Central 2162.

"SAUGATUCK ROUTE" STEAMERS LEAVE daily [Saturday and Sunday excepted], 8:15 a. m. and 8 p. m.; Saturday 2 and 8:30 p. m., for Saugatuck and other Michigan points. Docks north end Rush-st. bridge. Phone C. 1643.

MICHIGAN CITY LINE, SS. AMERICA—STATE-st. bridge, 9:30 a. m., 9:30 p. m.; 75 cent excursion back for supper. 'Phone Cent. 572.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	1:00 pm
Kas. City, Denver, Calif'a	* 6:00 pm	9:25 am
Kas. City, Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
St. Louis Limited	*11:15 am	4:30 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:15 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Peoria Limited	†11:15 am	4:30 pm
Peoria Fast Mail	† 6:00 pm	1:00 pm
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	7:15 am
Joliet & Bloomington Local	† 8:00 am	8:45 pm
Joliet Accommodation	† 9:30 am	7:45 pm
Joliet Express	† 5:00 pm	8:45 am
Joliet Accommodation	* 5:30 pm	11:00 am

WABASH RAILROAD—DEPOT, DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket Offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av. Telephones—City office [except Sunday], M. 1619; depot, H. 755.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Vestibule Limited	*11:00 am	* 4:55 pm
Peoria and Springfield Ex.	† 2:30 pm	† 3:05 pm
St. Louis Limited Express	* 9:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Peoria and Texas Limited	*11:00 am	* 4:55 pm
Peoria and Texas Express	* 9:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Forrest Accommodation	* 4:35 pm	* 9:50 am
Montpelier Accommodation	* 7:05 am	*10:55 am
Detroit, N. Falls & N. York	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
Detroit, N. Falls & Boston	*11:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto, Mont. & Can. Ex.	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
Cont. Lim., N. Y., Boston	*12:02 n'n	* 3:00 pm

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.— Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn. Ticket office, 109 Adams. 'Phone Cent. 2037.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg & Fort Madison	† 7:55 am	† 5:02 pm
Joliet, Streator, & Pekin Ex.	† 1:00 pm	†12:35 pm
Streator and Joliet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lemont, Lockport & Joliet	[illegible]	[illegible]
K. City, Colo., Utah & Tex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
K. City, Calif., & Mexico	*10:00 pm	[illegible]

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY —Ticket office, 193 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, Oakley-av., and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
"The Colorado Special," Co. Bluffs, Omaha, Denver	*10:00 am	*8:15 pm
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Denver, Port'l'd, D. Moines, Sx. City	* 6:30 pm / *10:30 pm	*9:30 am / *7:45 am
Cedar Rapids, Des Moines	* 6:00 pm	*6:55 am / *7:45 am
Dixon, Sterling, C. Rapids	†12:35 pm	†2:25 pm
Black Hills & Deadwood	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
Duluth Limited	*10:00 pm	*7:00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad., Eau Claire	* 9:00 am / *10:15 pm	*7:30 am / *9:45 am
Winona, La Crosse, Madison	† 9:00 am	†6:05 pm
Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota	† 3:00 am / *10:15 pm	†9:45 pm / *7:30 am
North Iowa and Dakotas	‡ 6:00 pm	c9:30 am
Sioux City	* 6:00 pm	*9:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	†11:30 am / * 5:00 pm	*6:15 pm / †1:15 pm
Green Bay & Menominee	† 3:00 pm	†4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood & Rhinelander	† 3:00 am / * 5:00 pm	c7:25 am / *6:30 am
Oshkosh, G. B., Menominee, Marquette & Lake Superior	a 3:00 am / *10:30 pm	†9:30 pm / *7:25 am

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †8:05 a. m., s8:45 a. m., †10:25 a.m., †4:25 p.m., s6:32 p.m., †11:40 p.m. Rockford—Lv. *3:00 a.m., †9:00 a.m., †6:30 p.m. Milwaukee—Lv. †3 a. m., s4 a. m., †7 a. m., *9:00 a.m., †11:30 a.m., †2 p.m., *3 p.m., *5 p.m., *8 p.m., *10:30 p.m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. sSunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to M'nominee. kSat. only.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.— Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Central. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	* 9:00 am	* 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 9:00 am	*11:15 am
Burlington, Delavan, Beloit	† 9:00 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee, Mad., and West	†11:30 am	† 4:00 pm
Burlington, Delavan, Beloit	†11:30 am	† 4:00 pm
Burlington-Delavan	c 1:55 pm	d 8:40 am
Cedar Rapids, K. City, Dub.	† 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 6:10 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:10 pm
Milwaukee	* 3:00 pm	§ 1:45 pm
Burlington, Delavan, Beloit	† 3:00 pm	* 9:30 am
Mad., P. du Chien & West	‡ 5:00 pm	¶ 9:30 am
Milwaukee	‡ 5:00 pm	¶ 6:30 pm
Omaha, C. Bluffs, S'x City	* 6:15 pm	¶ 8:25 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota	‡ 6:15 pm	¶ 8:25 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls. The Pioneer Limited	*6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Penin'la	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Ced. Rap.—K. City—S'x City	‡10:35 pm	¶ 6:45 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn., Dakota	‡10:35 pm	¶ 8:25 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs	‡10:35 pm	¶ 8:25 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon. §Sun. only. cSaturday only. dMonday only.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY. Passenger station: Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, cor. Adams and Dearborn-sts.

Trains—	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	† 4:35 pm
Illinois Mail	* 9:00 am	† 7:50 pm
Des Moines and Iowa Mail	† 9:00 am	* 2:00 pm
Peoria	* 9:00 am	† 2:00 pm
Davnpt, Wash'n & Oskaloosa	† 9:00 am	† 4:35 pm
Joliet Express	*11:45 am	* 3:45 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:10 pm	* 9:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 4:00 pm	*10:45 am
Cedar Rapids & Sioux Falls	* 4:00 pm	† 7:59 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:00 pm	† 8:40 am
K. City, St. Joseph, Lvnworth, Atch., Colo. & Tex. Exp.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:55 am
Peoria	† 5:45 pm	† 4:35 pm
Des Moines & Omaha	* 5:45 pm	* 2:00 pm
Local to Davenport	† 1:00 pm	* 7:50 pm
Big Five to Denver, C. Spr'gs, Pueblo, via Omaha & Lincoln. Composite Library Buffet Car. Dining car service.	*10:00 pm	* 7:59 am
Cedar Rap., St. Paul & Min.	‡10:00 pm	§ 7:00 am
Kan. City, Atch., St. Jo, Des Moines, Omaha, Tex. & Col.	‡11:30 pm	§ 7:00 am
Peoria & Davenport	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Sat. §Ex. Mon.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park Row. Trains for the South (except N. O. fast mail) can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city ticket office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim.	* 5:45 pm	*11:15 am
Monticello, Ill., & Decatur	* 5:45 pm	*11:15 am
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Daylight Special	* 9:10 am	* 8:30 pm
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:10 am	* 8:30 pm
Cairo Day Train	† 8:25 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	X* 2:50 am	* 4:30 pm
Bloomington & Chatsworth	† 5:45 pm	†11:15 am
Chicago & Cairo Express	* 8:40 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman & Kankakee	† 4:00 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C. & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 3:30 pm	*10:10 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	‡11:30 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	* 2:25 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque & Lyle	†10:10 am	† 7:20 pm
Rockford & Freeport Ex.	† 6:30 pm	[illegible]
Dubuque & Rockford Ex.		† 1:30 pm

*Daily. ‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. †Except Sunday. XSleeper open at 9:30 p. m.

BURLINGTON ROUTE—TEL. NO. 3831 MAIN. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill.	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Ottawa, Streator & La Salle	† 8:30 am	† 2:15 pm
Rochelle, Rockf'd, Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:15 pm
Local points in Ill. & Iowa	*11:30 am	* 8:15 pm
Denver, Utah, California	* 1:30 pm	* 8:15 pm
Ft. Worth, Dallas, Galveston	* 1:30 pm	* 2:35 pm
Fort Madison & Keokuk	* 1:30 pm	* 2:35 pm
Galesburg & Quincy	† 1:30 pm	† 2:15 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island	† 1:30 pm	† 2:15 pm
Ottawa & Streator	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Kansas City & St. Joseph	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska	* 5:50 pm	* 9:25 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 9:25 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	‡10:55 pm	‡10:25 am
Kansas City & St. Joseph	*11:20 pm	* 7:00 am
Omaha, Lincoln, Denver	*11:20 pm	* 7:47 am
Quincy, Keokuk, Ft. Madison	*11:20 pm	* 7:00 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California	*11:20 pm	* 7:47 am
Deadwood, Hot Sprgs., S. D.	*11:20 pm	* 7:47 am

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD— Ticket offices, 182 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Dearborn Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Evansville	† 8:00 am	* 5:40 pm
St. Elmo and Marion	† 8:00 am	D†9:15 pm
Ind. Min. Spgs. & T. Haute	D†11:05 am	† 1:45 pm
N. Orleans & Florida Spec.	D* 1:50 pm	D* 7:20 pm
Chicago & Nashville Lim.	D* 7:00 pm	D* 8:30 am
Terre Haute & Evansville	*11:34 pm	* 9:03 am

D—Dining cars on these trains.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route. Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office, 115 Adams-st. Phone 2360 M.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, K. City, St. Joseph, Des Moines, Marshall'n	* 6:30 pm / *10:30 pm / *10:30 pm	* 9:30 am / † 9:30 am / * 2:30 pm
Sycamore & Byron Local	* 3:10 pm	*10:25 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE — CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 S. Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at the Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 7:30 am	*7:45 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:00 am	*5:10 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:00 am	*5:10 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 3:00 pm	*8:45 pm
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	*8:45 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	*8:45 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Youngstown and Newcastle	*11:30 pm	*8:45 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	*7:45 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND B. & A. Rys.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket offices, 119 Adams-st. and station, 12th-st. and Park Row, 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, 63d-st. June 25, 1899.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	† 6:45 am	† 6:05 pm
Grand Rapids & Muskegon	† 7:15 am	† 1:20 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:30 pm
Grand Rapids Express	†12:00 n'n	† 5:00 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 8:55 pm
Grand Rapids Express	† 4:15 pm	†11:15 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:20 pm	†11:10 am
Grand Rapids and Bay View	* 8:45 pm	* 7:25 am
Bay View Sleeper	† 8:45 pm	† 7:25 am
Detroit Night Express	* 9:35 pm	* 6:30 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:50 am
Saginaw & Bay City Sleeper	‡11:30 pm	§ 6:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. §Ex. Monday.

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RAILWAY. See Michigan Central time table.

THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R., and B. & A. Rys.—Station Van Buren-st. and Pacific-av. [on the Elevated Loop], and 22d-st. City Ticket Office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express		† 7:30 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:30 am	* 7:50 am
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:30 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Lake Shore Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 4:30 pm
New York & Boston Express	* 9:00 pm	* 7:10 am
Elkhart Accommodation	† 5:43 pm	†10:30 am
Fast Mail	* 3:02 am	

MONON ROUTE — DEPOT, DEARBORN STAtion. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	* 2:45 am	*12:00 n'n
Lafayette & Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 5:55 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	† 8:30 am	† 5:55 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	*11:45 am	* 8:40 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati		‡ 5:30 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	*10:35 am
Lafayette & Louisville	* 8:30 pm	* 7:23 am
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	* 8:30 pm	* 7:23 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

BALTIMORE & OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. Office, 244 Clark-st. and Auditorium. No extra fare on limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Y., Wash. Vest. [illegible]	*10:20 am	9:00 pm
N. Y., Wash. & Pitt[illegible]	* 3:30 pm	9:00 am
Pittsburg, Clevela[illegible] and Columbus Ex[illegible]	* 7:00 pm	7:00 am
Cleveland & Pittsburg	8:00 pm	9:00 am

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel. Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	† 7:30 am	7:45 pm
New York & Boston	* 3:00 pm	5:00 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo	* 3:00 pm	5:00 pm
Rochester Accommodation	* 4:10 pm	10:00 am
New York & Boston	* 9:20 pm	7:35 am
Columbus & Norfolk, Va.	* 9:20 pm	7:35 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, 12TH-ST. AND Park Row and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	† 9:00 am	* 5:30 pm
Lafayette & Louisville	† 9:00 am	* 5:30 pm
Cincinnati & Washington	† 1:00 pm	† 9:30 pm
Lafayette & Louisville	* 8:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	* 8:30 pm	* 7:15 am

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, Van Buren-st., near Clark-st., on Loop. All trains daily.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York & Boston Express	10:35 am	9:15 pm
New York Express	2:55 pm	4:00 pm
New York & Boston Express	10:15 pm	7:30 pm

City ticket office, 111 Adams-st. and Auditorium Annex. 'Phone Central 2057.

BECKER WILL BE HANGED

JURY FINDS HIM GUILTY OF MURDERING HIS WIFE.

Some Discussion Necessary on the Subject of Punishment, but in an Hour the Twelve Men Decide on Death Penalty—Prisoner May Be Executed on the Same Scaffold with Rollinger—Dramatic Scenes in Court at the Close of the Trial.

August Albert Becker must hang for murdering his wife, Rachel Theresa Becker, on Jan. 27 last. The jury in Judge Stein's court returned a verdict condemning him to death. It took but an hour and five minutes to reach a decision.

Becker was pale and nervous when he was led in from the jail at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon to hear his fate. The courtroom was packed with spectators. Judge Stein warned those present to make no demonstration. Clerk Cummings unfolded the sheet of paper handed him by Foreman Barrett of the jury and read:

"We, the jury, find the defendant, August Albert Becker, guilty of murder in manner and form as charged in the indictment, and we fix the punishment of the said August Albert Becker at death."

Becker Scowls at the Jury.

Becker did not move. He sat and looked at the jury with a scowl. Attorney Hornstein moved for a new trial. July 15 was fixed for argument on the motion.

Becker was led back to the jail elevator. He walked rapidly and nervously, frequently cursing the jurors.

Becker and Michael Emil Rollinger, who is also under the death penalty for wife murder, may be sentenced to hang side by side. Both wanted to be rid of their wives so that they might marry again. Becker succeeded in making the second alliance. Careful watch is being kept in the jail over these two prisoners.

The closing scenes of the trial of Becker were full of dramatic interest. Assistant State's Attorney Pearson, with the iron bar in his hands with which Becker said his father-in-law, George Sutterlin Sr., killed the first Mrs. Becker, declared his belief that Becker himself had struck down his wife. He turned toward Becker and shook the bar of iron at him as he branded him a wife murderer. Mr. Pearson said he believed that Becker dismembered his wife's body before he boiled it in the wash boiler on the kitchen stove.

Jury Unanimous on First Vote.

The members of the jury spent some time after they retired in inspecting the exhibits. Then they took a vote. The result was unanimous as to his guilt. There was some discussion as to the punishment. Two jurors were not satisfied with the treatment the police had given Becker while obtaining the various confessions. After a fuller discussion of the crime a ballot was taken and the death penalty was unanimously voted.

The verdict was not unexpected. Becker's story on the witness stand, in which he attempted to shift the murder upon George Sutterlin Sr., his father-in-law, was considered a weak fabrication.

Still Accuses His Father-in-Law.

August Becker, when seen last night in his cell at the County Jail, seemed to be little concerned. He laughed and joked with the jailers. "I am innocent and they have convicted the wrong man," he said in German. "My father-in-law committed the crime because my wife wanted him to pay her the $300 that he owed me. I was in the barn when he went into my house and he came out with the iron bar that I had in court and told me that he had killed my wife, and that if I did not sign a receipt for the money he had borrowed he would kill me. He was crazy, and if I had told the police that he had killed my wife I would have been killed by him or his friends. I don't care whether I am hanged or not. My wife is gone and I have nothing to live for. I want a new trial so that Sutterlin can be hanged, and I will get it and he will be hanged after my death. My attorneys were good men and they told the jury faithfully what I told them. They wanted to have Sutterlin arrested, but the State's Attorneys would not have it. The jurors were afraid that if they did not hang me Sutterlin would kill them. They did just as the State's Attorney told them. Hunt and Pierson are the same kind of people. They drank with me, and when I was drunk they made me sign the statement that they brought into court. I want to see that man Sutterlin hanged, and if he is hanged I don't care what they do with me, though I am innocent."

Becker seems to have a deep hatred for his second wife's father, and when his name was mentioned he displayed the only emotion that he allowed himself to betray.

State's Attorneys Praise Police.

At the State's Attorney's office last night it was said:

"The evidence in the case was plain, and clearly pointed towards an atrocious crime, and the jury had no other course to take. We had not only a sworn confession, but we proved substantially all the points in the confession. The bones of the murdered woman were found in the place indicated by Becker. The police deserve great credit for their work in the case, and it is due to their energy that the evidence was obtained that convicted the murderer. Both Rollinger and Becker copied Luetgert in their attempts to destroy the body, and if the sausage-maker had been hanged instead of having been committed to the penitentiary neither of the later crimes would have occurred."

History of Becker's Crime.

August Albert Becker was 35 years old on Jan. 26 last, the day before he murdered his wife. She was about 28. The couple lived at 5017 Rockwell street. Becker is a butcher and had worked in the Union Stock-Yards, and occasionally bought stock and sold meat on his own account.

A year ago he became infatuated with Ida Sutterlin, 17 years old, whose father kept a saloon at 4501 Loomis street. He informed the Sutterlin family that the woman living with him was his housekeeper and not his wife. On Jan. 27 he killed her, as the evidence showed, and on Feb. 11 he was married to Ida Sutterlin. Letter Carrier John Regan first notified the police about the disappearance of the first Mrs. Becker on Feb. 21. Then Mrs. Lillian Manthey furnished information which led to the arrest of Becker.

The butcher made three confessions to the police. He first said he had sent his wife to Milwaukee with a man named "Mike." Later he said he had pushed her into the lake during a dispute at the foot of Randolph street. Finally he admitted killing her at their house and boiling the body. On the witness stand he said George Sutterlin Sr. killed his wife.

During the close of the trial Mrs. Heffenbrock of Waterford, Wis., mother of the murdered Mrs. Becker, sat beside her daughter, Mrs. Augusta Schuettie of Milwaukee. The aged woman was overcome by her emotions and was led from the courtroom by her son, Peter Heffenbrock. Mrs. Ida Sutterlin Becker was not in court. She will apply for a divorce.

DRUGGED CANDY AGAIN BY MAIL

Mrs. Elsie Scheib of San Francisco Made Seriously Ill by Eating the Confection.

San Francisco, Cal., July 6.—Mrs. Elsie Scheib, 610 Ellis street, ate of some candy received by mail on last Friday afternoon and has since been seriously ill with symptoms of arsenical poisoning. Some of the candy was offered to half a dozen young women who are employed as dressmakers by Mrs. Scheib. They declined to take the candy, but Mrs. Scheib and her friend ate a small quantity. Soon afterwards Mrs. Scheib became alarmingly ill. She is now recovering.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST TO MEET.

Jubilee Convention in Cincinnati in October Will Be Attended by 10,000 Delegates.

Cincinnati, O., July 6.—The Disciples of Christ will hold their jubilee missionary convention in Cincinnati, Oct. 13 to 19, and 10,000 delegates are expected. All parts of the United States and Canada will be represented, as well as the West Indies, Great Britain, Japan, China, and India.

POPULISM; ITS RISE AND FALL.

BY EX-SENATOR PEFFER.

No. XII.—Difference Between Democracy and Populism.

(Copyright, 1899, by The Chicago Tribune.)

To understand the creed of the Populists it is necessary first to reflect a moment on their view of social, financial, and political conditions at the time this new party movement began—in 1890.

Quoting from a speech delivered by the writer hereof before a convention of straight Populists at Des Moines, Ia., on Aug. 19, 1897:

> Our government, from the beginning, had been under control of one or the other of two great parties, dividing on questions relating to the constitutional powers of the State and national governments. They differed about tariffs, internal improvements, banks, and the extension of slavery into the Territories. But with the great war new forces came into play. Our enormous debt was better than a gold mine to the speculator. The usurer preyed on the people's substance. Our public lands were squandered and a stupendous railway system was developed. Our currency was funded in coin bonds; the coinage of silver dollars was discontinued; the word "coin" was construed to mean gold, and the New York banks took charge of the country's finances. Misfortunes befell the people. The general level of prices fell to the cost line and below it; invention multiplied men with muscles of iron and nerves of steel, and immigration swelled the ranks of the unemployed. Debt had overtaken us. Nine million homes had been mortgaged, and in our great cities an average of 77 in every 100 families were paying for the privilege of living there. In the country at large 52 per cent of the people were living in rented property, and in New York City the proportion was 94 per cent. Agriculture was prostrate and labor was manacled. The earth had come under the domination of landlords; forests and coal mines were owned by syndicates; railway companies were in combination; wealth and political influence had been usurped by a few men, and the seat of government was transferred to New York.

Force New Problems.

> These conditions forced new problems forward, and the political parties then existing were not competent to solve them. They had not been formed for such a purpose. . . . That government by the people might not perish from the earth, a new alignment of voters had become necessary, and the People's party was formed. It proclaimed a new doctrine; it published a new creed. It grounded itself on the equality of human rights. It declared that the earth is the heritage of the people, and that wealth belongs to him who creates it; that the means for the distribution of the products of labor ought to belong to the people and be operated by their agents; that money should be provided by the government and distributed through public agencies, and that borrowers might procure its use at an annual charge not exceeding 2 per cent, which is equal to two-thirds of the net average savings of the whole people.
>
> These four great ideas—land, labor, transportation, and money—cover the whole field of human exertion, and they include all the reforms needed at the time except one, and this the new party provided for in its submitting the proposition that the people reserve to themselves, in their capacity as individual citizens, the right to propose legislation, and to vote on every great measure of public policy before it shall take effect as law.
>
> In addition to these, and as matter of detail, this new party favors the popular election of the President, the Vice President, United States Senator; it favors postal savings banks, a graduated income tax, and the abolition of landlordism, and it favors the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio.

The People's party was based on the fact that the other parties had not taken up any of these questions which Populists regarded as of primary importance, and the correct disposition of which was necessary to the permanent welfare of the people.

Fault of Democracy.

It is to be observed that these questions were not only new, but they belonged to a new class of ideas; that is to say, a class of ideas not before brought into politics; and of all parties, large or small, ever flitting over the public stage, the Democratic party was and is least able to handle them. That party is based on an idea that belonged to the last century, an idea developed in discussions that arose among members of our first President's Cabinet, with respect to the power properly attaching to federal authority. The party was born in and for other times. It was consecrated to an issue which was finally determined against it in war by the sword. While claiming for itself the virtues of conservatism, it is now, as it has always been, the only revolutionary party in the country big enough to be capable of doing much harm.

Fortunately for us at this time we have outgrown the heresies of the strict constructionists. Ever since the beginning of our great war for the preservation of the union our government has been conducted on the theory of its founders—that the people of the United States constitute a nation—but the Democratic party has not yet come to comprehend it. Under the influence of this national sentiment we have reached the front rank of nations, and new opportunities are now before us for greater and grander achievements—opportunities which Democratic doctrines and policies would let pass unimproved to the nation's shame rather than let some pet party theory be nullified.

There is positively nothing in common between the principles of Democracy and Populism. Their foundation ideas are different. Populists believe in the exercise of national authority in any and every case where the general welfare will be promoted thereby. The Democratic party is opposed to this.

Populists believe that the people ought to own and, through their government, operate railroads and other national monopolies. The Democratic party is opposed to the government making any sort of internal improvements except what may be necessary for military purposes.

Democracy and Roads.

Early in the century Congress appropriated money to open and improve national roads leading out from the capital in different directions. The first appropriation for this purpose was made in 1806. The first road begun, and the only one ever completed to any considerable length, was known as the Cumberland road, passing over portions of Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, into Ohio, and on west to St. Louis. The last appropriation by Congress for this road was in 1838.

A question arose relative to the constitutional authority of Congress to build roads in the States. Democrats opposed it. As to States north of the Ohio River and west of Pennsylvania, the subject was provided for in the acts organizing Territorial governments there and in the acts admitting the States formed out of the Northwest Territory. But as to Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, they were of the original thirteen and they, according to Democratic State's rights doctrine, could not tolerate the erection of toll gates and the collection of tolls by the general government on roads running across any part of their territory. The subject was deemed of sufficient importance to be discussed by Presidents in messages to Congress, and that body frequently debated it. An adjustment finally was reached by Congress authorizing the cession of the road to the States named on condition that they would keep them open and in good repair. Acts accepting the possession were passed by the Legislatures of the States named and duly approved by the Governors thereof, and thus was a great constitutional question disposed without settling anything. But in 1840 the Democratic party, when it held its first national convention, after first declaring "that the federal government is one of limited powers," resolved, second, "That the constitution does not confer on the general government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements."

That is the doctrine of the Democratic party today.

The Populist would not think of stopping at the line of a Democratic State if he were building a government railway.

Populist Money Plank.

If there is any part of the Populist's creed which he regards as more important than another, and which, therefore, may be taken as leading, it is that which demands the issue and circulation of national money—money made solely for use as a money, made by authority of the people for their use, money that they will at any and all times be responsible for, money that persons in business can procure on good security at cost, money handled only by public agencies, thus doing away with all bank issues of paper to be used as money.

The Omaha platform is taken by all Populists to be the foundation of their party beliefs. The principles there enunciated are to them what the Apostles' creed is to Christians—a compendium of their faith. It was adopted by the party's first national convention, which met at Omaha, Neb., on July 4, 1892, and is, therefore, the party's first official utterance. Here is an exact copy of its financial plank:

> We demand a national currency, safe, sound, and flexible, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations, a just and efficient means of distribution direct to the people, at a tax not exceeding 2 per cent per annum, to be provided as set forth in the subtreasury plan of the Farmers' alliance or some better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

In order that the underlying idea of the Populists' monetary scheme may be clearly understood, it is necessary that the "subtreasury plan of the Farmers' alliance" be kept in mind. That "plan" originated among the cotton planters of the Southern States. Dr. McCune, mentioned in the first of these articles, is credited with its paternity. The cotton planters had long been in the habit of transacting their business through local merchants, warehousemen, and bankers. They purchased farm supplies—groceries, clothing, etc., from the merchants on time—until their crops could be turned into money; they stored their cotton in warehouses until they were ready to sell, and in the meantime borrowed currency from the banks to meet time obligations at maturity, using warehouse receipts as collateral.

After the great war, with the country in many places devastated, warehouses destroyed, State bank currency taxed out of existence, transportation facilities greatly impaired, and the labor system all out of joint, the planters found it exceedingly difficult to start again and get ahead. They had to pay about 100 per cent above cost and carriage for the merchandise they had to procure; the warehouse people charged them exorbitant prices for storage, and bankers demanded from 1 to 2 per cent a month for loans.

Dr. McCune's Plan.

To secure relief from these three sources of oppression, Dr. McCune and his associates proposed that public warehouses be built wherein cotton might be stored at reasonable charges, the certificates of deposit, during their life, to be used in the community as currency at 80 per cent of the value of the cotton in store, and to be canceled and destroyed when surrendered on removal of the property. It was a scheme to utilize the value of their produce to help themselves without being robbed on the way to market.

Secretary Windom's Proposal.

During the excitement occasioned by the debates in Congress and in the press on the silver coinage question Mr. Secretary Windom proposed a plan for utilizing silver as money without coining it. A brief statement of the Windom idea is printed at page 74 of the Finance Report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the year 1889. It is as follows:

> Issue Treasury notes against deposits of silver bullion at the market price of silver when deposited, payable on demand in such quantities of silver bullion as will equal in value, at the date of presentation, the number of dollars expressed on the face of the notes at the market price of silver, or in gold, at the option of the government; or in silver dollars at the option of the holder. Repeal the compulsory feature of the present coinage act.

A bill drawn by the Treasury department on this plan was introduced in Congress and was known as the Windom bill. It was a simple, plain proposition, simply to issue Treasury notes (to be used as currency) against deposits of silver, and when the notes are surrendered deliver the silver or as much of it as will save the government from loss.

The "subtreasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance" was drawn on the lines of the Windom bill. It proposed to use cotton, corn, wheat, oats, and tobacco just as Secretary Windom proposed to use silver—as a basis for a temporary circulating medium. Such a proceeding would require the erection of government warehouses in localities where the production of these staple products was large enough to warrant it. The subtreasury bill, as it was prepared by the farmers, fixed the value of such productions in a county at $500,000 for each of the last two preceding years before application for a warehouse or subtreasury should be considered, and the voters of a county were first to vote a donation of the site.

Section 2 of the bill provided:

> That the owner of cotton, wheat, corn, oats, or tobacco may deposit the same in the subtreasury nearest the point of its production, and receive therefore Treasury notes hereinafter provided for, equal at the date of deposit to 80 per cent of the net value of such products at the market price, said price to be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, under rules and regulations by him prescribed, based upon the price current in the leading cotton, tobacco, or grain markets of the United States; but no deposit consisting in whole or part of cotton, tobacco, or grain imported into this country shall be received under the provisions of this act.

Other Details of Bill.

The other sections of the bill provide details for construction of the necessary buildings and conduct of the business as a part of the Treasury department's work. The warehouse receipts were to be transferable by indorsement. Property not redeemed within twelve months was to be sold. Within twelve months deposits were to be delivered to the holder of the receipt, on payment, in lawful money of the United States, of all charges for storage, insurance, etc.

Such was the "Subtreasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance," indorsed by that body in supreme national council at Ocala, Fla., December, 1890, and approved by the People's party's first national convention at Omaha July 6, 1892. The bill was drawn with the Windom bill as a model. Farmers could see no good reason why their imperishable property was not as good security for a temporary currency as silver bullion, and such a currency at the time proposed would have been serviceable in some portions of the country, more especially in the Southern States. The bill was introduced in the House by Mr. Pickler of South Dakota on Feb. 17, 1890, and in the Senate by Mr. Vance of North Carolina, by request of the Farmers' Alliance and labor unions on Feb. 23, 1890. [The record dated one day later.]

The Democratic party would not entertain a proposition to indorse a scheme of that character, but it wanted the tax on State bank issues abolished that a local currency system may be reëstablished in no respect as safe or as convenient as that proposed by the farmers.

Opposed to Greenbacks.

That party is opposed to all kinds of legal tender paper money, as the Jones bill of Jan. 23, 1895, showed plainly enough. The party platform of 1896—the Bryan platform—does not say a word in favor of that kind of money. What it does say is that all paper to be used as legal tender currency shall be issued by the government, and then it must be redeemed in coin. Here is the Bryan platform resolution on that subject:

> Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We, therefore, denounce the issuance of notes intended to circulate as money by national banks as in derogation of the constitution, and we demand that all paper which is made a legal tender for public and private debts, or which is receivable for duties to the United States, shall be issued by the government of the United States, and shall be redeemable in coin.

The Democratic party does not believe in national bank notes. These notes are not legal tender for any purpose, but the government takes them for everything except duties on imports, and they are secured by government bonds and by pledge of the nation to redeem every one of them. They pass current the same as coin and greenbacks, yet the Democratic party is opposed to them. Populists oppose them, not on constitutional grounds, as Democrats do, but on the ground that they are not as good money as pure legal tender government paper. Populists do not want private banks to have anything to do with issuing money. That, they claim, is an exercise of sovereign power, and they do not think that so great and important a power ought to be delegated to any private agency.

But the Democratic party opposes national bank notes on the ground that their issue is in "derogation of the constitution" and President Jackson. What that party desires in this direction is clearly set forth in this paragraph in its national platform of 1892—namely:

> We recommend that the prohibitory 10 per cent tax on State bank issues be repealed.

The 10 per cent tax is on State bank issues—that is, on the circulation of notes issued by State banks to circulate among the people in place of coin. That is the ideal currency of the modern as well as the ancient Democracy.

And, as further showing the party's feeling toward the greenbacks, attention is called to the first and seventh sections of the Jones bill, already referred to. The first section provides for the issue and sale of $500,000,000 bonds to redeem the greenbacks and Treasury notes, and the seventh section provides that when the notes are redeemed they shall be "canceled and destroyed."

And, as to silver coinage, the Democratic party, as a party, cares nothing about the ratio, as the Jones bill already referred to proves. That bill, prepared and urged as a party measure, commits the party to the theory of the gold monometallists, that silver should be valued by the gold standard, and that, too, applied only to silver bullion brought to the mint by citizens of the United States. The Jones bill, as the reader will remember, proposed to coin only the market value of the bullion. If the quantity of bullion brought by a depositor was worth in the market—the gold price—say $100, just that amount of coin would be made out of it, though its coinage value might be $200. In other and, perhaps, plainer words, at the legal ratio of 16 to 1, the bullion would coin out $200, but at the bullion value, which is at the raito of 32 to 1, it coins only $100, according to the provisions of the Jones bill. The bill is printed in full on page 2063 of volume 27, part 3, of the Congressional Record.

Summary of Differences.

Briefly summing up on the money question, the Democratic party and the People's party are antipodal. They are wholly unlike. No compromise that would not smash the theories of both can possibly be made. The Populist believes in national legal tender paper money and favors no other kind, as an original proposition, and he does not believe interest charges ought to exceed 2 per cent a year, because labor does not produce more than 3 per cent above expense of production, and he thinks there ought to be a little profit on the use of money, left after the interest charge is paid.

Democrats do not believe these propositions. They do not favor any kind of national paper money, and they insist on redeeming with coin all that we do have. The two parties cannot agree on these questions, and it is suicidal on the part of Populists to try the experiment.

The Populist idea of the land question finds no recognition in Democratic philosophy. Should the President of the United States, some time when coal miners are striking for better wages, recommend to Congress the passage of an act providing for the condemnation of the particular mining field for public use, to the end that the government might take possession of the mines, put the men at work at fair wages, and mine coal for the public, Democracy would join in a united chorus of denunciation of the Chief Executive, and we should have another series of lectures and essays on the usurpations of the President. Yet Populists think the President would be right in recommending such a measure and that Congress would be justified in enacting it.

And this again brings to view the essential difference between the two parties. It is fundamental. Populism teaches the doctrine that the rights and interests of the whole body of the people are superior, and, therefore, paramount to those of individuals. The Populist believes in calling in the power of the people in every case where the public interests require it or will be promoted. He is opposed to private monopoly of any of the resources of nature; and he believes that wherever and whenever the public can be better, more justly, more economically served through public ownership and management of any line of business of a public character, that course ought to be adopted.

Democrats do not so believe. They denounce as usurpation every effort of government to serve the people itself, rather than to leave it to the avarice, cupidity, or inefficiency of private persons; whereas such a policy is in exact accord with the ideas of government entertained by men who swear by the Omaha platform and the "seven demands" of the Farmers' alliance.

ELECTRIC LINES FOR MATANZAS

Officers of the Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha Road Plan an Extensive System in Cuba.

Racine, Wis., July 6.—Mathew Slush, A. W. Bishop, and other officers of the Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha Electric railway company have an option for six months on $750,000 worth of land at Matanzas, Cuba, upon which, if it is purchased by them, will be erected a large electric lighting plant and warehouse large enough to hold the produce of the surrounding country, while a system of electric railways will be built from Matanzas to the neighboring towns. It is the intention to begin work inside of four weeks.

WEDS HER FATHER'S SLAYER.

Anna Palmer and Abner Leonard Married at Rushville, Ind., After She Attacks a Rival.

Rushville, Ind., July 6.—[Special.]—Abner Leonard, slayer of George Palmer, who was acquitted last Friday, last night wedded Miss Anna Palmer, a daughter of Palmer. Anna braved her father's anger to cling to Leonard, and because of the attentions of Leonard to the girl the killing resulted.

The Palmer girl was faithful to her lover during the trial. Leonard was out of jail but a few days when he began to neglect Anna. She found him in company with another girl and a fight resulted, in which the Palmer girl came off victorious. Miss Clara Van Sickle, who was with Leonard, was struck on the head with a club.

TRANSFER AN ORPHANS' HOME.

Democratic Commissioners at Columbus, Ind., Turn Over County Property to Private Corporation.

Columbus, Ind., July 6.—[Special.]—The commissioners of Bartholomew County this morning turned over the buildings and grounds known as the Frances Comfort Thomas Orphans' Home, which was formerly the property of the county, to a private corporation that will not make its purpose known to the public. Daniel Wertz and Thomas May, the two Democrats forming the majority of the board, made the transfer. Henry Harris, the Republican member, refused to concur in their actions. The corporation is composed of Democrats, James Laughlin being President and John Stobo treasurer.

A remonstrance was immediately signed by nearly a hundred of the landowners in the county. The property is valued at $25,000. There are 100 inmates. Injunction proceedings are being brought by the remonstrators' attorney.

GOING TO CHINA AS TEACHERS.

Professors Leavenworth of Yale and Stiles of Columbia Have Engagements in the Orient.

New Haven, Conn., July 6.—Charles S. Leavenworth of New Haven will leave today for San Francisco, where he will embark for Shanghai, China. He will begin his duties as professor of history at Nan Yang College, Shanghai, the middle of August.

Mr. Leavenworth has been doing special work at Yale. He will be accompanied by Professor Stiles, formerly of Columbia, who is to take charge of the department of economics in the Shanghai University.

Nan Yang College is supported by the Chinese government, and every graduate is given a position in the service of the government.

SAVE LIFE FROM FLAMES.

FIREMEN AND POLICE TAKE 150 FROM DANGER IN TEN MINUTES.

Factory of Illinois Can Company, at 82 to 86 Superior Street, Destroyed with a Loss of $150,000 — Gasoline Used in Soldering-Room Becomes Ignited — After All Have Reached Ladders an Explosion Follows—Work of Volunteer Fireman.

Working with the coolness and precision of a well-drilled company of soldiers, Chicago firemen and policemen yesterday morning saved the lives of scores of men, women, and children employed in the factory of the Illinois Can company, 82 to 86 Superior street, which burned with a loss of $150,000.

Flames caused by the use of gasoline in the soldering-room started at 9:30 o'clock on the third floor of the six-story brick structure. Within ten minutes after the arrival of the firemen the three upper stories were filled with flames. In the brief interval 125 persons had been removed from the building by firemen by means of six ladders raised to the windows, and 25 more had been conducted down the fire-escapes in front of the building by two policemen.

The last of the employés had barely reached the street when there was a terrific explosion of gasoline on the fourth floor, from which many of them had come. On hearing the explosion Mary Paudlin, 129 Lichtner street, one of the employés, fainted. She was carried into a house at 55 Superior street and later was taken home.

Flame Starts from Gasoline.

Among the many conflicting stories as to the origin of the fire, the one accepted by the police is that a boy, whose name the police did not learn, was at work in the decorating department on the third floor of the building. He picked up a bottle of gasoline, supposing it to be an acid used in soldering, and poured out the contents. The gasoline ignited. The boy escaped without injury.

The twenty fire companies which responded to the special call extinguished the fire at 11 o'clock.

As soon as the firemen arrived they raised ladders and by guarding the windows to prevent the employés from jumping stopped a panic. Truck Company No. 3 was one of the first to arrive on the scene. Assistant Chief Musham ordered the truckmen to direct their efforts to saving the lives of the employés in the rear.

In the meantime Policemen Sederberg and Marbock of the East Chicago Avenue Station had led twenty-five employés to safety down the fire-escape in front of the building.

Eight hundred persons were employed in the building, of whom 150 were women.

After rescuing the people in the building the firemen directed their attention to saving the six-story brick structure adjoining; also owned by the can company, and separated from the burning structure by a fire wall. This they managed to do only after a large quantity of the stock it contained had been destroyed by fire, smoke, and water.

Fire Chief Swenie arrived early and with Assistant Chief Musham directed the operations. At 11 o'clock the Chief announced the fire was under control.

The members of the firm of the Illinois Can company are L. Muench, A. H. Apfel, and Louis Roth. Insurance on their stock in the building, placed by R. S. Critchell & Co., amounts to $69,000.

Work of Volunteer Fireman.

A feature of the fight with fire was the work of Alex. Lavantes, a volunteer fireman from the Maywood Fire company. Dressed in citizen's clothes, he stood on the sidewalk adjoining the burning structure and in the midst of a downpour of tons of water assisted in holding a hose.

Damage to Building $18,000.

The building is the property of Michael Espert of the commission firm of Parliament & Espert, 98 South Water street. The older portion, in which the fire started, had been occupied by the can company since 1895. The new part to the west is a counterpart of the old building, and was erected last spring. It was not damaged by the fire, though its contents were by water.

Mr. Espert places the value of the buildings, loss, and insurance as follows:

Value of old building, $50,000.
Value of new building, $50,000.
Damage to old building, estimated, $18,000.
Damage to new building, nominal.
Full insurance on both buildings.

The loss to the can company consists in the destruction of stock, material, and machinery.

C. B. BROWNE OWES $1,636,078.

His Schedule of Individual Debts the Largest That Has Been Filed in the District Court.

The largest schedule of individual liabilities under the national bankruptcy act in the Northern District of Illinois was filed yesterday. Charles B. Browne, formerly of 5445 Drexel avenue, who is in the advertising business, scheduled indebtedness of $1,636,078, while his assets are placed at $5. Mr. Browne has been a familiar figure for years. He had the reputation of starting numerous indigent young men in life. His mother, Harriet N. Browne, one of the creditors, is reported to be wealthy. It is said that the claim for $750,000 is a result of his indorsement of notes for a friend who was related to the Vanderbilts by marriage. Among the largest creditors are:

Warner Coal Fields railroad company, Meridian, Miss.	$750,000
Alexander Holliday, New York	285,728
Harriet N. Browne, administratrix of estate of Barlow Bennett, Maquoketa, Ia.	185,000
Glenn Mineral Springs, Waukesha, Wis.	67,882
J. Honnes, Lake Forest	35,000
J. Oswald, Milwaukee	32,000

VERDICT AGAINST PAST FIANCEE

Dr. E. J. Brewer Gets Judgment for $75 and Costs—Defendant Is Mrs. J. H. Curtis, Nee Selleck.

Dr. E. J. Brewer, who sued his former fiancée, the wife of Dr. John H. Curtis, 36 South Wood street, for $90 and costs for money and various articles furnished her before her marriage to Dr. Curtis, was awarded $75 and costs by Justice Dooley yesterday. A. J. Gray, Mrs. Curtis' former classmate at Dixon, conducted the case for Dr. Brewer, who declares he will settle for nothing less than the full amount awarded by the court. The judgment and costs together will be nearly $100.

Justice Dooley threw out of the bill the cost of the wine and other luxuries which Dr. Brewer claims to have furnished Mrs. Curtis while she was still Eva M. Selleck.

Dr. and Mrs. Curtis were present in court when the decision was announced. No notice of an appeal was given.

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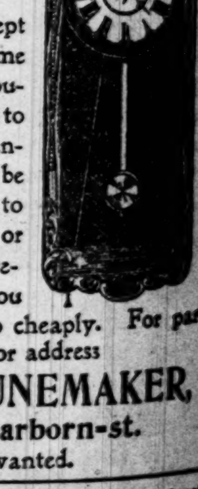
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